THE COUPON YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
IS ON PAGE 17. CUT IT OUT.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

TO WIN THE WORLD'S FAIR TRIPS
AND WATCHES
See Page 17. The Coupon is there.

VOL. 44, NO. 213. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1893.—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.
BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

STORM SWEPT.

Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia Devastated.

Whole Towns and Villages Blown Into Splinters.

Many Fatalities Reported From Various Localities.

SCENES OF RUIN WHICH BEGGARED DESCRIPTION.

Marion and Toomsuba, Miss., the Greatest Sufferers—But Two Houses Left Standing in the Latter Place—Great Swaths Cut Through the Densely Timbered Swamps—Miles of Telegraph Wires Destroyed—An Awful Scene of Ruin and Wreck Everywhere Along the Cyclone's Path—Accompanied by Rain, Hail and Even Snow—General Throughout the South.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 4.—The havoc wrought by cyclones in this section last night is incalculable. The scene at Marion, Miss., beggars description. Ruin and devastation marks the cyclone's deadly march. Where once stood happy homes now nothing remains save, perhaps, a few stray pieces of timber. The cyclone struck Marion at about 6 p. m., traveling around the southwest to the northeast.

The main track was 300 yards wide and everything in that track was swept away, the wreckage of houses being scattered for miles along its course. That the loss of human life is not greater is something wonderful, but can be accounted for in part by the fact that the cyclone struck only the northern portion of the town, which is no so densely populated. The first house in Marion in the storm's path was that of Millard R. Hasselle, which was completely swept away. The family miraculously escaped, Mrs. Hasselle only receiving small injuries. J. Harrison's place was the next to be demolished. Harrison was badly hurt by falling timbers and Mrs. Harrison's arm was broken and she sustained internal injuries that will probably prove fatal. George Nailor's house was the next to be demolished, not even the foundations being left. The family miraculously escaped with their lives. The Meadow homestead was the last to be struck. Here lived Mrs. Burton Meadow, 70 years of age, and her daughter, Miss Myra Meadow, 40 years old. Both were killed instantly. Several other houses and outbuildings were blown down.

The cyclone passed from Marion to Swamp, uprooting timber, crossing the Mobile & Ohio Railroad a mile above town, destroying half a mile of telegraph wires and blocking the road. After destroying Marion the cyclone cut a swath through the swamp until it reached Good Hope Church, which it wrecked, also destroying four settlements of negro cabins, but no persons were fatally hurt. A. Robinson's place, five miles east of Marion, was ruined. Mrs. Robinson, his mother, is severely injured and will hardly live, having her right arm broken, right ankle shattered and receiving other severe injuries. Miss Robinson received a scalp wound. Mr. Robinson, who was holding his baby in his arms, was struck in the back by falling timber, being badly injured.

When the tornado neared Toomsua, Miss., a small station on the Alabama & Great Southern Railroad, twelve miles south of here and nine miles east of Marion, it evidently resolved to display its demonical fury. The scene there was heartrending in the extreme. where but yesterday stood a beautiful village, to-day is displayed only a heap of ruins. Dwellings and stores were blown down and carried away and the contents scattered to the four winds of heaven. The road to town is strewn with debris, dead carcasses, etc. When the correspodent arrived and found the poor people gazing with awe-stricken faces on the terrible disaster and recounting their hairbreath escapes from what seemed certain death his heart melted with sympathy for them.

Mrs. Hodnet was struck by a flying splinter, an inch thick and 18 inches long, which penetrated from the top of the left shoulder through the back, coming out beneate her right shoulder blade diagonally across the back.

Mrs. Hill, a visitor, and Mrs. Honnett, both received scalp wounds and bruises.

The cyclone continued in an easterly direction, doing no further damage so far as heard from until near Kawanee, four miles distant, where W. H. Webb's house was the last struck so far as heard from. Willie Webb was killed outright and W. H. Webb's hip and thigh broken, and he can hardly live. Miss Ada Webb was in bed sick, and when the house was struck the bed sunk to the ground and protected her from the flying timbers.

An eye witness of the scene can scarcely realize how a human being could have gone through the wreck and survived. The curious are flocking to the scene to see the freaks and fancies of the dread destroyer and to hear the victims relate their experiences. Sight is necessary to the belief that such things could be.

Pachuta, Miss., on the New Orleans & Northeastern Railway, twenty-seven miles south of Meridian, was visited by the destructive cyclone at about the same time as Marion. It originated near Maj. M. F. Berry's mill, west of Pachuta. A few negro cabins between the starting point and Pachuta was engulfed. Fire added horror to the scene, but the inmates escaped unhurt. The Northeastern depot was first to go, and it was a complete wreck. The Baptist Church was torn to pieces and the Methodist Church was damaged. Mrs. Lovetts's residence was destroyed and the family buried in the ruins. Johnny Lovett, a 13-year-old boy was taken out dead. The remainder of the family were slightly wounded. Dr. Brownlee's drug store was unroofed. Hawkins & Cooper's store was damaged, the front ends of each being blown off, and several negroes' houses on the east side of the town were destroyed.

The cyclone struck Barnett Station, on the Queen & Crescent Railroad, wrecking every building in the place and killing fourteen people and injuring twenty others. The family of Daniel Barnett, eight in number, were instantly killed. Barnett is not a telegraph station, and news got here by passengers on the incoming train. A relief party has gone to the scene.

THE STORM IN GEORGIA.

DEVASTATION IN EVERY DIRECTION—MANY FATALITIES REPORTED.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 4.—The cyclone which struck the town of Greenville last night left not a single building standing, but strange to say the only man killed was a negro who had no house in which to live It was about 8:30, after most of the people in the isolated little town of 1,200 inhabitants had retired, that the crash of falling buildings awoke them to the wreck by which they were surrounded. It was an hour of terror which followed the effort of the stricken people to find out where they were. The court-house, churches and residences were all gone. A terrific rain followed in which the houseless people were drenched.

The reports which have been coming in today give many instances of casualties involving loss of property and of life. The cyclone entered Georgia south of Columbus and followed two tracks throughout the State. In Piedmont Mrs. Ross was killed. The village of Rock reports five deaths in that neighborhood.

In Troupe County the dead are James T. Hairston, Sam Henderson and wife, Cullen Fannin and Mrs. Butts.

From Barnesville comes the news of the death of Miss Daisy Hawkins and two colored children. A telephone received to-night in Lagrange from Odessa reports six deaths there from the storm. There is a long list of injured from various parts, many of whom are seriously injured.

WIDESPREAD DEVASTATION.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 4.—Last night a terrible wind storm swept across several counties fifty miles north of Columbus, doing great damage and causing great loss of life. It struck Greenville, the county seat of Merriweather County, about 8:30 o'clock, demolishing the business portion of the town and a great number of dwellings. Thirty-eight stores and dwellings are reported to have been blown down and about three dozen houses in the whole town were left intact. Every house was damaged more or less. Only one person was killed, a negro woman.

Odessa, a small town near Greenville, is reported to have been completely swept away. Six persons were killed.

At Woodbury, ten miles east of Greenville, houses were blown down and trees uprooted, but fortunately no lives were lost.

About two miles from the town two negroes and one white child were killed. Many are reported to be seriously wounded.

At Molena, in Pike County, a church, an academy, a planing mill, two stores and several residences were blown down. Five lives were lost—a white woman named Mrs. Fell and four negroes.

The telegraph wires are down. Trains coming in are delayed and but meager information can be obtained from points distant from the railroads.

Advices received from Piedmont County, a few miles distant from Molena, report that only two houses out of twenty remain standing. A young woman named Hawkins was killed and her parents badly wounded.

Almost every one in the town was wounded to some extent. It is impossible to estimate the damage at this time.

HIGH WATER IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 4.—From Cairo to the Gulf the Mississippi is very high. The gauge at Memphis marks 33.2 feet, which is two inches above the danger line. The river is still rising at a rapid rate, and from present indications will go to 36 or 40 feet. The villages of West Memphis and Hopefield on the Arkansas side of the river are submerged and the inhabitants have been driven to the upper stories of their houses. The levees below Memphis are intact, but much apprehension is felt for their safety. Citizens are patrolling the banks night and day watching for breaks. The strong current in the bend of the river four miles above Memphis is threatening to cut a new channel. The mattresses which were placed against the banks by the Government last summer were washed away, and Memphis is in danger of being made an inland city.

SNOW AND WIND.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 4.—A heavy snow storm, accompanied by a very high wind, set in here at 8 o'clock this morning, and continued without intermission until this evening. The storm was very severe between Weldon and Wilmington, N. C., and Dansville and Greensboro. The telegraph wires are down in many directions.

HEAVY RAINS AND HIGH WINDS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 4.—Augusta was visited by a heavy down-pour of rain last night, followed to-day by high winds and a sudden drop in temperature. The telegraph wires are down between here and Savannah and Atlanta.

RAIN, SNOW AND WIND.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4.—There was rain in the forenoon, a light snow this afternoon and a heavy northwest gale all day at a maximum velocity of forty-three miles.

A BLIZZARD REIGNED.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.—A blizzard reigned here all day. Snow, hail and rain fell.

WANAMAKER SUED.

A Dressmaker Presents a Claim for $5,000 Damages for Indignities.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 4.—John Wanamaker was sued for $5,000 damages to-day by Mrs. Rebecca Clark, a dressmaker. The plaintiff says that for about a year she was employed by Mrs. Charlotte Pendleton, a wealthy lady, who had an account at Wanamaker's. Some time before Jan. 26, 1893, goods were fraudulently obtained by some person or persons claiming to represent Mrs. Pendleton, to whose account they were charged. On Jan. 26 Mrs. Clark went to Wanamaker's store, having been decoyed there by a detective employed by President Harrison's Postmaster-General. She was detained there until Mrs. Pendleton arrived, when a large number of salespeople were asked if she was the person who bought the goods improperly charged to Mrs. Pendleton's account. They all said she was not. Mrs. Clark says she was subjected to gross indignities while at the store, insulting remarks being made by some of the employes. She also alleged that Wanamaker discharged his detective because of the mistake made in her case.

After the Piano Dealers.

The green goods men, who have their headquarters in New Jersey, have recently selected for their victims the piano dealers of St. Louis. Their latest effort has been to inveigle Mr. H. Koerber, the piano dealer of 1108 Olive street. Mr. Koerber received from New York a few days ago a four-page type-written letter in which the green-goods man proposed to sell him counterfeits at the rate of $7,000 for $500, $10,000 worth for $650, and $20,000 for $1,000. The form of a cipher dispatch is inclosed, which Mr. Koerber was asked to send to S. Davids, 304 Morris avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., if he desired to become a party to the scheme.

Wool Pulling Contest.

Mary Brown and Alice Nell, two colored prostitutes, fought at Tenth and Morgan streets about 9:30 o'clock last night. Considerable wool was extracted in the melee, but neither of the amazons were seriously injured when Officers Lawton and Keeshan arrived on the scene. At the Third District Station the women made a desperate attempt to come together and were only restrained with difficulty by the officers.

NEW SENATORS

Members of the Upper House Who Begin With Cleveland.

They Are, With Few Exceptions, Plain Men of Moderate Means.

STRONG INDIVIDUAL MEN WHO HAVE WON HIGH PLACE AT HOME.

Wm. Lindsay of Kentucky and His Ambitious Wife—The Long Struggle of the Kansas Senator—A Virginian Who Could Not Be Defeated in North Dakota—One Senator Who Was Born in the State He Hails From.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—There are many new men in the Senate. Individually and collectively they form a very presentable lot. Nearly all these men have had a hard struggle upward. Here is the story of their lives:

Away up in Northwestern Nebraska is the little city of Madison. It is a pretty town, with a thrifty, but not wealthy population. There is where Wm. V. Allen, the new Senator from Nebraska, lives. Coming from such a place Mr. Allen will furnish to the Senate a genuine model of Jeffersonian simplicity. Senator Allen is not rich, nor is he poor. He has what may be called a happy medium. He has helped many of his friends when they were in trouble. Recently when the home of a Madison citizen was burned he was the first to start a subscription paper and headed the list with his own name for $150. That sum he was obliged to borrow and pay interest on for many months. Mr. Allen is the son of a Virginia clergyman. He had a long struggle with poverty, and fought during the civil war as a member of Company of the 32d Iowa Regiment. He is short in stature; in fact, he was below the regulation height of the army and had to stand at the end of the company line. It is said that he scraped up a little mound of sand with his feet and stood on it when he was to be mustered in. The Captain glanced at the boy and then at the mound of sand.

Senator-Elect W. N. Roach of North Dakota.

Senator Lodge.

"You'll do, my boy," he said, "what you lack in stature you make up in sand."

Senator-Elect John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Allen and their children will not accompany Mr. Allen to Washington.

WISCONSIN'S SENATOR.

John L. Mitchell, the new Senator from Wisconsin, is one of the richest men in the Northwest. His father was President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and made a great fortune, which his son has handled well. He raises fine horses and cattle on his farm and his Jersey herd is so superior that several selections have been made from it for exhibition at the World's Fair. Col. Mitchell's agricultural tendencies helped him in his election. He has also by unanimous selection been President of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society. The society is not very rich and Mr. Mitchell with his purse has often helped it out. Col. Mitchell is an old soldier. In the civil war he was First Lieutenant in Company E of the 24th Regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry. He was at such battles as Berryville and Murfreesborough. The fire was pretty hot in those battles and a man who has passed through them has a right to think that he has seen war. Naturally enough he is a great friend of the old soldiers and has helped many of them substantially.

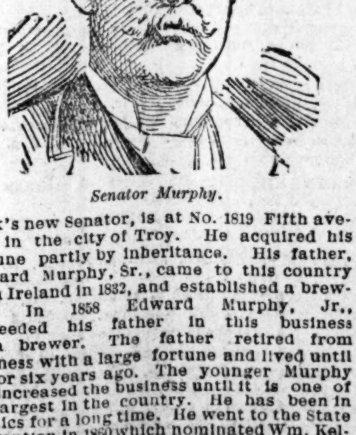
Senator-Elect William Lindsay of Kentucky.

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Henry Cabot Lodge is not a new man in Congress, but he is to the Senate. Mr. Lodge was one of the originators of the force bill. Mr. Lodge's city home is at 31 Beacon street, Boston. He has a library up stairs which is large, well lighted and looks like a perfect literary work shop. This is Mr. Lodge's favorite place when he is at home. Here he does most of his literary work. He has personal comeliness. He is tall and well formed. He has dark brown hair, a full beard and mustache of the same color. He looks like a student and a thinker, though some of his enemies charge that he thinks the wrong way. He makes a very good figure on a platform. He is dignified and easy and his gestures agreeable. In 1888 he was elected district delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and served as Secretary of the Massachusetts delegation. He continued his mixed career of politics and literature and in 1886, after some unsuccessful attempts, got into Congress. He was re-elected in 1888 and 1890, though in the latter years the Democrats came near wiping out his usual large majority.

EDWARD MURPHY, JR.

The home of Edward Murphy, Jr., New York's new Senator, is at No. 1819 Fifth avenue, in the city of Troy. He acquired his fortune partly by inheritance. His father, Edward Murphy, Sr., came to this country from Ireland in 1832, and established a brewery. In 1858 Edward Murphy, Jr., succeeded his father in this business as a brewer. The father retired from business with a large fortune and lived until five or six years ago. The younger Murphy has increased the business until it is one of the largest in the country. He has been in politics for a long time. He went to the State convention in 1860 which nominated Wm. Kelly for Governor. He has attended about every Democratic State convention and nearly all the National conventions since then. In 1875 he was elected Mayor of Troy and was nominated and re-elected in 1877, 1879 and 1881. He was again unanimously renominated in 1883, but refused to accept the nomination. He was a hearty supporter of Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, and also of Lucius Robinson. In 1886 Mr. Murphy became chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In Mr. Murphy's business office at Troy hang pictures of Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill, Roswell P. Flower, William F. Sheehan and a number of pictures from weekly newspapers showing humorous features of the late presidential campaign. Mr. Murphy's friends expect that he will be a valuable acquisition to the United States Senate, because business questions will be the leading ones before the Senate in future.



Senator Murphy.

STEPHEN M. WHITE.

Stephen M. White is that rare individual, a Senator from a far Western State, who was born in the State which he represents. This shows how new those States are. But in order to be a native Californian Mr. White can not be very old. In fact, he is only 40, which is young for a Senator. Mr. White is a great opponent of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the other big monopolies of California. He was born in San Francisco, and was educated in the public schools of that city, and at the Jesuit College of Santa Clara. In 1874 he went down to Los Angeles and has lived there ever since. He has been District Attorney for the county, State Senator and has presided over various conventions. In 1888 he was Chairman of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. He has a great big voice and he finds it very useful in conventions. He was one of the first California leaders of tariff reform and is still an earnest advocate of that theory. His party prominence made him one of the delegates at large to the last Democratic National Convention. When the campaign began he undertook a joint debate with Morris M. Estee, who had for many years been an oracle of Republicanism in California. For five weeks they traveled up and down the State and debated. In November California went Democratic and White's friends think his campaign work contributed greatly to the result. It was then accepted as a foregone conclusion that a legislative victory meant White for Senator, and this programme was promptly carried out. Efforts were made to throw rival candidates in the way, but it was of small avail, for when they reached the ground at Sacramento they saw that it was not worth while to make a contest.

CARLISLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Wm. Lindsay, the new Senator from Kentucky, has been known for years as the best lawyer and the worst politician in the Blue Grass State. Mrs. Lindsay is a better politician than the Senator. She is his second wife and is a young, handsome and ambitious woman. For half a dozen years or more she has been pushing her husband for the United States Senate. He was willing to go, but hitherto had failed of success where men of much less ability might have won. His name had been used several times in senatorial races, but the only active fight he ever made until his recent election was against Carlisle to fill out Beck's unexpired term, to which he succeeds at last through the resignation of Mr. Carlisle. The only other legislative office he has ever filled was that of State Senator. He was also one of the World's Fair Commissioners who went to Europe last year. His voice is one of his peculiarities. When making an address he speaks in a very loud tone, and as his voice is not very mellow, there is usually a considerable rattling of the windows.

SMITH OF NEWARK.

Since James Smith, Jr., of Newark was elected United States Senator by the New Jersey Legislature his chief occupation has been to shake hands and to answer letters and telegrams. Mr. Smith has not been really prominent in New Jersey politics more than eight years. Mrs. Smith is a tall, good-looking woman, and is well known in Newark society. There are nine children. So any one can see that Mr. Smith ought to be a very happy man. Mr. Smith's old father also lives with him, and Mr. Smith declares that he owes much of his success to his father's advice. In the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre on South Orange avenue, Newark, is the grave of Mr. Smith's mother. To that at least once a year Mr. Smith and his father go and over the mound, with uncovered heads, they pray for her. Mr. Smith is not an orator. Public speaking has always been distasteful to him and it is not likely that his voice will be heard much in the Senate. His friends expect him to shine in the committee room and not for the galleries.

POPULIST JOHN MARTIN.

Senator John Martin, though he comes from Kansas, like some other new Senators, is a man of Southern blood. Mr. Martin's grandfather was a real Brigadier-General in South Carolina and "fit" the British with great valor and effect. Mr. Martin has known what it is to be beaten in a race as well as to be elected. In 1876 he was unanimously nominated for Governor of Kansas by the Democrats. He was beaten. That followed as a matter of course. In the same year he received the whole party vote for United States Senator. In 1882 he was again nominated for Governor, but declined to run on the platform adopted. Then he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court by Gov. Glick to fill out an unexpired term. In 1884, he was elected to the same office. He has also twice run for Congress, though beaten in each instance.

WM. NATHAN ROACH.

It looks odd for North Dakota to send a Virginian to the Senate, but it is the case nevertheless. Virginians wont go that far north as a rule, but perhaps Wm. Nathaniel Roach was switched off from the usual track of Virginian emigration. At the first election after North Dakota became a State he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, when there was no possible hope of Democratic success. He left his farm and devoted entire time to the campaign. He ran ahead of his ticket, but was beaten, as he had expected. Again in the second campaign under Statehood he was then nominated for Governor and was again defeated. So it is evident that Mr. Roach was entitled to some reward from his party. During the latter days of Territorial Government he was appointed a member of the Board of Regents in charge of the North Dakota University, located at Grand Forks. He did so much and such good wore in this place that he was retained as a member of the board by both of the Republican Governors against whom he had run. Under Gov. Burke's administration he was made President of the board, and by personal work and earnest attention to the needs of the University helped to establish a high standard for it. When a city charter was granted to the town of Larimore he was appointed Mayor and was re-elected to this position for two successive terms.

REVOLTING CRIME.

A Mother and Son Charged With Cruelly Burning Tony Sabetino.

DENVER, Colo., March 4.—One of the most brutal, as well as revolting, crimes in the history of Denver resulted this evening in the arrest of Mrs. C. Sabetino and her 8-year-old boy Nicholas. One or both of them, the police have been unable to determine, had taken Tony Sabetino, a 10-year-old girl, burned her all over the back and limbs with hot flat irons, burned her with a red-hot poker in vital parts and then hanged her to a hook in the house. The opportune arrival of a neighbor saved the child's life for a time, but physicians say she cannot possibly live.

FIGHT BETWEEN FAMILIES.

One of the Belligerents Literally Cut to Pieces—Others Mortally Wounded.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 4.—At Whithill, Tenn., there was a fight between the Ross and Morrison families. Three of the Morrison boys were engaged in the row, assisted by their friend Pope Donaldson. Will Ross mortally wounded two of the Morrison boys. Pope Dodson and Hugh Morrison turned on Will Ross and cut him literally to pieces. Roy Morrison was disemboweled and Taylor Morrison was stabbed in the lungs. It is almost certain that Will Ross, Roy and Taylor Morrison will die.

Seriously Stabbed.

Frank Gibbons was stabbed and seriously wounded by Fred Heimburg in a saloon row at Eleventh and Biddle streets at 1 o'clock this morning. Heimburg was arrested.

POWDER FOOD.

Austria Proposes to Increase the Strength of Her Army.

To This End the Term of Compulsory Service Will Be Made Two Years.

PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE PEACE AND WAR FOOTINGS COMPARED.

Chances of the German Army Bill Passing Greatly Improved—A Strong Expression From a Catholic Leader in Its Favor—A Strange Theft of an Infant From Its Mother—Grip and a Strange Disease Epidemic.

VIENNA, Austria, March 4.—The rage for numbers among the chiefs of the big armies on the Continent has taken possession of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria. The Austro-Hungarian army is likely soon to experience the introduction of the two-year term of service.

The object of the change, which the War Department practically has resolved to recommend, is to increase the army rather than to relieve the recruits. The nominal term of service in the Austro-Hungarian army is three years, although the actual term varies between two and four years. About 107,000 recruits are now taken into the army annually, but by various devices the peace strength is kept some 40,000 or 50,000 men below the standard of 321,000, thus indicated. The plan now is to introduce 162,000 recruits annually and to have them serve regularly with the colors. The peace strength then will be some 324,000. The war footing will be swelled from 1,800,000 to at least 2,500,000.

This force, together with the force to be placed at Emperor William's disposal by the German army bill, will raise the peace footing of the Triple Alliance to 1,250,000 men against the 1,350,000 men in the standing armies of France and Russia. On a war footing, moreover, the Triple Alliance eventually will be able to oppose 8,500,000 soldiers to the same number at the disposal of France and Russia.

In reality the change will give a decided numerical advantage to Austria, Germany and Italy, as all of their troops will be readily available at the breaking out of a general war, while almost a third of the Russian troops will have to be transported great distances from Eastern and Southeastern Russia. The Austrian Government will abstain from final action on the change until after the settlement of the fight on the German army bill, the passage of which will be a second precedent for the introduction in the Austrian Parliament of a similar measure.

THE GERMAN BILL'S CHANCES.

In Berlin the prospect of passing the army bill has brightened somewhat in consequence of an unexpected declaration in its favor by Baron Schorlemer-Alst, a leader of the Roman Catholics in the Reichstag. On Wednesday he spoke of the army as the glory and honor of Germany and recommended that no sacrifice be spared to strengthen it. This speech is believed to be good for some eighty Clerical votes, as Baron Schorlemer-Alst stands very close to the Vatican and would not have spoken so clearly had he not some inspiration from home.

WILL VISIT HIS NIECE.

Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary will go to Stuttgart in four or five weeks to visit his favorite niece, the Archduchess Margaret Sophia, who was married recently to Duke Albert, heir to the throne of Wurtemburg.

A STRANGE THEFT.

WHILE THE MOTHER SLEPT SOMEONE STOLE HER LITTLE CHILD.

PARIS, March 4.—A young mother took her baby for a ride in an omnibus the other afternoon up the Champs Elysees. It was a sunny afternoon and she dozed for a moment holding her child tightly in her arms. When she awoke in a few minutes the baby was gone and though other passengers had seen her come in with the child, none of them remembered any one getting out with it. There has been a great hubbub and calling on the police in consequence, but thus far the child has not been found. The curious part of it all is the speculation as to what the thief could do with the little one. It is not salable, and even the latest suggestion of tanning its skin does not make out a good case, for human leather has proved to be worthless.

GRIP ALL THE RAGE.

The International Sanitary Conference has been called to meet in Dresden next Friday. Precautionary measures against the cholera will be decided on. The dreaded grip is claiming its victims in great numbers again, and statistics are printed showing that it has been more fatal of late than typhoid, small-pox and diphtheria put together.

VERDI CAN AFFORD TO FARM.

Up to this week Verdi has received over 13,000 congratulatory letters and telegrams. The opera brought him in $32,000 in cash, with 40 per cent additional royalties on every performance, to say nothing of profits from the vocal score and other sources. He has gone back to farming.

A STRANGE DISEASE.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE DYING OF IT IN THE TRANS-CASPIAN REGION.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—Advices come from the province of Astrachan in Southern Russia, adjoining the Caspian sea, that a strange epidemic of a character as yet unrecognized is killing thousands of people in the Trans-Caspian region. It was partly by this route that cholera entered Russia last year. The news has created consternation on the European shores of the Caspian sea and there the question is being considered as to whether later and fuller information may not show the disease to be a form of cholera more deadly and rapid than usual in its effects. The commission to prevent the spread of cholera has given notice that a fresh case of cholera has been discovered here.

FLOODED RIVERS.

RAAB VISITED BY A DESTRUCTIVE OVERFLOW—THREE HUNDRED HOUSES WRECKED.

BERLIN, March 4.—In Western Russia and Eastern Germany enormous loss of property from floods is reported. In Hungary also the rivers are overflowing their banks, submerging villages and sweeping away thousands of cattle. The small river Raab has swollen to three times its usual size, and has wrecked some 300 houses in the city of Raab and the surrounding districts. More than 50,000 acres of agricultural land have been laid waste. Near Orivina a small mountain stream overflowed during the night and swept away two woodmen's huts. Two men, two women and seven children were drowned.

A THEATER BUILT FROM FINES.

In Plauen, Germany, the City Council has decided to build a theater with 100,000 marks collected in fines in the lower criminal courts.

DR. EUGENE CLEMENCEAU.

THE LIFE AND LOVE STORY OF A FRENCH TEACHER, WHO MARRIED IN AMERICA.

PARIS, March 4.—In 1866, Dr. Eugene Clemenceau was a rabid Socialist, and for that reason found it necessary to place the Atlantic between himself and the Imperial Government. With an American friend, the artist Wm. E. Marshall, he lived some time under the same roof in Twelfth street, New York City, that had afforded shelter to Napoleon III. His ambition then was to become thoroughly familiar with the English language, an ambition that has been gratified, for Clemenceau speaks English without accent. Mr. Bush, the book-seller, took great interest in the young doctor, and procured for him a position as teacher of French in a young ladies' school at Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Mary Plummer was an orphan 21 years old, who lived with her uncle and studied French with Dr. Clemenceau. Love was the result of the French lessons, and after crossing the ocean twice to obtain the consent of his father. The marriage was celebrated in New York. As the young Frenchman did not believe in a religious ceremony, Oakey Hall, then Mayor of New York, made the two man and wife. This is the marriage that has been so unfortunate and, according to the friends of M. and Mme. Clemenceau, a martyrdom to both. Had there been no war between France and Germany, Dr. Clemenceau might still be in America, but he seized his opportunity reached Paris in 1870 and was made Mayor of the Eighteenth Arrondissment, Paris, after the revolution of Sept. 4.

On Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected deputy from the Seine to the National Assembly but in March following he retired from public life for a short time. In 1875 he was made president of the Paris Municipal Council and by his suggestions relating to public instruction and finance he became very conspicuous.

From that time until the present he has been a Deputy and when elected for both Paris and the Department of Var he chose to serve the latter. He has been nicknamed "over - thrower of cabinets," and of these he has demolished at least half a dozen. It was then recognized that the leader of the Left (radical party) wished to give himself a high position in the Government, and it was supposed that he would be called to the Elysee by Jules Grevy. But the President said he would rather resign than have for Minister the man whom, like Robespierre, he called the "chef de la Montague."

The opportunist journal, *La Republic Francaise* announced regularly each morning that "when M. Clemenenceau has the power the hours of the French Republic will be counted and the Republic will die in convulsions."

We all remember what happened. M. De Freycinet became Prime Minister and M. Clemenceau imposed on him as Minister of War a young general of whom no one had ever heard. This general was named Boulanger.

What events have occurred since then! The Wilson scandal and the fall of President Grevy, the quarrel between Clemenceau and Gen. Boulanger, the Boulangist episode, the wonderful success of the French exhibition and now the Panama scandal. What has been M. Clemenceau's position during these events? He has continued his campaign against opportunism. After having introduced Boulanger on the French political stage he made war against him. He has not entered the Elysee Palace since President Carnot has been in office; he has made but few speeches of any importance, certainly not one that may be called statesmanlike, but has contented himself with rapping forcibly on his desk at the Palais Bourbon and shrugging his shoulders in a most significant manner every time a minister was on the platform. He is 53 years of age and for the last two or three years he has become very aged in appearance. In 1886 his thick, short hair was just flecked with silver, while to-day he is almost white haired, and his skin has become like yellow parchment.

As the hair disappears from the top of his head, the peculiar shape of his forehead is noticed. It projects at the top and is what the French called "bombe." But his eyes are black as coals and more brilliant than ever and most fiery in their expression. At the time Gambetta and Clemenceau had an oratorical dispute in the Chamber of Deputies it seems that Gambetta possessed the stronger voice but much less breath than his adversary. Consequently all knew which one would have the last word and Gambetta, according to my informant, was surprised as a little girl beaten by her doll. Clemenceau's enemies are numerous, for he never tried to win sympathy and now that he is really in trouble he finds very few hands stretched forth to render him assistance.

BARONESS ALTHEA SALVADOR.

SPREAD SMALL-POX.

The Sweetheart of a Patient Distributes the Disease Promiscuously.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 4.—Two weeks ago Richard H. Collins was stricken with small-pox. Later he was quarantined at his home. Three special policemen have taken turns at guarding the house since then. Collins' sweetheart, Miss Birdie Dowling, called on him several times after his confinement to the house. Then it was proved he had small-pox, although he had it once before, when it left its marks on him. This fact had made his associates careless, so that many were exposed. Miss Dowling meantime had been moving as usual among her shop-mates and at her boarding place. Three days ago she began to show symptoms of small-pox. She explained the facts to her associates, who went into hysterics. She was driven in a hack to Collins' home at night. She eluded the guard and obtained entrance, frightening the doctors by appearing before them with a spotted face on their call next day. She was finally isolated after a sharp resistance. She says her affection for Collins is greater than ever. If both recover they will be married soon. Yesterday Mrs. Collins, Richard's mother, complained of feeling badly, and there is a panic among Miss Dowling's shopmates and in the neighborhood of the plague-stricken house. Physicians expect to stay the disease, although several probable cases were reported this afternoon.

Has a Strong Backing.

A movement has been inaugurated in St. Louis County to secure a handsome Federal appointment for Mr. George L. Weldon, who made the race for the Legislature last November. Through his aid the Republican majority was considerably reduced. Mr. Weldon expects to receive consideration and is backed up in his ambition by the United Democracy of the county.

Wait for Us.

Grand opening of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Friday, March 10, at our new store, 613 and 615 Olive street, next to Barr's. Imported bisque souvenirs. G. H. Boehmer.

THEY ASK SUFFRAGE

St. Louis Women Want a Voice in the School Elections.

A PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE TO-MORROW.

The Movement Backed by the Fashionable Wednesday Club, Who Will Send a Committee to Jefferson City—Want to Be Eligible as School Directors—To Change the School Age.

If a movement recently started in this city goes through Missouri will be treated to the spectacle of women voting and electioneering at the polls, and professional female politicians and officeholders may be expected to follow. The scheme being urged is not to permit women to vote on all public questions, but merely at school elections. The movement has been inaugurated by a prominent social and literary organization. This is no other than the Wednesday Club, a society composed of the wives and daughters of some of the city's best, most influential and wealthiest citizens, and also of a number of ladies who have devoted themselves for years to the moral and intellectual advancement of the children of St. Louis.

The stand which this organization has taken is no more or less than an effort to induce the State Legislature to pass laws which in effect will make a marked innovation on the present public school system and radically change the laws governing the election of the Boards of Trustees for the public schools throughout the State. Two of these petitions were circulated extensively throughout the city and State during the past week and the plan has progressed so far that a special committee of the Wednesday Club has been appointed to go to Jefferson City to-morrow and present these petitions to the Legislature with a view to obtaining the introduction of the proper bills to attain the desired ends.

ELIGIBLE AS SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The first petition reads as follows:

To the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

We, the undersigned, residents of the State of Missouri, do most earnestly and respectfully petition your honorable body to so amend the general laws of said State that women may be eligible as directors of the public schools of said State of Missouri.

How this can be accomplished without repealing all present laws on the subject, or at least by establishing the right of female suffrage in the State on school elections, it is difficult to say.

It is well-known that in some States women have the right to vote on certain measures, particularly school questions, and it is probable that the promoters of the present movement have laid their plans carefully, and will present a properly drawn bill, or make suggestions as to the necessary changes to be made in existing laws to accomplish their purpose. The details of the movement have been kept very quiet, so much so that the lady member of the Wednesday Club who furnished this information refuses to give the names of the ladies who will act on the committee, and is desirous that her own name be not published at present. She claims, however, that the question has not only been agitated, but been under serious discussion by the club for for some time past and that all plans for the consummation of the scheme are nearly completed.

AS TO SCHOOL CHILDREN'S AGE.

The second petition which has been circulated touches a very vital point of the law regulating the public school system of the State. It is as follows:

To the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

We, the undersigned, residents and citizens of the State of Missouri, do most eranestly and respectfully petition your honorable body that at the next general election to be held in this State there may be proposed to the people of said State, as provided in art. 15, sec. 1, of the constitution of said State, an amendment to that part of said constitution relating to the ages between which the children within said State shall receive gratuitous instruction in the public schools of said State, said part being art. 11, sec. 1, of said Constitution and providing that the said ages shall be between 6 and 20 years, it being the prayer of this petition that said age of 6 years be changed to 4 years, so that said art. 11, sec. 1, of said Constitution shall read, as amended, "between the ages of and 20 years" instead of "between the ages of 6 and 20 years."

While the motives which induce the advocates of this measure are laudable, it is questionable whether it would be expedient for the Legislature to pass the necessary amendment without long and deliberate consideration.

Nine-tenths of the children below the age of 7 years, who attend the public schools, take what is called the kindergarten system, though of course if mentally capable they are eligible for admission into the primary classes of the public schools proper at the age of 6 years. To reduce this limit to the age of 4 years is a serious question unless provision be made that children of such tender years shall be admitted only to the kindergarten schools. The origin of the movement among the members of the Wednesday Club was a desire to provide some place of instruction for the numberless children of poor parents who are virtually left alone at home during the day, and who in consequence have nothing to do except to roam the streets.

With this end in view, an attempt is to be made to organize a Kindergarten at the Bethel Home for this especial purpose, namely, to take in and educate little ones between the ages of 4 and 6 years, or such as cannot obtain admission to the public schools. As the age limit in some States is 4 years for the free schools, the present movement will at least be instrumental in throwing considerable light on the advisability of reducing the limit in the public school system of this State.

THIRTY-FIVE valuable prizes for POST-DISPATCH readers. Cut out the coupon on page 17.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES MEET.

Allopaths and Homoeopaths in the Board of Education Building.

The St. Louis Medical Society held its regular weekly meeting last evening in the assembly-room of the School Board, on the fifth floor of the Board of Education building, Ninth and Locust streets. Dr. D. V. Dean read a paper, in which he traced the history of a fatal case which he regarded either as puerpural hemorrhage or cerebro-spinal meningitis. Dr. Mary H. McLean made a report of an irregular case of cerebro-spinal meningitis. It developed that the same nurse attended Dr. Dean's and Dr. McLean's patient. The discussion of the symptoms in both cases was animated and interesting. Dr. W. W. Gray of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took occasion to give the history of the three fatal cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis which occurred among the students of the college a few weeks ago. He said that the first case was doubtful. Whether it was measles, scarlet fever, or cerebro-spinal meningitis, Dr. Gray was not prepared to say. The patient died in thirty-six hours after he was stricken down. The second and third cases were certainly cerebro-spinal meningitis, in the opinion of Dr. Gray. Dr. A. V. L. Brokaw reported a very delicate operation and submitted specimens.

THE HOMEOPATHS.

The St. Louis Homeopathic Medical Society held its first meeting last evening in its permanent quarters, the medical department room of the Public Library, on the sixth floor of the Board of Education building. There was an unusually large attendance. Dr. T. G. Comstock read a studied and learned medical treatise which was discussed by several of the members. The homeopaths have made arrangements to hold their meetings in the public library on the same terms which the allopaths have made for their meetings in the School Board assembly-room. Each member of the Homeopathic Society becomes a life member of the library, and a membership in the Public Library will be essential for the admission of applicants to the society. The Homeopathic Society meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Heretofore the society has met at the Lindell Hotel.

SATURATED WITH OIL.

Evidences of Incendiarism at a Sixth Street Fire Last Night.

An alarm for fire turned in at 11:20 o'clock last night brought the department in hot haste to Sixth and Chestnut streets. The blaze was discovered at the People's Tailoring Co's. establishment, No. 111 North Sixth street. Sam Arnot of the Salvage Corps burst in the door and found that the flames were located in the extreme end of the store. The floor and a small partition were on fire. In the midst of the blaze was discovered strong evidence of incendiarism. A tallow candle was burning in the midst of a bundle of batting, saturated with the contents of a coal oil can, which stood near by. The blaze was extinguished before it had made any progress. The firemen plied their axes on the floor and soon had a hole made which allowed a fireman to let himself into the cellar. A brisk blaze was here discovered, probably burning oil which had made its way through the charred floor. A Babcock was brought into play and the flames in the cellar were quenched. According to the bill-heads, the People's Tailoring Co. consists of Jno. F. Dann, President; J. H. Smithers, Vice-President; Willis S. Martin, Secretary. The capital stock is stated to be $10,000. There is no clue to the incendiary.

LABOR LORE.

Suit for Damages Caused by a Mob During a Strike.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Clark Thread Co., whose extensive works are located on both sides of the Passaic River, in Newark and in Kearney, N. J., has begun suit against the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders for $25,000 damages, claimed to have been caused by the striking spinners in 1891. The mills were shut down eleven weeks, and finally an attempt was made to start again with non-union men. The company notified the Hudson County authorities that violence was feared. They had a large force of special officers, but the Sheriff did not answer with a posse. The non-union men while going to work under escort were set upon and there was a small riot, in which the strikers were victorious. The non-union men escaped and the mob attacked the company's property, doing considerable injury to it. For this the suit is brought. The Board of Freeholders will contest the action.

POSTMASTER TWENTY YEARS.

A Republican Who Has Decided to Give His Neighbors a Chance.

CARTHAGE, Mo., March 4.—I. N. Thornburg of Reeds, who has been postmaster for twenty years, intends to send in his resignation to take effect April 1. He has been a faithful and efficient official, whose post of duty none of his neighbors cared to covet. He has always been a Republican, and when Cleveland was elected eight years ago used to twit his Democratic friends by saying: "You cannot read or write. I will therefore have to keep the office." He now intends to give his neighbors a chance.

To Advertise the Carthage District.

CARTHAGE, Mo., March 4.—The business men and mine operators of Carthage are preparing to raise $500 toward the fund being raised by mining districts of Southwest Missouri for the purposes of preparing illustrated pamphlets for distribution at the World's Fair. Carthage mines were only opened a few years ago, but notwithstanding the limited amount of capital expended, have been profitable. At the World's Fair it is intended that mineral exhibits shall be made which shall fully represent the industry, both as to its extent and financial growth. It is probable that 500,000 miniature "pigs" of smelted zinc will be prepared for distribution to all visitors to the Jasper County exhibit. This will involve an outlay of nearly $3,000 for souvenirs alone.

Carthage to Carterville by Trolley.

CARTHAGE, Mo., March 4.—An ordinance granting to C. L. Bartlett and assigns a franchise to run forty-nine years empowering them to construct, maintain and operate an electric railway in the city of Carthage and to connect with a line to be built from Carterville was passed by the City Council over the Mayor's veto to-day. C. L. Bartlett, accepted the ordinance, depositing, as required by the ordinance, $3,000 in cash, to be forfeited to the city if conditions be not complied with. The terms of the contract require it to be commenced within sixty days and to be completed to Carterville within twelve months. Jasper County has already more miles of electric railway within its borders than any other county outside those containing the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City.

TWO FIREMEN INJURED.

A Blaze at the Crown Vinegar and Spice Co.'s Establishment.

At 9:45 last night officers Clifford and Tobin noticed smoke pouring from the fourth story windows of the Crown Vinegar and Spice Co. at 222 North Commercial Alley. They turned in an alarm from box 37 and then broke into the building. There were in the place at the time Engineer Frank Schliza and his two men employed in the still-room. The fire seemed to have started on the fourth floor. The men who were at work in the vicinity at the time made their way from the building and could not be found among the spectators around the fire. The police made no effort to find them. When the Department arrived, the fourth and fifth floors were in flames, the big casks in which wine was being made burning fiercely and emitting dense clouds of smoke. The fire was fought by four streams from the front and two from the levee side. During its progress, Jerry Callahan, foreman of No. 4 truck, fell two stories through a hatchway on the roof, alighting on his head. He was taken to the Dispensary, where it was found that he was very seriously injured. There is a possibility that his skull is fractured and possibly two ribs are broken. He also sustained internal injuries. He is a married man and lives at 1238 South Eighth street.

Five minutes after was taken away the crowd in front of the building heard a sound like the fall of a body on the office floor. Chief Lindsay and several men rushed in with lanterns and while searching for their wounded comrade met Charley Clayton of No. 12, who told them he had dropped down the elevator shaft for three floors. A battered lantern was evidence of his fall. He had stepped into the shaft, which was open, and dropped the distance, alighting on his shoulders. The elevator truck saved him from falling into the basement and being drowned. He was able to walk out to the buggy, in which he was driven to the dispensary, where it was found that he had sprained both shoulders and hands. It took fully two hours to get the fire completely under control. The stock on the two upper floors, consisting of generators, still, pumps, and other vinegar-making apparatus was completely destroyed. The entire building is deluged with water. The loss will probably reach $5,000, and may be more.

THIRTY-FIVE valuable prizes for POST-DISPATCH readers. Cut out the coupon on page 17.

A Good Guesser.

From the Lewiston Journal.

C. M. Sawyer, cashier of the Dexter National Bank, possesses a very peculiar faculty for telling the weight of things off-hand. He cannot explain what the power is, but that he can exercise it correctly there can be no doubt. Numerous instances of its use are told. One is that a merchant was one day preparing to weigh a boxful of old copper scraps, all shapes and sizes thrown in at haphazard. Just then Mr. Sawyer stepped into his store. Seeing the box and the scales he remarked:

"You needn't weigh that, for I can tell yoe to an ounce just what it weighs. The thought came to me just as I came in the door that that box and contents weighed just 878 pounds."

The dealer was not prepared to adopt this mode of weighing without verifying it, so he put the box on the scales, and it tipped the beam at exactly the weight named.

BUY old Woodford whisky, only $1 per quart. Levy Bros., southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

Death, $50.	Cut This Out.	Death, $50.

If You Lose Your Life by an Accident, and This Coupon Is Found on Your Person,

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

On Compliance With the Conditions Stated Below, Will Present Your Heirs With

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch Will Also Contribute the Amounts Stated Below, If, in an Accident, Which Has Not Been Produced by Any Criminal Action on Your Part, You Sustain Any of the Following Injuries:

The Loss of a Leg	$50.00
The Loss of an Arm	50.00
The Loss of an Eye	50.00
The Loss of a Hand	50.00
The Loss of a Foot	50.00
A Broken Leg	25.00
A Broken Arm	25.00

CONDITIONS:

1. Prompt statement of accident; coupon will not entitle to gift after seven days.
2. That this coupon shall be found upon the person of the party injured at the time of the accident, and shall be signed in ink with name and address.
3. Affidavit of person finding coupon in case of death.
4. Affidavit of party injured that the coupon was on their person at the time of accident.
5. Certificate of attending surgeon.
6. Benefit of one coupon only.
7. Children will not receive this gift of the Post-Dispatch unless engaged in some regular employment.

Name..............................

Residence..............................

This Coupon Is Good Until Midnight, Saturday,

March 11, 1893.

A CHICKASAW JUDGE SUSPENDED.

He Won a Fight With Gov. Wolfe and Now Must Fight Again.

PARIS, Tex., March 4.—Not long ago Gov. Wolfe of the Chickasaw Nation caused to be issued a proclamation suspending from office Judge Ben Kemp. The proclamation stated that the Judge had issued illegal papers in the John McGlothlin vs. Sam Lore suit and for this reason the suspension was ordered.

Judge Kemp carried the matter before the Supreme Court, and his action in issuing the papers was sustained. The Governor then filed an additional complaint, stating that the Judge had been talking too much and ordered the suspension continued.

At the meeting of the Council at Tishomingo the matter was brought up, but that body refused to take action, stating that it did not come within the jurisdiction of the Legislature and referred it to the judiciary.

THE FUNSTON-MOORE CONTEST.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 4.—The attorneys for H. L. Moore, the Democratic contestor for Congressman Funston's seat in the Second Kansas District, have completed taking depositions in the case and say they have enough evidence to unseat Mr. Funston. They claim to have proof of over 200 illegal and fraudulent votes cast for Funston, most of which were found in Wyandotte County. Funston's majority over Moore on the face of the returns was 83. Moore's attorneys said this afternoon that the ballots of the Third Precinct, that were stolen from the office of County Clerk Bruce of Wyandotte County, Kansas, were never returned. The ballots that were found in the package, which originally contained the Third Precint votes and which were found hanging on C. H. Carpenter's gate post, next door to the home of County Clerk Bruce, they will prove to be substitutes. The testimony of one of the Judges of Election in that precinct was that in counting the votes on the night after election they found forty "anti Buchan" tickets on which Funston's name had been scratched and Moore's name inserted. In the returned package there were only two tickets scratched in this way. The attorneys charge that the ballots were stolen in the interest of Funston. The Funston people will begin taking depositions on their side next week.

JUSTICE HEMINGWAY RESIGNS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 4.—Judge W. E. Hemingway, for years past a Justice of the Supreme bench of Kansas, sent in his resignation to Gov. Fishback to-day. He will re-enter the practice of law, having formed a co-partnership with Judge U. M. and G. B. Rose. He assigns as his reason for leaving the bench, which he says he likes, that the salary of $3,000 per year is inadequate and leaves no margin for a poor man's family in case he should die. He was first elected May 6, 1889, and drew the short term. He was re-elected last September and his term would not have expired for eight years. He is only 39 years of age, and besides being one of the brightest, was the youngest member of the bench. Gov. Fishback will order a special election to fill the vacancy, making no appointment in the interim. Judge Hemingway is a man of brilliant legal attainments and commands the highest respect of the profession he adorns.

POLITICS IN ATCHISON.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 4.—The Democratic Committee of this city met to-night and decided to hold a convention March 21 and nominate a straight ticket. This will be the first straight ticket that Atchison Democrats have had for four years. They have been fusing with "third parties," and always get beaten. They will probably nominate J. W. Waggoner for Mayor. In 1888, the first year the equal suffrage craze prevailed in Atchison, 496 women registered. Last year 159 women registered, a falling off of 337 in four years. The equal suffragists have organized and will make a desperate effort to regain the lost ground this spring. The Republicans have invited them into their convention.

RICHLAND'S CITY TICKET.

RICHLAND, Mo., March 4.—The Democrats of this place held a convention to-night and nominated a straight ticket for the ensuing April election. Al S. Musgrave, present incumbent, who is filling his second term, was chosen for Mayor; Josh Vicent was selected for Marshal; D. Ragan, S. M. Vaughn and Reuben Hatton for Aldermen. Tuesday next in pursuance of a call issued by the Aity Committee, the Republicans will meet to place the ticket in the field.

EX-GOV. GLICK'S OPINION.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 4.—Ex-Gov. George W. Glick, who has been mentioned for United States Land Commissioner, said to-night that he was not a candidate for the place and if he was he would not get it. It was his opinion that Don M. Dickinson would see that John Irish of California would get the appointment.

THE NINETY-THIRD BALLOT.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 4.—The ninety-third ballot for Senator brought no result.

JUSTICE HEMMINGWAY RESIGNS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 4.—Yesterday W. E. Hemmingway, one of the Associate Justices of the Arkansas Supreme Court, tendered his resignation to the Governor. No reason is given for the resignation.

APPOINTED SENATOR FROM MONTANA.

HELENA, Mont., March 4.—The Legislature having failed to elect, Gov. Richards yesterday appointed Lee Mantle of Butte, as United States Senator to succeed W. F. Sanders. Mr. Mantle started at once for Washington.

CALIFORNIA'S APPRECIATION.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 4.—The House to-day adopted resolutions tendering President Harrison its thanks for a successful administration.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Michele Runcigila	Cheltenham, Mo
Glnglia Calcaterra	Cheltenham, Mo
Joseph Plenning	4038 Missouri av
Annie Stang	4040 Missouri av
August Nugren	1019 Armstrong av
Ada Gillerstronn	4040 Missouri av
Henry Schalk	1919 Biddle st
Lena Heuke	1919 Biddle st
August Lungstras	1027 St. Ange av
Clara Bosse	Burlington, Io
Milton Allison	4134 Peck st
Emma Carter	4134 Peck st

PURE 18-KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

Deaths.

BAILEY—The funeral of CHARLES H. BAILEY, Jr., died at San Remo, Italy, Jan. 12, will take place from the residence of his parents, 3821 Delmar avenue, Sunday, March 5, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment private. Omit flowers.

DOYLE—On Friday, March 2, at 4:30 a. m., WM. DOYLE, the beloved husband of Ellen Doyle, nee Gowan, and father of John and Maggie Doyle.

Funeral from family residence, 1213 North Sixth street, on Sunday, March 5, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

GALVIN—On Wednesday, March 1, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., DENNIS GALVIN, son of the late Bridget Galvin and brother of Jeremiah, John, Michael and Allie Galvin, Mrs. Patrick Lane and Mrs. Philip McCormack.

The funeral will take place Sunday, the 5th inst., at 1:30 o'clock p. m., from the residence of his brother, John Galvin, No. 1419 North Sixteenth street, to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

KEPHART—At 2 o'clock a. m. March 4, WILLA MAY KEPHART, aged 10 years, 11 months and 21 days, daughter of Wm. E. and Hettie Kephart.

Funeral private.

Pittsburg papers please copy.

KINSELLA—Thursday, March 2, at 2 p. m., AGNES KINSELLA, beloved wife of Edward J. Kinsella, aged 45 years.

Funeral from the family residence, 2824 Euclid avenue, Sunday, March 5, at 2 p. m., to Visitation Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

LORENZ—Friday, March 3, 1893, 12:15 a. m., MINNIE D. LORENZ, beloved daughter of Mrs. Bertha Lorenz, at residence, 1329 St. Ange avenue.

Funeral Sunday, March 5, at 1:30 p. m., to Holy Angels' Church, thence to Calvary.

LOW—On Friday, March 3, 1893, at 2 a. m., of conjestive chills, WILLIAM LOW, beloved husband of Lydia Low, aged 64 years.

Funeral will take place from family residence, 1433 2d Carondelet avenue, Sunday, March 5, at 2 p. m.

RICHARDSON—JAMES RICHARDSON, suddenly, March 1, in his 76th year.

Funeral services from his late residence, 2827 Locust street, Sunday, March 5, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

SLINGERLAND—On March 3, HIRAM H. SLINGERLAND, age 66 years.

Funeral from 113A Russell avenue on Sunday, 1:30 p. m. Friends of the family invited.

SMITH—At San Diego, Cal., on Feb. 23, D. H. SMITH of this city.

Funeral Sunday, March 5, at 2:30 p. m., from his late residence, 4019 Morgan st., to Third Baptist Church, Grand and Washington avenues.

SMITH—Notice is hereby extended that, owing to the recent death of Mr. D. H. Smith, principal of the Peabody School, a meeting of former attendants and graduates of the school will be held Monday evening, March 6, 1893, at 8 o'clock, at 1821 Geyer avenue, to express their regard by passing resolutions of regret.

STEWART—On Friday March 3, at 11 a. m., JOHN G. STEWART, aged 30 years' beloved son of Mrs. Catherine Stewart.

Funeral from the residence, No. 3882 Windsor place, on Sunday March 5, 2 p. m., to St. Alphonsus Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' CHECKS.—The public school teachers will receive their half quarterly pay checks next Wednesday.

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

One of the Participants Lying Near Unto Death.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 4.—At three o'clock this afternoon Porter H. Haley, a well-known traveling man, entered the office of Supt. Clark of the Missouri Pacific railroad at the Union Depot and called into a private room W. H. Hogg, a road department clerk. Haley accused Hogg of having caused the downfall of Mrs. Haley, his young and beautiful wife. As Haley entered the room he locked the door. The discussion waxed warm. Haley drew a revolver and a life-and-death struggle ensued. Hogg wrenched the pistol from Haley and fired. Just then Haley, to escape the shot, plunged through a window glass forty feet below. He was fearfully cut about the head and his right hip was crushed. He is not expected to live. Mr. Haley is a nephew of Elder Haley of Warrensburg. Mr. Hogg fought desperately for his life.

ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.

W. C. JONES IN THE TOILS ON A CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 4.—W. C. Jones of Columbia was arrested at that place today by Pulaski M. Parker of New York, acting for Daniel F. Toomey and Michael P. Toomey of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, New York. On last Wednesday night Mr. Parker reached Nashville with a requisition for the arrest of Jones. Adjt.-Gen. Fite was not then in the city, but returned yesterday morning, and Private Secretary Reaves was dispatched to Winchester yesterday afternoon. He returned by the midnight train, met Mr. Parker at the Nicholson House and gave him Gov. Turney's authority to make the arrest, which was effected this morning. The application for requisition, now on file in the Executive office, embraced an affidavit from the Toomeys, which formed the basis for the requisition. The affidavit recites that on Oct. 24, 1890, Jones bought of the Toomeys the following horses: Clara Douglass, $800; Edith Shaw, $175; Wild Flower, $800; Lorena, $100; Fannie, $800; Nobby and colt, $425; Topsy, $300; Brownie, $800; Ada Paul, $500; Quartermaster, $120; Belmont Wilkes, $5,000, and one sulky, $100. In payment for this property Jones executed his note for $4,500 and transferred to the Toomeys $4,000 worth of stock in the Lawrel Hill Manufacturing Co., situated near Columbia, Tenn. The note for $4,500 has been since paid. In regard to the stock, Jones, it is alleged, gave the Toomeys a certificate to the effect that the stock was perfectly good property, paying from 8 to 13 per cent; that the company was out of debt and that he, Jones, owned the controlling interest in the concern. The Toomeys claim that they have proof that at the time the certificate was issued the Laurel Hill Manufacturing Co. was insolvent. This, under the laws of New York, makes Jones liable to a charge of grand larceny in the first degree, and it was on this charge that the arrest was effected. Jones will be remembered as the President of the Columbia Trotting Horse Association, which collapsed during the meeting last fall. He is well known throughout the South and among race-horse men generally and among the latter in a not very favorable light. He was at one time one of the richest men in Columbia.

JAILED FOR BIGAMY.

PARIS, Tex., March 4.—Deputy United States Marshal Matt Cook to-day brought in Dr. John H. Dempsey, charged with bigamy. The doctor is apparently about 45 or 50 years of age, and about a year or so ago left his lawful wife in Jacksonville, Ill., and went to Winnewood, I. T., where he commenced the practice of medicine. In a short time he had made the acquaintance of an estimable lady there, and finally they were married. By some means wife No. 1 heard of it and sent proof to wife No. 2 of the illegality of the second marriage. The latter immediately took steps to have Dempsey arrested, but he got wind of it and skipped out for Oklahoma. He has kept in hiding for some time, but a few days ago he was found and arrested. He was brought to Purcell and had an examination trial before the United States Commissioners, who, in default of $800 bail, committed him to jail in this place.

WHITECAP OUTRAGES.

MILAN, Tenn., March 4.—A few nights since a notice was posted on John Malcolm's door informing him that he should leave the community at once or his life would pay the forfeit, alleging that he was a thief. He ignored the notice. Yesterday he received a note purporting to be from his brother, telling him to come at once. He lives ten miles in the country. While riding through the river bottom he was halted by masked men and hung up three times, then given fifty lashes and ordered to leave at once. The friends of the persecuted man swear vengeance, and more trouble is expected.

DETECTIVE WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Detective Francis Grail of the Elizabeth (N. J.) police, was shot in the thigh and severely injured by an unknown burglar, whom he had discovered trying to rob the house of J. J. Coyne, 233 West Grand street. Mr. Coyne is cashier in a New York business house, and with his family was at dinner in the basement when the thief entered. A general alarm was sent out by the police, who are now scouring the city for the burglar. The wounded officer bled profusely and was moved to the hospital.

NEW TRIALS GRANTED.

MEXICO, Mo., March 4.—To-day Judge Hughes granted a new trial to Henry Woolwine, who was sentenced at the last term of the Circuit Court to seven years' imprisonment for assaulting May Middleton, 14 years old. He also granted a new trial to George Lewis, who was sentenced at the last term of court to ten years in the penitentiary for killing Wm. Brown, father of his sweetheart.

CONTAINED A CORPSE.

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—On Feb. 24 a common box about 2 feet long was forwarded by the United States Express Co. from Columbus to J. W. Roebuck, Mt. Sterling, O. As no call was made for the box and no one named Roebuck was known in Mt. Sterling, Wm. Stuckey, the agent there, has opened it. The box contains the mutilated body of a man. The name of the person who left the box at the express office here is unknown.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 4.—H. S. Magruder, the slayer of T. B. Slaughter, son of Judge D. C. Slaughter of Memphis, Tenn., was to-day admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500. The killing was the outcome of a raid made by the police on a gambling den in which both men were arrested, Slaughter accusing Magruder of being responsible for the arrest.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 4.—A citizen of Little Rock discovered to-day the rapidly decaying body of a new-born white infant, half hidden from view under a thin covering of freshly dug earth and rubbish. He reported this discovery to the Coronor and police. No clue to the parentage of the child has been discovered.

MACKAY'S CONDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4.—The condition of millionaire Mackay remains unchanged, but, as the symptoms have taken no dangerous turn, his speedy recovery is hopefully looked for. Rippey, his assailant, is also about in the same condition he was yesterday, though the outlook for his early recovery is not so bright.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

ABILENE, Kan., March 4.—A criminal libel suit was brought to-day by Sheriff Smith of this county against R. Chilcott of the Wamego *Times* for stating that Smith was drunk while in charge of a prisoner.

BUY old Woodford whisky, only $1 per quart. Levy Bros., southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

The MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.
Statement for the Year Ending December 31, 1892.

ASSETS, $175,084,156 61.

Reserve for Policies (American Table 4 per cent)		$159,181,067 00
Miscellaneous Liabilities		734,855 67
Surplus		15,168,233 94

INCOME.

Premiums	$32,047,765 34	
Interest, Rents, Etc	8,191,099 90	—$40,238,865 24

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Policy Holders	$19,386,532 46	
For Expenses and Taxes	7,419,611 08	—$26,806,143 54

The Assets Are Invested as Follows:

United States Bonds and Other Securities	$65,820,434 89
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first lien	69,348,092 54
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	10,394,597 50
Real Estate	15,638,884 26
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	7,806,672 55
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums, Etc.	6,075,474 87
	$175,084,156 61

Insurance and Annuities.

Insurance Assumed and Renewed	$654,909,566 00
Insurance in Force	745,780,083 00
Annuities in Force	352,036 01
Increase in Annuities in Force	$82,732 98
Increase in Payments to Policy Holders	680,820 60
Increase in Receipts	2,604,130 71
Increase in Surplus	3,187,266 78
Increase in Assets	15,577,017 93
Increase in Insurance Assumed and Renewed	47,737,765 00
Increase in Insurance in Force	50,295,925 00

NOTE—In accordance with the intention of the Management as announced in November, 1891, to limit the amount of new insurance actually issued and paid for in the accounts of the year 1892, to One Hundred Million Dollars, the amount of insurance in force as above stated includes the amount of such voluntary limit with but a slight increase, unavoidable in closing the December accounts.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.
A. N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor.

From the Surplus a Dividend will be Apportioned, as Usual.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Samuel D. Babcock
George S. Coe
Richard A. McCurdy
James C. Holden
Herman C. Von Post
Alexander H. Rice
Lewis May
Oliver Harriman
Henry W. Smith
Robert Olyphant
George F. Baker
Dudley Olcott
Frederic Cromwell
Julian T. Davies
Robert Sewell
S. Van Rensselaer Cruger
Charles R. Henderson
George Bliss
Rufus W. Peckham
J. Hobart Herrick
Wm. P. Dixon
Robert A. Granniss
Henry H. Rogers
John W. Auchincloss
Theodore Morford
William Babcock
Stuyvesant Fish
Augustus D. Juilliard
Charles E. Miller
Walter R. Gillette
James E. Granniss
David C. Robinson
H. Walter Webb
George G. Haven

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice-President,
WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager,
ISAAC F. LLOYD, Second Vice-President,
WM. J. EASTON, Secretary,
FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary,
HENRY E. DUNCAN, JR., Cor. Secretary,
FREDERIC CROMWELL, Treasurer,
JOHN A. FONDA, Assistant Treasurer,
WM. P. SANDS, Cashier,
JAS. TIMPSON, Second Assistant Treasurer,
EDWARD P. HOLDEN, Assistant Cashier,
EMORY M'CLINTOCK, LLD., F.I.A., Actuary
JOHN TATLOCK, JR., Assistant Actuary,
WM. G. DAVIES, General Solicitor,
CHAS. B. PERRY, Second Assistant Actuary,
WM. W. RICHARDS, Comptroller,
Medical Directors:
GUSTAVUS S. WINSTON, M. D.,
ELIAS J. MARSH, M. D.,
GRANVILLE M. WHITE, M. D.

BAKER BROS., General Agents,
National Bank of Commerce Building, 421 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.
W. W. NISBET, Manager for St. Louis.

BABY McKEE—I cannot leave it! I cannot! All else is lost, but leave, oh, leave me this!
BABY RUTH—My papa is President of the United States, and he says we are going to keep this at the White House, and that you must not take it.
BABY McKEE—Ah! What is this notice I see? "Telephone No. 4187. Hygeia Water, 10-gallon can, $1.50." There, there, Baby Ruth! Keep your Hygeia, "clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond," and I shall order our grocer man to send me some. Life is still worth living with Hygeia Water at that price.
OFFICE AND WAREROOM, 1302 Olive St. Special Inducements Offered the Trade.

An Automatic Stamp Moistener.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

A very practicable little invention on the part of some Frenchman, who seems to have taken pity on the American nation in their wrestle with the new Columbian postage stamp of chest-protector size, has just made its appearance. It consists of a flask of thick glass filled with water which seeps gradually into the felt stopper. It is equally well adapted to the moistening of envelopes and altogether will prove a very practical adjunct to a correspondent's desk.

Venerable Plants.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The Egyptian Museum at Cairo contains a collection of dried plants remarkable for their age and preservation. They had been used in remote ages to adorn the dead. The French scientist, V. Loret, has published a book under the title of "The Pharaonic Flora," in which he describes this wonderful herbarium. Many of these plants are more than 5,000 years old. Before they were arranged in the Cairo herbarium they were soaked in warm water and freshly dried and pressed. Among them are flowers of the pomegranate, the red poppy, blue and white lotus, several species of the mallow, and leaves of the leek, onion and celery, with which the dead Egyptians were buried in those days.

Wait for Us.
Grand opening of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Friday, March 10, at our new store, 613 and 615 Olive street, next to Barr's. Imported bisque souvenirs. G. H. Boehmer.

Tobacco Consumption.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The tobacco statistics recently published by the French Government are very interesting. In 1869 France consumed 56,549,197 pounds of smoking tobacco; 20,420,725 pounds snuff and 8,113,072 pounds chewing tobacce. About 2,000,000 of this total consumption must be deducted for Alsace-Lorraine. The tables for 1891, twenty-two years later, show an enormous increase, smoking tobacco being set down as 62,775,720 pounds; snuff, 13,591,583 pounds and chewing tobacco, 3,140,875 pounds, the latter figures showing but a slight increase over the former.

Cardinal Richelieu was the first to introduce duty on tobacco in France. In 1730 the privilege of selling tobacco exclusively was sold to a general firm for 7,500,000 livres. In 1874 the net profits to the Government for the sale of tobacco reached 240,000,000 francs. Since the day in 1559, when Jean Nicot on his arrival from Libson made known to Catherine of Medicis the tobacco plant which he had brought with him, the consumption of tobacco has increased at a marvelous rate.

ADVICE TO WOMEN
If you would protect yourself from Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed or Irregular Menstruation you must use
BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
CARTERSVILLE, April 26, 1886.
This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for years from Menstrual Irregularity, being treated without benefit by physicians, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect is truly wonderful. J. W. STRANGE.
Book to "WOMAN" mailed FREE, which contains valuable information on all female diseases.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NICK SAID "NO!"

Mr. Sampson's Attempt to Get the First Ward's Vote.

COLLECTOR WENNEKER CHARGED WITH A BREACH OF FAITH.

The Republican Situation Now Leads the Republican Managers to Predict Walbridge's Nomination on the First Ballot—Dr. Reber Gets Himself Laughed At in Carondelet—Mr. Bernheimer's Campaign Expenses.

The Republican primaries will take place to-morrow, and the convention will follow the next day. It does not seem that there will be much balloting. The Walbridge managers think they will nominate their candidate on the first ballot and show figures for the claim. Mr. Sampson's boom, like Lewis Carroll's baker, saw a boojum last week, and "softly and silently faded away." It has been hardly more than a phlizz from the beginning, to borrow another simile from the creator of the Alice stories. Among Mr. Sampson's intimate friends the boom has been one of astonishing magnitude, but its noise has been hardly heard out in the wards. This has been the fault of Mr. Sampson himself. He announced at the beginning of the campaign that he would not be a candidate, and afterwards allowed Collector Charles F. Wennecker and a few more of his personal friends to persuade him to come out. Then it was too late. By this time the strongest of his personal following had become attached to the candidacy of Mr. Walbridge and had identified themselves with his campaign. They are not only opposed to Mr. Sampson now, but they have gone to him formally and taxed him with a breach of political faith. Collector Wennecker has also aroused a feeling of resentment among his former political supporters, who are now for Walbridge. They say that at the very outset he announced himself for Walbridge, and determined to bring Mr. Sampson out only when piqued because he was not chosen as one of the Walbridge managers.

Mr. Sampson, however, still believes that he has a chance in the convention, although he has so far grasped the situation now that he says he will not be disappointed if he is not nominated. He managed to get an interview last week with Nick Karr, the chairman of the First Ward delegation. "Will you vote for me?" he asked.

"We're pledged to Walbridge," Mr. Sampson," said Karr. "If you had said a month ago that you wanted it you might have got some of us; but you came out in an interview and said you didn't want it at all."

The ward workers who came around to Mr. Sampson's office to see him yesterday did not find him. They stood around and told the somewhat embarrassed clerks what they knew about ward politics. One tall man said he had been in politics for twenty years. His name was Robert F. Hickman, and he was from the Seventh Ward. "We've got a Walbridge delegation in our ward and an anti-Walbridge delegation. That's the one I'm for. We're supposed to be for Ziegenhein, but we're not saying who we're for. After the primary we'll be for Sampson."

Mr. Bernheimer's Resentment.

There is much talk in political circles about the amount of money that Marcus Bernheimer spent in his campaign. Mr. Bernheimer was asked yesterday if the report was true that he had spent $25,000 in his canvass. He refused to reply. It is known that he spent nearly $3,000 for campaign buttons alone, and his bills for clerks and circulars were enormous. These were all paid at headquarters, and whatever he spent he knew that he was getting the worth of his money, but that cannot be said of the money he sent into the wards. It is a matter of notoriety among politicians that not half of the money he gave to his workers to spend in the wards for a purpose found its way to the object. Most of it stayed in the pockets of the men to whom he gave it.

Speaking of this to Councilman John A. Sloan yesterday, at the City Hall, Ed Butler said that he knew it to be a fact that Mr. Bernheimer had spent over $35,000 in the campaign. Naturally the defeated candidate feels resentful, and strange to say, though he had the Recorder of Voters, James L. Carlisle, an active participant in his campaign, he credits his defeat largely to work done against him in the polling booths. He said yesterday that he had been robbed of votes, particularly in the Second Ward, and that he did not get the votes in the convention to which he was entitled. On 'Change, he said to a friend that it was a good thing for the Republicans that he was not nominated, that if he had been, the Council ticket would have been quite a different one.

New Candidates Out.

It seems now very likely that Water Commissioner Minard L. Holman will be nominated by the Republican convention against George Burnet for President of the Board of Public Improvements. Robert E. McMath, the former Sewer Commissioner of the city, is the only other man proposed and Holman is accepted generally as the stronger man. Delegate Julius Schmann said to-day at the City Hall that Commissioner Holman had said he would accept the nomination and run against President Burnet if the convention offered it to him. The two up to this time have been intimate friends, both having been graduated from Washington University and both being members of the Engineers' Club.

There is not a little talk among Republicans of placing Col. J. O. Churchill, Collector of Customs, on the ticket for the position of Auditor. A number of his friends called upon Col. Churchill and asked whether he would consent to accept the office if nominated and elected. He stated that he had not been a candidate, but if nominated would make the race.

Charles J. Dunnerman, the real estate man, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of City Comptroller.

Frank R. Mansur, who has had fifteen years' experience with the Howe and the Fairbanks Scale Cos., and is an expert scale man, announces himself as a candidate for Inspector of Weights and Measures, subject to the action of the Republican Convention.

The latest nominations in political discussion for the Republican Council ticket are F. B. Brownell, T. B. Boyd and Courtney H. West, the business partner of Charity Commissioner John S. Moffitt.

Dr. Reber Gets Enthusiastic.

Dr. V. B. S. Reber is managing the mayoralty boom of Louis J. W. Wall in Carondelet. Last Wednesday the Doctor sent this letter to Samuel Gunn, a gentleman whose name he had put on the Wall delegation to oppose the Walbridge delegation:

> There will be a meeting at Lafayette Hall to-morrow evening (Thursday) at 7:30, where L. J. W. Wall, a resident of this ward, and a candidate for the mayoralty nomination, will be present and deliver a short address. Please come and hear him and get acquainted. No one can tell what will happen these days, amid such excitement as is now prevailing. He might secure the nomination, and if he does, who'd be nearer to the throne than we? Come.

Mr. Gunn was not inflamed by this ardent representation and cold-bloodedly wrote this letter to Dr. Reber, giving it also to a friend to be published:

> By the papers I see that my name has been on the delegation as opposed to the Walbridge delegates. Now, I desire to inform the public that my name was used without authority from me and without even consulting me.
>
> I also ask my friends not to vote for the delegation that has my name on it but for the Walbridge delegation, who represent the desires of the mass of Republican citizens of South St. Louis, who have in view the fact we can elect Cyrus P. Walbridge, for Mayor.

This letter has been quietly passed around among the Republicans in Carondelet, and Dr. Reber has to stand a good deal of chaffing.

Mr. Hanley's Explanation.

On account of being chairman of the Bannerman meeting held at Litzan Hall on Tuesday evening of last week when Mr. Marcus Bernheimer was requested to leave the hall by Harry Tatum, Will Hanley was congratulated on having Mr. Bernheimer ejected from the hall on one hand and censured on the other by politicians at the convention Friday evening. Referring to the occasion last night, Mr. Hanley said: "I never had Mr. Bernheimer ejected from the hall at all, and I certainly did not insult him. When he entered the hall, Harry Blossom was speaking, and as some one in the audience recognized Mr. Bernheimer, a call was made on him to address the assemblage. I asked Mr. Blossom if he would give the floor to Mr. Bernheimer and he replied in the negative, when Mr. Tatum requested Mr. Bernheimer to leave, which request he promptly complied with." Mr. Hanley states that he took no part in the campaign before the nominations were made as he is a candidate himself, but was elected Chairman of the Bannerman meeting because he is a resident of the ward and was in attendance at the meeting.

WARNING TO WALBRIDGE.

From a reported interview with John McFall—"Walbridge wouldn't vote for me for member of the Mullanphy Board, and I'm laying for 'im."

The Socialist Campaign.

A. E. Sanderson, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, will speak in five places to-day. In the morning he will speak at Mohn's Hall, 1505 South Broadway, with Charles Kassel and Max Stoehr; in Metzner's Hall, Thirteenth and Wyoming streets, with F. Westermeier and G. A. Hoehn, and in Geldenacher's Hall, Broadway and Park avenue, with G. Barricelli, G. A. Hoehn, Max Stoehr and J. Randall. In the afternoon he will speak at Schlapprizzi's Hall, Broadway and Keokuk street, with Charles F. Becktold and Max Stoehr, and in Plumer's Hall, Thirteenth and Benton, with H. Schulz, Sendig and G. Barricelli.

The platform on which he is running demands a municipal conduit system, free bathhouses, the removal of the Poplar street track, a free library and the municipalization of the undertaking service.

Mayor Noonan's Plans.

There is talk among Mayor Noonan's intimate friends that he does not intend to stay in St. Louis after he goes out of office. One of his appointees who is on intimate terms with him said yesterday that the Mayor had been traveling a good deal in the last few years, and had come to the conclusion that there were cities he liked better than St. Louis. The climate here is especially disagreeable to him, and he often railed against it. He does not like Chicago or New York any better, but looks to San Francisco with a feeling that there is a fortune for him there in politics.

Dr. Starkloff's Rose.

Dr. Max C. Starkloff, one of the managers of Mr. Walbridge, wears the first campaign device that has appeared at this candidate's headquarters. It is an artificial rose-leaf, fastened on the lapel of the coat, with a tiny bud in the center. Around the green leaf, in black letters, are the words, "Walbridge for Mayor."

Bannerman Traveling Men.

George W. Harris, chairman, has called a meeting for next Saturday night in the Lindell Hotel to enable the Bannerman commercial travelers to arrange their campaign in St. Louis.

Echoes From the Wards.

A. H. Frederick, the real estate man, is gathering strength as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the Board of Assessors.

The Third Ward Republican Club has been organized with Max N. Jacobs, President; Henry Rohrbach, Vice-President; Charles Sachse, Secretary; Thos. Plaeheck, Treasurer, and Bulzer Zimmer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Fifth Ward Bannerman Club will meet Tuesday night at 1713 South Ninth street.

Charles Nolan, who in 1886 represented the Fourth Ward in the House of Delegates, is candidate for the chair of the Eleventh Ward. There is a Republican majority in the ward, but Nolan says he can overcome this with the Democratic and the Labor vote which will come to him.

The First Ward Democratic Club held a largely attended meeting last night at Curran's Hall, Main and Elm streets, John Hanrehan officiating as Chairman and Edward J. Fleming as Secretary. Speeches were made by H. Meyer, E. J. Fleming, C. Cierporiat, M. Haus and other Democrats of the First and Second Wards.

CASH-CASH'S REFORMATION.

He Is Beginning to Be Troubled About His Immortal Soul.

From the Walla Walla Union-Journal.

Old Cash-Cash, the well-known Umatilla Indian, is becoming greatly interested in what will become of his soul when he dies. Of late Cash-Cash has been a regular attendant at divine worship, and being possessed of more intelligence than the general run of Indians, has listened very intently to the teachings that are expounded by the ministers. He is now endeavoring to lead a better life, by paying his debts and by refusing to gamble or drink fire-water.

Several weeks ago T. D. Page placed a bill against Cash-Cash in a bank at Pendleton for collection. Cash-Cash was notified, and he promptly responded and settled. After paying the money he demanded a piece of paper or receipt to show that the claim had been fully satisfied. He was informed that a receipt was not necessary, as the books in the band would show that it had been settled. Cash-Cash persisted, when the receipt was made out. When the paper was handed him Cash-Cash was satisfied, and when he started to leave the bank he said in broken English:

"Me heap good Injun. Me want go heaven. When me die, and old Pete meet me at gate and ask me been good Injun, me say yes. He will ask me if I pay Tom Page, and me have no paper from you, he send me hell."

CACTUS IS FASHIONABLE.

It Is Becoming a Favorite Plant for Window Gardens.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The hardiest plant for the window-garden is the cactus. Their blooming depends upon the treatment they are given, and they reward even slight attention. During the third and fourth decade of the present century the cactus was a prime favorite with lovers of plants. They were the fashionable fad of the day, and are at the present time about to be restored to that distinction. A sunny room is absolutely necessary to the growth of the cactus, which thrives in any window exposed to the sun without protection against its rays, provided the pot in which it is planted is guarded against the influence of the strong sun rays. This fact may not be generally known, and a good way to obviate the trouble is to put the pot into another larger one and fill the space between the two with moss which must be kept well moistened. Many readers of this will have to attribute the failure of raising window plants to this cause, for as the hot sun rays heat the flower pot they destroy the fine roots which rest against the inner side, thereby interfering sadly with the growth of the plant and sometimes killing it.

Pechyleplora Aceliformis.

Mamillaria Elephantideus.

Cactus must not be watered too often, even and moderate moisture being above all required. Never let them be watered from below by allowing water to stand in the under cups.

A Bee's Eyes.

The directness of the bee's flight is proverbial. The shortest distance between any two given points is called a bee-line. Many observers think that the immense eyes with which the insect is furnished greatly assist, if they do not entirely account for, the arrowy straightness of its passage through the air.

Every bee has two kinds of eyes: the two large compound ones, looking like hemispheres, on either side, and the three simple ones which crown the top of the head. Each compound eye is composed of 3,500 facets—that is to say, an object is reflected 3,500 times on its surface. Every one of these facets is the base of an inverted hexagonal pyramid, whose apex is fitted to the head. Each pyramid may be termed an eye, for each has its own iris and optic nerve.

How these insects manage this marvelous number of eyes is not yet known. They are immovable, but mobility is rendered unnecessary because of the range of vision afforded by the position and number of the facets. They have no lids, but are protected from the dust and injury by rows of hairs growing along the lines at the junctions of the facets.

The simple eyes are supposed to have been given the bee to enable it to see above its head when intent upon gathering honey from the cups of flowers.

Probably this may be one reason, but it is likely there are other uses for them not yet ascertained. A bee flies much in the same way as a pigeon—that is to say, it first takes an upward spiral flight into the air and then darts straight for the object in view.

Now, an experimenter on insect nature covered a bee's simple eyes with paint and sent it into the air; instead of starting straight off after rising it continued to ascend. Apparently, then, these eyes are used in some measure to direct the flight.

BEFORE THE FIGHT.

Jim Hall Talks About His Coming Contest.

HE WILL WEAR THE COLORS OF HIS ADOPTED COUNTRY.

Results of the Western Sparring and Wrestling Championships—New Jerseyites Protest Against the Race Track Bills—A Cyclist Gets Damages From a Teamster—General Sporting News.

Before leaving for New Orleans to-night Jim Hall was seen by a POST-DISPATCH reporter. "I don't know what I can say about the fight," he said with a grin, "further than that I shall be there to have the daylights punched out of me, providing Fitzsimmons is equal to that task. He is a big strong fellow and might wallop me out, to be sure, for accidents may happen at all times. But if he does I shall be surprised. It is a mistake for my friends to think I regard this fight as a find, for such is far from being the case. If my idea was that the New Zealander could not fight it is hardly likely I should have put in eight weeks of the hardest kind of work getting ready for the battle."

HE DISCUSSES FITZSIMMONS.

"Do you look for a long fight?" was asked.

"That is a question not easily answered," said Fitzsimmons' rival, "for there is no way of telling how long it will last. If Fitzsimmons is spinning around in the first round as he was with Maher, however, you may bet dollars to toothpicks it will be a short fight. We are not strangers," he continued, "but our fight in Australia can scarcely be used as a line on the approaching contest. I was 19 years old then and he was well along in the twenties. They say Fitzsimmons has improved wonderfully since he came out here. As for myself I know a thing or two more than I did at that time, so the question which man has acquired the greatest amount of ring tactics is still open.

"As for condition, no man was ever fitter to fight than I am at this moment. John Kline is the best man in the country to train with and while I was very well indeed in St. Paul when I was to have tackled Fitzsimmons out there, I am 100 per cent better now. Men who are backing me in this fight may depend on getting a good run for their money."

WILL WEAR AMERICA'S COLORS.

Mr. Edward Everett Bell presented Hall with a belt made of American flags. It is too wide for him to wear in the ring, but if he wins the fight will he put it on before leaving the arena. "Jim is an American citizen," said the long-haired orator, "and there is no reason why he should not fight under the colors of his adopted country."

CYCLISTS RECOGNIZED.

A WHEELMAN AWARDED $50 DAMAGES AGAINST A RECKLESS DRIVER.

The decision reached in a jury trial in Judge Klein's court yesterday will bring encouragement to cyclists and perhaps teach drivers of horseflesh that the rider of the pneumatic pony has as much right to the roadway as themselves. In May of 1890, H. A. Canfield, a prominent cyclist, at present captain of the Pastime Cycling Division and a member of the State L. A. W. Racing Board, was run down by a carriage driver in the employ of Pat Donnelly, a livery stable keeper. Canfield's case was taken up by the L. A. W. and Donnelly was sued for $500. The defendant secured a non-suit as it was not clearly proven that he was the employer of the driver.

Mr. Canfield then put his case in the hands of Mr. Hugh D. McCorkle and it was tried before Judge Klein yesterday. The address to the jury was made by Mr. George W. Taussig, whose plea was eloquent and effective. He saw that several of the jurors were foreigners and he spoke to them of the roads of their native lands. He then spoke of the L. A. W. as an organization composed of thousands of young men who were striving earnestly to bring the American highways to a level with those of Europe.

Spring Wraps!

We are ready with a Magnificent Line.
Come and see the New

Empire and Derby Capes,
Butterfly and Tuxedo Jackets,
Bolero and Eton Suits.

You will pronounce them the handsomest in the city. We maintain our low prices for well-made, stylish goods. See what we offer before purchasing elsewhere.

Strictly One Price.

Model Cloak Co.

Broadway,
Bet. St. Charles
and
Washington Av.

Mr. Canfield was spoken of as a young man high in the councils of that body, and his right to the public highways strongly insisted on. The good roads argument won the case and Canfield was awarded $50 damages and the costs saddled on the defendant.

FOR A PUBLIC PROTEST.

NEW JERSEYITES MEET TO DENOUNCE RACE TRACKS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—To arrange for a public meeting of the citizens of Bayonne for the consideration of the race track legislation of New Jersey, a conference of leading members of the churches of that city was held this afternoon in the parish building of Trinity Episcopal Church at Bergen Point. After much discussion it was decided to make application to Mayor Farr for the use of the chambers of the Boards of Councilmen and Education in the City Hall on Monday evening as the quarters of the public meeting. In case the City Hall cannot be obtained the meeting may be held in the First Reformed Church. Announcement of it will be made to-morrow from the pulpits of the twenty churches in Bayonne.

WILL DEMAND IMMEDIATE REPEAL.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The churches of Newark will unite to-morrow to protest against the passage of the race track laws. The city has been divided into sections and the congregations of each section will hold a union service in the largest church in the vicinity. The meetings will begin at 7:30 and will be addressed by the pastors and prominent laymen of the various churches. During the meetings a petition will be circulated for signatures demanding the immediate repeal of the bills.

RACE TRACKS AND WORKING MEN.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A mass meeting will be held at Library Hall, Elizabeth, N. J., at 4:30 to-morrow afternoon by the anti-race track people, to denounce the action of the Legislature in passing the Parker bills. Mayor Rankin will preside and addresses will be made by Judges Cross and Gilhooley, Alderman Wm. H. Corbin and others. The meeting is entirely for the benefit of the laboring classes, and the subject for discussion will be the relation of the race tracks to working men.

BENEFIT FOR ASHTON'S WIDOW.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The many friends of Jack Ashton, the deceased sparring partner of John L. Sullivan, have arranged a benefit for his young widow, which will be held at Miner's People's Theater to-morrow night. While Ashton was for years in receipt of a large salary, the big-hearted fellow never knew the value of money, and his purse was open to all. His improvidence left Mrs. Ashton in sore straits, and a number of prominent sporting men came to the rescue. An excellent entertainment has been arranged to attract the outside public.

JOHNNY GRIFFEN'S MOTHER ILL.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Miner's Bowery Theater was crowded to the doors to-night with spectators eager to see Pugilist Johnny Griffen, but the latter did not appear. His manager announces that Griffen had gone to his home at Braintree, Mass., in response to a telegram stating that his mother was dangerously ill and not expected to live. All engagements have been cancelled for two weeks.

SIR WALLACE DEAD.

KINGSTON, Ontario, March 4.—Sir Wallace, a famous black-and-tan dog, died here to-day. He was six years old and was the winner of prizes at all the principal bench shows held in the United States.

SPANISH KIT DEAD.

One of a Pair of Celebrated Confederate Mules Gone to the Mule Heaven.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., March 3.—The death of Spanish Kit, which occurred recently in this city, closed a long and interesting career, she being one of the celebrated team of Confederate mules for which South Missouri has long been noted. The fame of these mules has spread all over the country.

Spanish Kit was mustered into the Confederate service at Ellena, on the San Antonio River, in Texas, in 1863, at the age of 6 years, where with her mate, Beck, she was put in active service, with John Bays as driver. At that time they were in Col. Rip Ford's command, but later on Gen. Slaughter had command of the Confederate forces, all being under the command of Gen. Magruder, commander of the Confederate army in Texas. Kit followed the fortunes of war with varying success, and many were the times when she was compelled to go without her daily rations. She and her mate were in three regular battles, those of King's ranch, Las Cruces ranch and Palmetto ranch. Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, but the battle of Palmetto ranch was fought June 14, 1865, and is celebrated in war history as being the last battle of the war. In this battle the Federals were defeated and suffered the loss of 700 or 800 men, who were taken prisoners, besides those killed. In all their war-like experience Kit and Beck were never seriously wounded, but they ran several narrow escapes from being captured by the enemy.

At last after each side had worn itself out fighting and peace was finally declared on the Rio Grande, the Confederate forces scattered, the commander going to Mexico, and his men in various directions for their homes. John Bays, who had noted himself the possessor of four mules and about $8 in different kinds of money. While sick, he left Brownsville, Tex., for the northern part of the State, taking with him the four mules. The first night out from Brownsville two of the largest animals were stolen, and the following morning Bays continued on his way with the two remaining ones, Kit and Beck. More dead than alive he finally reached his home in Wilson County, where he remained two years and then started overland with Kit and Beck for Howard County, where he has since lived.

Until the advent of the railroad into South Missouri the owner used them in hauling freight from Rolla and Salem to West Plains. When not employed in this way they were at work on their owner's farm, near town, but when the engine plowed its way through the wilderness, freighting was stopped, and the owner finally became unable to manage the farm, and the faithful mules were at last given the furlough they had so richly earned.

Beck. Kit. Uncle Johnnie Bays.

During the last few years Kit and Beck have done no work, except to haul their aged owner around to see his friends and to the different reunions, where the team was much admired. The very best of care was given them, the city authorities gave them the liberty of the town, and everybody petted them. But Time lays his heavy hand upon mules as well as upon men, and two years ago Kit began to decline. She was tenderly cared for and doctored, but without success, and on Feb. 5, 1893, the mule passed from earth to the mule heaven. She was certainly an unreconstructed rebel, for she, with her master, never surrendered to the Federal forces, for when the last battle of the war was fought at Palmetto Ranch the Confederates were on top and there was no one to surrender to.

Kit was 36 years old when she died. Beck, her companion in service and harness, still lives, and is healthy and spry at the advanced age of 37 years, and upon her is centered all of Uncle Johnnie Bays' affection and care.

A BIT OF FINESSE.

Even the Pasteboard Box Could Not Conceal the Deceit.

From the Illustrated American.

An amusing little incident occurred at a fashionable wedding the other day, where many of the gifts presented to the bride were given from a sense of duty. One woman guest, who determined to save her money and credit at the same time, took a broken earring to Tiffany's and ordered the little stone set as a scarfpin for the groom. As she sagely remarked: "It does me no good and, coming from such a famous establishment, they are sure to prize it and think I paid a lot of money."

When the package was returned from the shop the wedding guest failed to examine her proposed present and merely dispatched it with her card and compliments. Imagine her disgust when, strolling through the rooms where the bridal gifts were displayed to find a dozen people standing about her offering and every face stretched into a wide smile of amusement. For an instant she hesitated, then pressed forward, and lo! there was the precious white satin paper box, bearing the prized name, it is true, but alas! below, "From repairing department," and even worse than all, resting on the blue cotton beside the pin, was the old broken bit of earring, returned by the conscientious firm. There is one woman who now declares that honesty is the best policy.

THIRTY-FIVE valuable prizes for POST-DISPATCH readers. Cut out the coupon on page 17.

MUSIC TO BANISH INSOMNIA.

Dr. Blackman Thinks a Hand Musicbox Will Induce Slumber.

From the London Telegraph.

Music as a curative agent has been known and valued from the earliest ages, and the recently established Guild of St. Cecilia, whose professed object is to apply the soothing influence of melody in hospitals and elsewhere, is only carrying out the prescriptions of physicians who flourished 2,000 years ago. The Athenian doctors "banished fever by a song." Thales found music most efficacious in the plague, and Aulus Gellius even went so far as to maintain that it produced a beneficial effect in cases of bites and stings. In their work on "Psychological Medicine" Drs. Bucknill and Tuke remark that music is the first recorded remedy employed for the relief of madness. A novel, and possibly a useful, suggestion in the same direction is mentioned by Dr. J. G. Blackman in the latest number of the *Medical Magazine*.

It is that a musical box, worked by an electric motor, might be advantageously employed in cases of insomnia. Some care, no doubt, would have to be exercised to see that the mechanism worked properly before it was started, as nothing would be more likely to drive sleep permanently away than a musical box out of tune or liable to unaccountable and abnormal spurts of energy. It would also be trying to a nervous patient if, in the stilly night the electric current were turned off altogether and the box became suddenly silent. It is possible that a burglar in one's bedroom might be soothed and induced to surrender his booty by the unexpected strains of "Home, Sweet Home," but it is also possible that he might not. One or two interesting instances are recorded in the article of the benefit which has resulted in hospitals from the musical treatment, and the sleepless soul might do worse than try the experiment.

Electric Toys.

Electric toys have been devised in considerable variety, but they require a battery, and, therefore, are not very common. An electric locomotive was a very early idea. An electric dancer tripped the "light fantastic" most amusingly. The figure was suspended by a wire constituting one pole; the feet just touched a metal plate at the other pole and the current made the image perform very laughable evolutions.

The magic drum is a great mystification. It is suspended by a cord, and is made to sound when there is no appreciable cause for its doing so. Inside of the shell is a magnet and an armature. From the magnet two wires run and connect with the suspending cord, which is really two cords insulated from each other. When these are attached to an electric current the drum may be made to sound at will.

Electric insects are also puzzlers. The body is composed of an electric magnet, and the wings are attached to an armature, which holds them up until the current is on, when they drop and flutter, and they can even be made to "buzz."

Wait for Us.

Grand opening of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Friday, March 10, at our new store, 613 and 615 Olive street, next to Barr's. Imported bisque souvenirs. G. H. Boehmer.

Charges Attempted Fraud.

S. H. Cruse, a stockman of Washington, Ind., swore out a warrant yesterday against Barton J. Whelan, a gripman on the Broadway cable, charging him with the theft of three horses and a wagon. Whelan, he alleges bought the horses and wagon for $290 offering in payment, he avers, a note for $300 drawn on the First National Bank of Schuyler, Neb., and signed by C. C. Nichols, payable to Whelan. Cruse says he refused to receive the note without first ascertaining whether it was good. He alleges that Whelan then told him to make out a bill of sale while he drove about with the horse. It was 1 o'clock then and about 8 o'clock that night Whalan was located at the powerhouse of the Broadway cable. Yesterday, Cruse says he ascertained that the note proffered by Whelan was not good and to-morrow Cruse will apply for a warrant charging attempted fraud.

March April May

Are the best months in which to purify the blood, because at this season the system is most susceptible to the benefits to be derived from a good blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best medicine for this purpose, and it is the people's favorite Spring Medicine.

Mr. Simeon Staples

Four Physicians Failed

A Running Sore Five Years

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"Taunton, Mass., Jan. 9, 1893.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I was troubled with a running sore on my ankle, the doctors pronouncing it salt-rheum. For five years (during which time I employed four different physicians), I received very little, if any, benefit, and it continued to increase in size. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and using Hood's Olive Ointment, and at the end of two years I was completely cured, and have had no trouble with it since." SIMEON STAPLES, East Taunton, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid, every afternoon and Sunday morning	$10 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15
By the month (delivered by carrier)	65
Sunday edition, by mail, per year	2 00

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
513 Olive st.

POSTAGE.

Entered in the Post-office, St. Louis, Mo., as Second-class matter.

DOMESTIC.	Per Copy.
Eight to sixteen pages	1 Cent
Eighteen to thirty-two pages	2 Cents
FOREIGN.	
Daily or Sunday: 8 Pages	1 Cent
10 to 16 Pages	2 Cents
18 to 24 Pages	3 Cents
26 to 36 Pages	4 Cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms	4085
Business Office	4084

London Office, 32 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.
New York Bureau, Room 86, Pulitzer Building, Max H. Fischer, Manager.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1893.

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours beginning last midnight for Missouri: Warmer and fair; southerly and westerly winds.

Clear weather prevails over the entire country with the exception of the Lower Lake region and North Atlantic States, were light snow has fallen.

The temperature has risen west of the Mississippi and Upper Lake region. A decided fall in temperature has occurred in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, where changes of from 20 to 38 deg. have occurred in the past twenty-four hours.

St. Louis forecast: Fair, warmer.

THE last Congress was not wholly without merit. It did not pass the Hatch anti-option bill.

THE movement to liberate Cuba comes too late. This is a Democratic Administration not given to jingoism.

THE corporations should call Senator Burks down. He is damaging them by an indecent exposure in the Senate.

LET us not forget that we are indebted to the late Harrison Administration for the blessing of a new deal at Washington.

THE murderous overhead wires will certainly be placed under ground, but not until they have claimed more victims.

THE old order changeth, giving place to such new office-seekers as civil cervice reform and other untoward conditions do not bar out.

THE underground wire bill and the fellow-servant bill are put under the sod together. Popular legislation has no show in Jefferson City this time.

MINGLED with the sorrow of the outgoing Administration is a modicum of "ghoulish glee." It has left us the Columbian stamp and an empty Treasury.

THE legislative ability of Missouri seems to be chiefly under the hats of Col. Bill Phelps, Col. Carroll and Mr. George F. Durant, and there is a good deal of it, too.

THE corporation agents act on the theory that only fools and knaves are elected to the Legislature. Will the majority of the Missouri Legislature prove the truth of the theory?

HARRISON's cook, who is a colored woman and a Republican, will be retained by the Cleveland Administration. Thus does civil service reform thrive under Democratic rule.

IT would be ridiculous for Senator Perkins to hold over and contest Senator Martin's seat. Martin is a Roman name, appropriate to Senates, and there is no court that can seat Mr. Perkins.

THE assertion that the men of the new Cabinet made no Democratic votes amounts to little. Mr. Harrison had every member of his Cabinet out on the stump, and they didn't pick up any votes either.

AS THE railways and wire companies have killed all important le islation in Jefferson City, may we now hope that the General Assembly will be allowed to pass a few trifling measures and adjourn?

THE burial of the wires is postponed, but there will be a burial just the same. The men who tricked the State Senate for the benefit of the wire companies have undertaken more than they can accomplish.

THE Panama boodlers who are to be imprisoned will be allowed to retain their whiskers. It would look bad to have prominent citizens cropped as if they had been caught in some ordinary rascality.

DAN LAMONT has resigned from the directories of twenty corporations in order to qualify as Secretary of War. Just fancy his predecessor making such concessions to conscience and public opinion.

JERRY SIMPSON voted against the anti-option bill because he "thought it a bad bill," in spite of the clamor of his constituents. Jerry is peculiar, but nobody can call him a fool and he is certainly not a demagogue.

WHEN Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison dined together, it is more than likely that Mr. Cleveland, while looking at Mr. Harrison, remarked, "Benjamin, that was a good thing you did when you signed the car-coupler bill."

THERE is no better evidence that the POST-DISPATCH has scored in its fight on the trickery of corporation tools in the State Legislature than the fact than Senator Burks has been prodded into venting his filthy spleen at the paper.

A PARTISAN writer declares that Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet officers did not collectively make a dozen votes for the Democratic ticket. Cabinet officers are not needed in the kind of a campaign that was on in '92. The newspapers gave the facts, and the people did the rest.

ALL citizens of St. Louis and the State should read the proof of the disreputable jugglery and deceit practiced to defeat the Stone underground wire bill in the Legislature which we submit to-day. It will show them the depths of trickery to which the tools of corporations will descend to accomplish their ends in the Legislature.

IF the Cabinet turns out to be as big intellectually as physically it will satisfy the country. Mr. Bissell is 6 feet 3 inches, Hoke Smith an inch shorter, Mr. Carlisle about 6 feet, and Mr. Gresham 6 feet 2 inches. Lamont is the little man of the crowd, but even his feet touch the carpet when he sits at the council table.

SENATOR TELLER is authorized to announce that if the Treasury really wants gold it can have several millions from the West, $1,000,000 having been already tendered by the Denver banks in exchange for greenbacks. No sane secretary would prefer to issue a 4 per cent bond when he can have the gold for an obligation bearing no interest.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

A convention composed of delegations chosen by primary vote with reference only to the nomination of a Mayor, gives the committeemen and ward bosses who name the delegations almost absolute power to nominate the party's ticket for Councilmen and all the offices below that of Mayor.

Knowing how often and how grossly the managers abuse their power to make a majority of the party's nominations a mere matter of traffic, without consulting the party voters, the latter as a general thing do not feel themselves under any obligation to vote the party ticket unscratched. On the contrary a great many of them manifest their disgust with our nominating methods by refusing to vote at all, and a great many more feel it incumbent on them to scrutinize and scratch their tickets with prudent care.

To aid these in their patriotic efforts to elect a Municipal Assembly which cannot be controlled absolutely by a combination of the boodlers and "pull" peddlers of both parties, a third convention composed of leading citizens of both parties may be needed to revise the Assembly nominations put forth by the two party conventions. If a trustworthy legislative ticket cannot be culled from the two party tickets, it may be necessary to put a few more candidates in nomination, so as to give the people some chance to put an end to the scandalous but lucrative traffic in ordinances.

It is idle to hope for municipal reform without a reformed Municipal Assembly, and as Assembly nominations are now made for both parties we cannot expect such reform from either, without the nonpartisan intervention of a third force well organized and influential.

HOME RULE AND DEMOCRACY.

The fate of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill will not be settled in the House of Commons, where it will be passed by a majority, not large, but large enough. When it goes to the upper house the real question of its fate will be decided, and if it is thrown out there a condition of affairs will be produced more full of interest than any witnessed in England since the great reform of 1832. At present there seems to be no doubt that it will not pass. The House of Lords never yields to popular demands, except under compulsion, and it is not likely that the motive of fear will be lively enough to induce the members to swallow so unpalatable a dose.

Its defeat is likely to transform British politics and bring radicalism to the front, angry, aggressive, and filled with a just resentment against the privileges which have been so long abused. Local self-government for Ireland, which is now the issue, will be widened to include local government for all three countries and perhaps for Wales. The Radicals will go one step further toward the American form, which is now their ideal and which they hope some time to realize. Local parliaments for localities possessing common interests are an acknowledged need and advanced Liberals are already thinking of such a development in the near future. The imperial Parliament which now legislates on every petty local interest should, it is maintained, be relieved of all such details and be charged only with legislation on imperial business. In other words the American system of State Legislatures with a federal Congress is looked upon with favor by all the friends of progress. At the same time the constitution if not the existence of the House of Lords will be challenged, and it is not unlikely that the members of that singular body will lose many of their antique and vicious privileges.

This programme is revolutionary, but it is diligently discussed as one which may be forced upon the country as a result of aristocratic obstruction in behalf of the privileged classes. Radicals like Henry Labouchere, who is no longer a joke, and many of those who, like Joseph Chamberlain, have not surrendered their democratic principles although opposing the present home rule bill, are preparing for a change which shall be a first step in a social and economic revolution. The principle of local self-government, which has small place in the English system, is destined to become the motive of the men who will come forward when Mr. Gladstone retires.

NATIONAL AND CITY ISSUES.

The platform adopted by the local Democratic Convention devotes at least four-fifths of its space to the enunciation of the principles of the Democratic party and the indorsement of Gov. Stone's protest against the encroachment of the Federal Judiciary upon the rights of the State. Only two little paragraphs are given to the pledging of the party to the interests of the municipality and outside of the indorsement of the free library movement and of measures generally promotive of public improvements there is not an utterance bearing upon the live interests of the city. There is not a word about the municipal cleanliness, the disposal of public franchises, the correction of abuses in the city administration, or any of the vital questions now before the people of St. Louis and in the settlement of which they have a profound interest.

This platform well illustrates the folly of conducting city elections on national party lines to which citizens now submit. Pledges of devotion to the principles which should prevail in the conduct of the national Government are important in their place, but their place is not in the election of officials who shall have charge of the local interests of the people of a city. City elections will not be properly conducted and will not bring the best results until nominations are made, issues are drawn, pledges are given and votes are cast with reference to the needs of the municipality.

The choice of city officials should be determined and the lines of city political organizations should be laid solely upon city matters. Local elections should be freed from the influence of national and State issues and the control of national and State machines. The interests of the city should be paramount to all other considerations.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S INAUGURAL.

The inaugural address of President Cleveland, although short and necessarily couched in general terms, is clear and straightforward, and full of the vigor which characterizes all his public utterances. On all of the great questions an unmistakable stand is taken and there is ground for hope that this address will be followed by a redemption of all the pledges made for reform and economy.

The currency, the tariff and trusts are treated briefly, but in terms which are but the summing up of the opinions which Mr. Cleveland has held for many years and which he proposes to carry out as far as it is in the power of the Executive to do so. Concerning paternalism nothing stronger or better could be said. "It perverts the sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their Government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government, its sentiments do not include the support of the people."

Protection for protection sake is condemned in unsparing terms. Bounties are denounced with equal severity, and reckless pension expenditures are described as overleaping "the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service, and prostituting to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense."

Altogether it is a strong paper and one which may be accepted as an earnest of a wise and patrotic policy. It suggests more than it tells of the President's purposes, but as his character is well known, reformers need have no fear that he will yield one inch to the vicious influences against which he is making a resolute and aggressive fight.

GOVERNING BABIES.

Good came out of Nazareth, and valuable information may sometimes be found in a fashion journal. But who would look in such a work for advice about the training of babies? Who would suppose it possible to train babies, even if mothers who read fashion magazines were thought to have leisure for the education of infants? However, it is a fact that one of these publications really has an interesting article on what should be done with babies. Here is one remarkable sentence touching these small creatures: "The will is developed at about the fourth month, and the mother's duty is then to aid in governing it." Perhaps the writer says "about" because the will of a feminine baby might be developed somewhat sooner. But how is it possible for a mother to govern the will of her baby? Was there ever a baby that did not govern its mother, its father, its sisters and brothers and all its aunts, uncles and cousins? And what would grandma and grandpa say if even its mother were to utter so much as one cross word to that peerless child, compared with which all other babies are mere mud?

This article on babies goes on to say: "The mother must never allow the child's mute or expressed begging to induce her to grant a thing which she has positively refused." Now, this rule might be followed by a step-mother of great firmness, but an actual mother would, after a brief and very weak resistance, be sure to exclaim: "We-e-ll, bless its little heart! It s'all have every sing it wants, 'tause it's mudder's own darling, so it is! There, now, don't ky any more, the darling precious!" That is what would become of the rule against "mute or expressed begging."

There are other rules in the article in the fashion journal, but if these that have already been mentioned cannot be followed, it is useless to give the rest. There is not the slightest doubt that all babies should be governed, and the writer who recommends this and makes rules for the subjugation of infants will prove a public benefactor as soon as the Legislatures provide that infants shall, one week after their birth, be placed in the hands of persons in no way related to them, and that these persons shall have charge of them until every child shall have come of age. Even under this admirable arrangement, many will be spoiled and grow up to be boisterous and troublesome, showing neither gratitude nor respect to those who have endeavored to guide and instruct them. Certainly no ma or pa of the present day is likely to observe magazine rules for raising babies, however proper and wise they may appear. Even in schools the government of children is not perfect.

THE EXCISE COMMISSION BILL.

The bill establishing excise commissions in cities, now pending in both branches of the State Legislature, provides that the commissioners shall receive as compensation a fee of $3 for each dramshop license issued.

The Legislature will make a serious blunder if it should engraft upon this important measure of reform the old fee system, which experience has shown to be the worst possible method of compensating officials. The whole tendency of legislation is to abolish it, and substitute therefor a fixed salary proportionate to the duties and responsibilities of the office. In addition to the element of unfairness which always enters into the fee system there is a strong reason that it should be avoided in this bill because of the temptation it would offer to increase the revenue of the office by increasing the number of licenses granted. It is best to have officials as free as possible from such temptations. The compensation clause of the bill should be amended.

A feature not now embodied in the bill which would greatly improve it is a provision for the careful examination of dramshop petitions with reference to the standing under the law of the signers. The present law is neglected in this respect except in case of contest, because the matter is left to the Collector, and the cost of such examination must be borne by the State. It is clearly unjust for the State to pay for examining petitions in which licenses may or may not be granted and the cost of the examinations should be defrayed by applicants for licenses. The examination should be compulsory in all cases and should be made by the Assessor, for which, in each petition, his office should receive a fee representing a fair average of the cost of the work.

Under such fair conditions excise commissioners would be a boon to cities and worth far more than their cost to the State.

UNDER Senator Cochran's able guidance the corrupt practices act was returned to the Senate with a favorable report from the Judiciary Committee. There is a long step forward in the purification of politics in the turning of this bill into law. Under the operation of a law of this kind the boodle fund with all the ills that flow from it will be abolished. The occupation of the heelers and dead beats who now live on politics and thrive by the gouging of candidates will be gone. False personation, false registration, the purchase of venal voters, and the host of corrupt practices which flow from the free use of money in elections will be reduced to a mimimum by this act. The political assessment for the benefit of the professional politician will be abolished. The poor man will be placed on fairly equal terms with the rich man in politics. The State Legislature could not do more to assure the triumph of the will of the plain people in Missouri politics than by adopting this measure.

MAJ. HALFORD thinks that one hundred years from now the President of the United States will have much less work to do than at present because he will not have to pay any attention to the minor offices. And no doubt he will wonder why his predecessors ever thought it worth while to occupy their time and waste their energies on trifles like small postmasterships and consulships. The really great appointments which deserve his attention do not number more than one hundred.

VERY little reduction in railway rates to the World's Fair can be expected, as the roads have agreed to make no material concessions except on slow trains. The ground taken is that the railroads have as much right to make all they can out of the rush as the Chicago hotel and boarding-house keepers, which would be reasonable enough if railways were purely private concerns. As they are chartered to perform a public function, however, it would seem that they owe something to the people who grant them their monopoly. It is hard to make a railroad official acknowledge this, for in the eyes of most of them the people exist only for the purpose of making profits for transportation companies.

THERE is always a good deal of wickedness in Pennsylvania, but the wretches who have been encouraging cocking mains in the belfry of a Pennsylvania church, while services were going on below, appear to have no idea of any limits to human depravity. Senator Quay, who made so good a fight against opening the World's Fair on Sunday, will be greatly shocked at what has been going on in his own State while he has been regulating the morals of the rest of the world.

TWO YOUNG girls of Breeze, Ill., have run away to St. Louis. One can't blame them much for getting out of Breeze during the month of March, but their possible object in making St. Louis their destination is a matter of nine days' wonder.—[Chicago *Times*.

O, no, it isn't. They were afraid the Chicago girls would step on their toes.

WHEN Lord de Walden told his wife to go and nurse her sister in Sheol he showed a disrespect to his wife's relatives ill-becoming an English noble. His lordship may be orthodox in his views as to future punishment, but he should have endeavored to convey them in some less objectionable form.

THE West is much farther from the capital than the East, and for this reason some Westerners may not have gone to the inauguration, but the new President may rest assured that the West is zealously for him, and that no honorable office shall go begging for want of a Western patriot to fill it.

THE boys in the Atlanta *Journal* office who expect to be consuls, etc., should reflect that the new President may feel that one great man is all that any newspaper office can be expected to give to a new administration. Ma and the children can't all be corporals because pa has been promoted.

IT is possible, as Clerk Holt asserts, that pensions have been granted for baldness. It was not to be supposed that votes were to be acquired by hair-splitting decisions against bare-headed heroes who may not have been exactly at the front all the time.

THE Chicago police are about to appear in cream-colored striped breeches, which they are not likely to soil by contact with footpads or other troublesome people who carry off everything but soap.

UNLESS the Kentucky Building at the World's Fair shall have a cosy corner where the Kentucky Colonel can get his "breakfast" regularly, it will not be worth while for the State to attempt an exhibit.

THE retiring President bade each member of his Cabinet an affectionate farewell, but it is likely that he was most touched when he grasped the honest hand of his faithful Wanamaker.

MORE than 100 Mormon missionaries are at work in the South. If Mormon missionaries can make converts, so can Muhammed Webb.

THE poets of the g. o. p. invoke not their muse on the passing of Benjamin. Perhaps he is not sufficiently their idol to warrant an idyl.

ANNA EVA FAY's ghosts appear to have missed it on the Mayoralty. They must have got their tips from the "push."

THE faith in the former Cleveland office-holders in a resurrection is sublime.

THERE will have to be a patent hand-shaker for Adlai too.

An Instructive Example.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Of the 751,856 visits to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York last year 246,988, or about one-third, were made on Sunday afternoons. The fact makes its own argument for the Sunday opening of the World's Fair, which will be essentially a larger art museum if nothing more. No one pretends that the New York Sunday opening has precipitated a carnival of crime, or a "European Sabbath," or any other of the stock evils suggested by those whose notions of religion and morals are symbolized in bolts and bars. On the contrary, the churches of the metropolis have never been better attended than during the past year.

MEN OF MARK.

GOV. FLOWER of New Yord and J. Sterling Morton spent their boyhood days in school together.

SIXTEEN University of Virginia men are in the present Congress. Four of them are in the Senate division.

EX-GOV. GOODELL of New Hampshire has prepared a bill to strengthen the prohibitory law of that State by prohibiting the manu facture of liquor.

MR. GLADSTONE recently stated that not only local option but Sunday closing of saloons is now receiving consideration by her majesty's Government.

WHEN the late Bishop Brooks was "commanded," as the phrase goes, to speak before the Queen some one asked him if he was afraid. "No," he replied, smiling, "I have preached before my mother."

CAPT. W. R. SMITH, President of the Society of American Florists, is a Scotchman, who is so fond of the poetry of Burns that he has collected 650 editions of the poet's works, and is able to quote them from back to back.

JUDGE WILLIAM LINDSAY of Kentucky, recently elected United States Senator in place of Mr. Carlisle, is said rarely to use an adjective and not to rely upon rhetoric in his argument. His appeal is to law and reas on

REV. Francis Wolle, the most widely cultured Moravian of his day, died at Bethlehem, Pa., last week, aged 75 years. He was an author, preacher, educator, inventor and scientist. He invented the paper bag and the machine to make it in 1852.

REV. Byron Sunderland, D. D., has just completed the fortieth year of his service as pastor of the First Pr esbyterian Church o Washington. Dr. Sunderland is pastor of the church which was attended by President and Mrs. Cleveland during their residence in Washington.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

IN Victoria one out of every sixty of the population is arrested for drunkenness.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET has just opened a lodging-house for men at one of the London docks.

THE actresses whose photographs sell best in London are Ellen Terry, Sarah Bernhardt and Ada Rehan.

IN the autobiography of Salvini the famous actor makes a naive confession of his boyish love for Adelaide Ristori.

OF the forty-one successful candidates in a recent examination held in Wales by the London University of Arts and Sciences twenty were Welsh women.

MRS. HENRY CLEWS' bath-room is fitted up with onyx instead of the customary white ware or marble tub, the floors, ceiling, set-bowl and tub all being of the Mexican stone.

MR. MORTON, the next head of the Agricultural Department, is said to have become engaged to his wife when he was 16 and she 14 years old, though they were not married until five years later.

MRS. JOHN TAYLOR of Cleveland, whose husband was at the head of one of the largest dry goods houses in the city, has inherited his fortune, and now carries on the business in his stead, giving it her personal and efficient supervision.

MANY women are enthusiastic tricycle riders, and can go great distances without undue fatigue. Miss Mabel Besant, for instance, the sister of the famous novelist, is perpetually on the road, and thinks nothing of a spin of thirty or forty miles.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

[No matter written on both sides of the sheet can appear under this head.—ED.]

The Woman With the Bundle.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Will the Forum kindly take notice that "the woman with the bundle" has become an institution? While the westbound roads have dealt liberally with the "smokers" by providing special cars for their use, they have done nothing for the woman with the bundle.

I am of the opinion that she is sufficiently numerous to claim recognition from them. I base my plea—first on the fact that she has a habit of waiting to complete her purchases until the hour when the men and women are relieved from duty and are ready to go home. Second, that in point of numbers she has increased in the past few years so that special recognition should be accorded her.

In order to be more specific I will state that she boards the west bound cars either on Broadway or Sixth street about the hour of 5:30 or 6 o'clock.

Of course everybody but herself knows that at this hour a perfect stream of humanity is pouring out from shop and store. The hum of industry is drawing to a close, and the men folks and the women folks who have been busy with fingers and brain all day are making their way as fast as possible for the conveyance that carries them home.

"The woman with the bundle," realizing that night is coming on, presses forward and adds to the din and confusion. The cars are filled before they have had time to make the turn for the outward trip.

The most conspicuous personage in the car of course, is "the woman with the bundle." She is exacting, too, for when standing room is at a premium she shows unmistakable displeasure at being crowded by the throng.

Now, understand me. I am not opposed to her. I am rather advocating her cause. I would appeal to the companies to do as much for her as they have done for the "smokers."

I would have them designate a special car for her convenience.

Let it be labeled thus:

"FOR THE WOMAN WITH THE BUNDLE."

Let this car be put on the road between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, with instructions to the train men to permit no one to enter who does not carry a bundle.

The general public will soon learn the object and aim of this special service, and late shoppers who disregard the convenience of those who are compelled to labor all day will find a quiet resting place on their journey home.

DAK.

Mr. Murphy's Critic.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I think it is hardly just to publish such communications in your Forum as that signed "Taxpayer" in your issue of to-day, and relating to the "grading" of Easton avenue, without giving the explanation with the article. Its tone and tenor and scurrilous allusions indicate clearly that it was not written in the interest of taxpayers, but simply for the purpose of discrediting me in the minds of unthinking people. The facts in regard to Easton avenue are that a petition was presented to the Board of Public Improvements signed by the property owners on the south side of Easton avenue, from Kings' highway to Union avenue, and the usual course was pursued in calling a public hearing for the consideration of the board. The charge that the hearing was had to favor the Christian Brothers is untrue, as they are the only interested persons who entered a remonstrance against work being done, as they feel it would be a great burden on them at this time. Under any circumstances the contract could not be let for two years to come, as that time at least must expire before the board could prepare and pass the ordinance.

M. J. MURPHY,
Street Commissioner.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER.—Yes.

E. T. H.—Maxwell was hung in August, 1888.

M. C.—A space two yards square contains four square yards.

SUBSCRIBER.—You can fill out as many blanks as you desire.

STAR ATHLETIC CLUB.—John L. Sullivan was born Oct. 15, 1858.

H. K. C.—The Standard Theater has the largest seating capacity.

SUBSCRIBER—June 27, 1846, and Sept. 10, 1853, both fell on Saturday.

H. S.—The Sullivan-Corbett contest was for $10,000 aside and a $25,000 purse.

IGNORANCE.—Apply to the pastor, Rev. Dr. John Mathews, after the service.

CONSTANT READER.—For a parent mourning should be worn for two years.

WHO.—If you bet that 46 would not be beaten yor win even in case of a tie.

TWO SUBSCRIBERS.—Sullivan does not appear at benefits for glory exclusively.

IGNORAMUS.—The deed of trust can be foreclosed under the circumstances stated.

READER.—Marcus Bernheimer was President of the Merchants' Exchange during 1891.

REIS.—John L. Sullivan was never knocked down in the ring except by Charlie Mitchell and Jim Corbett.

J. B.—Miss Marie Burroughs is the wife of Mr. Louis Massen, who is a member of the Willard combination.

IGNORANCE.—If you agreed to take the books you cannot refuse to do so without the consent of the company.

A SUBSCRIBER, A NEW SUBSCRIBER, A. B. C., CONSTANT READER, F. J. OTTO AND M. C.—No premium on any of your coins.

VIOLET.—The rules for fortune-telling by cards are too lengthy to be given in this column. There are several systems.

STAMP.—The distance traversed by steamers varies with the stage of the water. It is less during high than during low water.

INQUIRER.—Louis Harrison never played in the "Pearl of Pekin" at Havlin's Theater when it was known as the People's Theater.

A. S. S. H.—You can address a letter to Miss Louise Kissing in care of Mr. David Henderson of the Chicago Opera-house, Chicago, Ill.

B. F. O.—In this country spring is considered to commence on March 1. In some European countries it dates from March 21, the usual equinox.

INQUIRER—Franz Ebert and Selma Goerner are not married. They were both with the Liliputians the last time that combination appeared in this city.

L. J. P.—J. K. Emmet, Sr., appeared in this city last during the season of 1890-91. His son appeared as a star for the first time in this city the following season.

H. O. MC.—1. The laws in regard to aliens voting vary in different States. In this State a foreigner can vote on his first papers. 2. A child whose father is naturalized is entitled to vote on reaching the age of 21.

JOHN K.—All girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years and all boys between 14 and 21 years of age must have the consent of their parents or guardians before they can marry in this State.

FINNEY AVENUE.—Nancy Hanks harnessed to a pneumatic sulky and accompanied by a running horse as a pacemaker, covered a mile in 2:04, over a regulation track, at Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 28, 1892.

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Who has not heard—and who that has heard does not remember—the fine story of Sir Philip Sidney? How, when he was being borne grievously wounded from the field of Zutphen, in 1586, he was given a bottle of water to assuage his burning thirst, but, just as he was raising it to his lips, he caught the wistful eyes of a wounded fellow-soldier near by, and, without tasting the water himself, handed it to him, saying: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine." Tens of thousands of people who know nothing else of Philip Sidney than this anecdote, honor and love him for it, and it will keep his memory green in the popular heart "forever and a day." Has the Sidney spirit, the spirit of noble and chivalric self-sacrifice, died out in this our practical and materialistic age? You may answer the question after reading this little story which I lately found in the back number of a magazine, and reproduce in my own words. It is a *true* story, as the character of the chief witness mentioned by the narrator, sufficiently proves.

As is well known, the Federal troops were beaten in the second battle of Bull Run (August, 1862) and compelled to retreat, leaving the most of their wounded in the enemy's hands. A day or two after the battle, six of these were lying together in a little tent; five of them had lost a leg each, and the sixth both his legs. These helpless cripples were quite unattended; they were hungry, for the Confederates themselves were half starved for lack of food; they were tormented by flies, by the worse torment of the scorching summer sun—and, worst of all, by the terrible thirst which the heat and their wounds produced. They lay there panting and moaning for water—even for a single drop to cool their parched tongues; but water there was none, and nobody to bring it if there had been. Just outside the tent door lay a poor private soldier covered with dust and with the blood oozing from a ghastly wound in his left side—a wound which he must have known was mortal. He heard the pitiful cries for water from his unknown comrades within the tent, and what did he do? What could he do? With agony in the slightest movement he raised himself to hands and knees and crawled to some apple trees not far distant. A few small worm-eaten apples lay on the ground; these he gathered and thrust into the pockets of his blouse, and then, turning over on the side that was unwounded, he dragged himself back to the tent, and passed the precious apples to the man nearest the door. How grateful the dear-bought fruit was to the helpless, hungry, thirst-tormented cripples, no words can describe. They looked toward the stranger to thank him. *He was dead!* In that supreme effort of mercy, his wound was torn open, and with the rushing blood went his life. They never even knew his name, and, of course, he was buried—if buried at all—in a nameless grave.

Was there ever finer heroism than that? When, where, by whom? I declare if that unknown hero, more heroic than Sidney, were living I would go a hundred miles to kiss his hand—and would be prouder of the privilege than if it were the hand of Prince or Pope. And if I knew where that nameless grave was I would pay a pilgrimage to it, and lay upon the humble mound a wreath of laurels and lilies. Let us hope the grave *is* known—to angels, if not to men. That—

By fairy hands his knell is rung,
By forms unseen his dirge is sung;
That Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps his clay;
That Freedom does a while repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

A few weeks ago there came from Washington a brief telegraphic announcement of the death of Lieut. Lovell K. Reynolds, U. S. N., under peculiarly painful circumstances. He was trying to board a grip car, missed his footing and was so badly injured in the lower limbs that he lived but twelve hours after the accident.

Lieut. Reynolds was a young officer of the highest promise in his profession, and with a personal character which endeared him not only to his friends, but to all who knew him or knew of him, however slightly. He was as modest as he was brave, and how brave he was this incident will show.

In November, 1879, while on a voyage from New York to Gibraltar, as ensign attached to the United States ship Constellation, a vessel was sighted showing signals of distress. A terrible storm was raging, and after the ship had approached as near as practicable, the life boat was manned with Ensign Reynolds in charge. So heavy was the sea that it seemed more than doubtful whether he and his companions could possibly escape destruction. By 8 o'clock that evening they had saved all but two of the crew of the Austrian bark Olivo. When he reported to the officer of the deck he was told that the Constellation would stand by the disabled vessel until daylight. Reynolds replied that she could not live through the night. A new lifeboat crew was ordered away and the two men were saved.

Reynolds swam from the boat to the wreck, poured oil over the cabin and set it afire; then returned to his ship after fourteen hours' fight with the hungry waves to save as many lives. For this gallant deed he received—by permission of Congress—from the Austrian Government, the decoration of the Royal and Imperial Order of Francis Joseph; and also a gold medal from the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York.

As a member of the Greely Relief Expedition, Lieut. Reynolds greatly distinguished himself. At the time of his death this gallant sailor and noble gentleman was in command of the United States coast survey steamer Endeavor. That, after so many desperate perils, he should die as he did, seems the very irony of fate.

I am glad to see that some of the leading journals in New York and other Eastern cities are waging vigorous war against what is rightly called "The Ticket Nuisance;" that is, the practice of sending around tickets among the senders' friends and acquaintances, with accompanying notes asking them to "kindly purchase" the same and inclose cash to address given. In the majority of cases the object is a charitable one, for benefit of church, school, hospital or something of the sort, but this does not excuse, much less justify, the practice of thus firing tickets through the mails at innocent persons who are expected to pocket and pay for them. Many people feel compelled—through fear that "Mrs. Grundy" will call them "mean"—to buy what they do not want, and often what they cannot really afford to buy. Nobody has a right, however worthy the object, to apply such pecuniary pressure upon anybody. They may, with perfect propriety, notify friends and acquaintances where tickets may be obtained for the charitable entertainment, and ask them to purchase "for sweet charity's sake;" but anything more than this "is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance," and ought straightway to be abolished.

To Take Advantage of the Current.

From the Boston Herald.

If Mr. Cleveland and the leaders about him can take advantage of the current which has given rise to the Populist movement, adopting certain sound principles upon which that movement was based and at the same time carefully weeding out the financial vagaries and erratic tendencies—and every reform movement has its full quota of crankiness at the outset—they will accomplish one of the most difficult tasks ever attempted in our political history. The selection of Judge Gresham for Secretary of State looks as if the effort was seriously to be made.

Mr. W. C. Steigers
Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in Post-Dispatch. Telephone [illegible]

WHITE HOUSE'S COST

The People Have Spent on It the Sum of $2,332,000.

NOW IT IS INADEQUATE FOR ITS PROPER PURPOSE.

The President Can Hardly Find Room to Live in It—The Illness of Mr. Harrison's Granddaughter Complicates Matters—Public Business Interfered With.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The illness from scarlet fever of little Marthena Harrison, and the consequent quarantine of the White House, have started anew the spasmodic agitation of the past years for a new and larger mansion for the President's family.

The subject is receiving serious consideration from the national lawmakers. Interest is added to the discussion just now by the fact that the free transaction of the public business, in the way of diplomatic audiences, presentations and cabinet meetings, is sadly interfered with by the quarantine. Some very embarrassing complications also are anticipated when the time arrives for President-elect Cleveland to transfer his little family to the White House. Although a thorough disinfection before that time may insure perfect safety to Bath Ruth, it is felt that her parents may with propriety hesitate about running the risk involved. If the President's official apartments were altogether separated from his private household there would now be no interruption of the public business from the illness of Mr. Harrison's granddaughter, but as it is a rigid quarantine and isolation of the private rooms are found to be absolutely necessary, and even with that considerable inconvenience has already resulted.

Washington people hardly fancy the proposition of an entirely new White House, for everybody is attached to the old mansion with its many associations. The disposition is rather to add a separate building close by for the use of the President's household. The old place is a treasure-house of national and historical relics, and it would be a pity to replace it.

The Green Room.

During President Cleveland's administration five years ago Judge Holman of Indiana escorted to the White House an aged but vivacious maiden lady of 70, a niece of John Quincy Adams, who had spent her childhood there. After some cordial handshaking with Mr. Cleveland the lady was conducted at her request to the East Room; looking around in bewilderment, she exclaimed:

"Is this really the same old room? Why, there used to stand a meal-barrel and in yonder corner were the washtubs, and from there over to there"—pointing with her parasol—"a clothesline was stretched, and in this corner we kept our playthings!"

In view of the talk about a new White House, it is worth while knowing what the present White House has cost. The first funds for the building were not furnished by Uncle Sam. As it was the first public building in Washington, a great deal of care was exercised in getting the best possible plans. A munificent premium of $500 was offered for the finest design, and this was prepared by a young Irishman named James Hoben, then of Charleston, S. C., who shaped his model closely after that of the Duke of Leinster's mansion in Dublin. His plan was for a three-story structure; so great was the public outcry against this proposed extravagance that Congress refused to appropriate the people's money for it, and the first commissioners of the District were constrained to reduce the design to two stories and basement, with a frontage of 170 feet and a depth of 68 feet. The necessary funds were supplied by the States of Virginia and Maryland. Virginia contributed in all $120,000 and Maryland $72,000. Gen. Washington, however, brought his influence to bear upon Congress and finally induced that body to make appropriations to finish it.

Counting these sums, the venerable building has cost, from the beginning down to the present, the surprising sum of $2,332,000. Of this large aggregate $930,000 has been spent in finishing, furnishing and caring for the building since 1797; $762,000 in repairing it since 1807; $373,000 in improving the grounds surrounding it since 1818, and $75,000 in constructing and maintaining, since 1847, the greenhouses and conservatories attached to it.

The East Room.

The corner-stone was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies, on Oct. 13, 1792, in the presence of Gen. Washington and the District Commissioners. By 1799 the building was far enough advanced for partial occupancy, and in November, 1800, President John Adams brought his family to it from their rented house in Philadelphia, making things as comfortable as could be in the unfinished rooms. The fact that Mrs. Custis' residence in Virginia was called "the White House" was said to account for the term now applied to the executive mansion; but she never lived in the mansion, and the nickname "White House" was not given to it until after its sandstone walls, smoked and blackened by the British soldiers when they burned it, were painted a gleaming white in 1817. The President's home in Washington has been officially styled "the President's House," "the Presidential Mansion" and "the Executive Mansion," but never "the White House."

A study of the old laws under which the expenditures upon the White House were made from year to year throws a bright side light on the official life and habits of its successive occupants Almost invariably these expenditures have been allowed without question upon estimates submitted indirectly to Congress by the Presidents themselves, through the Government officer acting as factotum and master of ceremonies at the White House, so that in this way their individual ideas on household economy and administration are clearly reflected in the sums granted.

On April 24, 1800, before John Adams, the first occupant, established himself in the White House, Congress appropriated the then magnificent sum of $15,000 for furniture for his accommodation. The expenditure of this money was spread over the four years following.

In 1805, when Jefferson came in, the further liberal sum of $14,000 was appropriated "for the accommodation of the household of the President, to be laid out at his discretion and under his direction, together with the proceeds from the sale of such part of the furniture and equipage belonging to the President's household as may be decayed and out of repair." This sum, under the distinctive brand of simplicity then prevailing, was spent inside of three years. Most of it went to furnish the house throughout except the great East room.

Four years later, in 1809, when Madison's first term began, a like sum of $14,000 was provided for the same purpose, but under the accelerated tendency of the time towards extravagance, it was all "blown in" in the short space of two years. The same amount was duplicated at the beginning of Madison's second term in 1813. The next year, however, on Aug. 24, the British troops broke into the place just as Mistress Dolly Madison and a party of invited guests were sitting down to a grand state banquet, and the intruders, losing no time in idle ceremony, at once applied the incendiary's torch. Luckily a heavy rain was falling and the damage was less than it would otherwise have been. From that date to the close of his administrrtion Madison and his family occupied the building known as the Octagon House, still standing at the corner of New York avenue and Eighteenth street, Northwest.

In 1817 $20,000 and the proceeds of old furniture were appropriated and spent at once on the reconstruction of the Mansion. In the next year James Monroe moved into it from "the Octagon House"—which he had occupied on succeeding Madison—and proceeded to apply $30,000 more to finish refurnishing it. The term "President's House" was applied then for the first time in the laws relating to the Executive Mansion.

In 1825, when John Quincy Adams entered, the regulation sum of $14,000 was allowed for furniture, and in 1826-27 $6,000 additional was given for finishing and furnishing the East Room, used previously by the wives and the children of the Presidents as a laundry and nursery.

During Jackson's first term the front portico of Ionic pillars was added at a cost of $19,000, and during the second term $26,000 was spent for furniture.

During Van Buren's term $20,000 was devoted to furniture and repairs. Up to that time nearly all of the furniture was of mahogany, purchased abroad, chiefly in London and Paris. In 1841, when the Whigs rolled into power with William Henry Harrison, a new feature appeared in the laws for the White House. The sum of $6,000—much less than formerly—was appropriated for new "furniture for the President's house, of American manufacture, so far as may be practicable and expedient." Herein doubtless is revealed the hand of Henry Clay, as the great Protectionist of that time.

The same idea was adopted at the outset of Polk's administration, the law of 1845 providing $14,000 "for furnishing the Presidential mansion with furniture of American manufacture." In that law the term "Presidential Mansion" appeared for the first and last time. Four years later, when Taylor came into power, this restrictive language was dropped, $14,000 being appropriated simply "for furnishing the President's house."

The Red Room.

During Lincoln's first term $29,000 was spent for the same object. Although the White House in that period was overrun by all sorts of people as it never had been before, it seems that the President was far too busy with weightier matters to give much thought to the appearance of the place. But when Andrew Johnson, the self-made "Tailor President," came in on the death of Lincoln, ample amends were made for the past neglect by decking the mansion with unprecedented splendor. A thorough overhauling and refurnishing were deemed necessary and in the years 1865 and 1866 the extraordinary sum of $76,000 was provided to cover the expenses. In 1867 the further sum of $59,000 was added to complete the grand renovation.

In 1869, the year of Grant's inauguration, $25,000 was granted for furniture. In April, 1870, $25,000 more was given for furniture and repairs, and in July following $15,000 more was set aside for the same purposes. The next year, 1871, $25,000 was again devoted to refurnishing and repairing the "Executive Mansion"—so styled in the law for the first time—including repairs to the greenhouses, which had been injured by fire in 1866. In 1872 $45,000 was appropriated for additional furniture and repairs. While Johnson's administration had been signalized by an expenditure of $135,000 on the White House, Grant's first term was distinguished by the expenditure of a sum exactly as great. Throughout Grant's second term $110,000 was spent on the White House. Of this $15,000 was devoted, in 1873, to repairs to the mansion proper, $10,000 to the greenhouses and $10,000 to furniture, while $25,000 was spent for repairs and furniture in 1874, $30,000 in 1875 and $20,000 in 1876. At that time the fuel account, which is not included in these figures, averaged $5,000 a year. The fuel now consumed at the White House costs only $3,000 a year.

Since Grant's administration the expenses of the White House have all been materially reduced. During Hayes' term $90,000 was expened for furniture and repairs; during the Garfield-Arthur regime $110,000—a considerable portion being for the complete refitting of the mansion with modern conveniences and substituting the present beautiful screens of jeweled glass in the vestibule for the old wooden partition; during Cleveland's administration $74,000, and during Harrison's $96,000. Of late years the average outlay has been about $25,000 a year.

The repainting of the White House is one of the important features of these annual repairs. Enough white paint has been dabbed on the portico pillars, for instance, to double their present diameter, if the old paint had not first been removed before the successive new layers were applied.

It may seem curious that a building on which nearly two millions and a half have been spent should now be so inadequate for the purposes to which it is devoted. But the fact is that the White House is capable of providing the President only with offices and with rooms for social receptions. There are only five bedrooms at the disposal of the mistress of the White House, and only a dining-room, a sitting-room and the parlor (the Red Room) for the privacy of the household circle. Of course, the President's family are free to use the East Room, the Green Room and the State Dining-room if they choose, but these are by tradition reserved chiefly as public reception chambers, and, though most handsomely furnished, are not particularly inviting to a quiet family.

The late Mrs. Harrison made vigorous efforts to remedy the situation by advocating the addition of wings to the present building—not for her own occupancy and enjoyment, as she pointed out, but "for the comfort and convenience of her successors and for the provision of a home which might be creditable to the Executive of the greatest nation on the globe." If her plan had been taken up, or if Mr. Cleveland when President before had looked with favor on the bill passed by the Senate in 1885 to construct a separate dwelling in the rear of the White House for the living apartments of the President's family, proper provision could be made for little Ruth Cleveland.

WHERE CAN I GET ONE?

GIRLS, YOU ARE LOSING MONEY

EVERY DAY BY NOT HAVING

A HOME SAVINGS BANK.

CALL AT 513 LOCUST STREET AND GET ONE.

The presence of one or more of these handsome little boxes in a household will be a great incentive and encouragement to children, and even the older members of the family, to save their small change.

Savings accounts can be opened in the

St. Louis Safe Deposit & Savings Bank

By depositing $1. When $5 have accumulated the amount will begin to earn interest. Open week days from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SATURDAY EVENINGS, 6 TO 8.

Wait for Us.

Grand opening of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Friday, March 10, at our new store, 613 and 615 Olive street, next to Barr's. Imported bisque souvenirs. G. H. Boehmer.

Carondelet Jottings.

Motor car No. 61 of the Southern Electric Railway collided with a phaeton driven by Mr. Fred Hoffman, at 7:15 o'clock last evening, on Broadway and Termination street, damaging the vehicle to the amount of $15. Mr. Hoffman sustained a number of painful injuries. He was removed to his residence, 1106 South Fourth street, by the Railway Co.

To-morrow's primary election in the Thirteenth Ward will be an animated one. Both the Walbridge and Wall followers claim to be confident of carrying the ward.

Candidate J. L. W. Wall was in Carondelet yesterday in company with Messrs. George and Dick Wall and Theodore Gast looking after his interests, which he claims are exceptionally bright.

Mr. Louis Fisher, who some days ago announced himself as a candidate for the House of Delegates, has withdrawn from the race. He says that he withdrew in favor of Mr Bouchein and that he wanted to work for the interest of Mr. Wall, which he could not do should he remain a candidate for the House of Delegates.

The polls and delegations for to-morrow's primary election are prepared. Voters from Osage street to Koeln avenue will vote at No. 6806 South Broadway, and south of Koeln avenue to the River des Peres will vote at 7809 South Broadway. The delegates are for Walbridge, Dr. M. C. Starkloff, Hon. Wm. M. Kinsey, Wm. Lanley, John Beckert, Jr., Leo. Frank and Ash Baldwin.

The Wall delegates are John Fett, Dr. L. T. Reber, Columbus Brown, Sam W. Gunn, Dr. Otto A. Wall and Frank Powell.

Prof. John Fiske of Cambridge, Mass., addressed a large and fashionable audience at the Germania Turner Hall last evening.

Mr. William C. Aulepp has purchased a plat in the Wm. T. Blow place, 172x100, for $3,000. Mr. Aulepp is the cashier of the Lemp brewery and intends building a beautiful residence on the site.

Mr. W. P. Richards of this locality sold his farm in Jefferson County to Henry Ende for a consideration of $1,050.

Mr. D. W. Coons, Superintendent of the Provident Chemical Works, left last evening for a protracted visit to California.

Mrs. Mary Rodgers of Dunkirk, N. Y., is visiting her brother, Col. Chas. W. Hequembourg.

Grace Ferris, who was seriously cut with a knife last Saturday evening by Lou Brock, swore out a warrant against her assailant, charging her with disturbing the peace. The case will be tried before Police Justice Meegan to-morrow.

About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning a trolley on one of the Southern electric motor cars broke and crashed through the roof of the car. A few passengers were in the car at the time. No one was hurt. The accident happened on the Chouteau hill. The accident is credited to the sudden cold snap.

Mat Ferguson, colored, received his pay for shoveling wheat at the elevator yesterday and filling up on whisky quarreled with a fellow-laborer named Simpson. Ferguson now has his head wrapped up in bandages as the outcome and suffers a closed up optic.

Have You a Picture to Frame

Or a frame that needs regilding? These are our specialties, and it would be wise to consult us before having anything done in those lines. Heffernan, 1010 Olive street.

She Had a Knife.

Julia Harrison, a negro cyprian, was arrested by Officers Lawton and Keeshan, about 9 o'clock last night, for creating a disturbance in an alley in the vicinity of Eleventh and Morgan streets. The prisoner and an unknown woman had an altercation over the affections of a negro lover, and the unknown harlot attacked her rival with a knife. No harm was done, however, the police arriving in time to frighten the woman with the knife away.

THOUSANDS new styles men's pants, $2.50 to $5, just received.

GLOBE, 701 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Quarreled With His Wife.

Mike Hoy, a man of uneven temper, quarreled with his wife at their home, 2426 O'Fallon street, last night, and after breaking up a portion of her household goods, broke a lamp over his wife's head. He was arrested by Officer McGrath and lodged in the Third District Station, charged with disturbing the peace.

Two Stepping Stones

to consumption are ailments we often deem trivial—a cold and a cough. Consumption thus acquired is rightly termed "Consumption from neglect."

Scott's Emulsion

not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

Scott's Emulsion is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE---TO-NIGHT ONLY.

Return (by special request) for One Performance of the Crowned Monarch of Conjurors,

HERRMANN THE GREAT

Who Will Mystify and Delight You With a Grand Double Bill of of Marvelous Novelties, including

NEW BLACK ART.

THE DAUGHTER OF CALIPH OF BAGDAD.

THE CHINESE MYSTERY. YA-KO-YO.

TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY Done to Death,

And Other Bewildering Features.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The Distinguished Author-Actor,

WILSON BARRETT,

And His Famous LONDON COMPANY, Aided by Every Requisite of Scene, Costume, Music and Appointment.

PRESENTING:

Monday......................"Claudian"
Tuesday...............,"Our Pleasant Sins"
Wednesday Matinee..."The Lady of Lyons"
Wednesday...........,"Our Pleasant Sins"
Thursday.....................,"Ben My Chree"
Friday...................(The New) "Hamlet"
Saturday Matinee...................."Claudian"
Saturday.................."Our Pleasant Sins"

Next Attraction—Marie Wainwright.

N. B. Special Sunday afternoon, March 12, 2:30. Henry George lectures on the Crime of Poverty. Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Now on sale.

OLYMPIC--To-Night!

And Every Night During the Week,

DeWolf HOPPER

And His Merry Company

—IN—

The Jolliest of All Operatic Burlettas

WANG!

Only Matinee Saturday!

Sunday, March 12—Robert Mantell.

THE HAGAN--TO-NIGHT.

THE ACCOMPLISHED COMEDIENNE,

MISS ALICE VINCENT,

—AND—

★ Fitzgerald & Bigelow's Comedians ★

In Fendall & Phillips' NewYork and London Comedy Success,

HUSBAND AND WIFE; Or, MRS. SPRINGFIELD'S FLIRTATION:

From the Garden Theater, New York, with a Record of 250 Nights in London, A Great Cast of Characters.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Next Sunday—John D. Hopkins' Trans-Oceanics Star Specialty Co. Tel. 771.

POPE'S-MATINEE TO-DAY And Week of March 5

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE GREAT DRAMA,

"PAUL KAUVAR"

SPECIAL SCENERY! MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES! CALCIUM EFFECTS!

100—PEOPLE ON THE STAGE—100

Next Sunday—George Wilson's Minstrels. Telephone 1470.

HAVLIN'S—Matinee To-Day!

Oliver Byron and Kate Byron

IN

2-GLORIOUS PLAYS-2

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Matinee.

The Plunger.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee, Grand Production of

Across the Continent

Next Sunday—DEVIL'S MINE.

ENTERTAINMENT HALL,

Friday, March 10,

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB.

(BOSTON.)

Forty-fourth annual tour. Thomas Ryan, Musical Director. The oldest club of musicians in the country and distinguished for the excellence of their concerts. Reserved seats 50c and $1; on sale now, Bollman's, 1100 Olive st., and Phil Roeder's, 307 N. 4th st.

GRAND entertainment and hop given by the Swedish National Society, at Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau av. this eve., at 7 o'clock. A grand wrestling exhibition by John U. Beckman and Otto Schoenfeld, tickets 25 cents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 a bottle.

STANDARD

THE CITY CLUB SPECTACULAR FARCE-COMEDY COMPANY.

Next week—"Peck's Bad Boy."

MUSIC HALL,

Wednesday, March 8.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

—OF THE—

GERMAN-AMERICAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

—OF ST. LOUIS.—

St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Otten, Conductor.

Great Mass Chorus of 400 voices of the German Singing Societies, C. Spiegelthal, Conductor.

Soloists: Mrs. O. H. Bollman, Contralto; Miss Lulu Kunkel, Violinist; Mr. Hermann Baroseh, Tenor; Mr. Hermann Epstein, Piano; Mr. A. Epstein, Accompanist. Tickets $1, Bollman Bros. Balmer & Weber.

GERMANIA THEATER, 14th Street and Lucas Place.

TO-NIGHT, MARCH 5,

DIE BRANT VON MESSINA,

Or "Die Feindlichen Brueder." Drama in 5 acts by Schiller.

100 persons on the stage.

Grand Opera-House.

Sunday Afternoon Popular Science Lectures.

This Afternoon Promptly at 2:30,

By Prof. Wm. B. Potter,

"The Grand Canon of the Colorado."

The lecture will be illustrated by means of a stereopticon. Single admission tickets will be sold at the door for 25 cts.; admission to the top gallery, 10cts.

Sivall's Wonderland and Family Theater,

Sixth and Franklin Avenue.

Week of Monday, March 6, greatest living curiosities ever exhibited in St. Louis:

TOCCI,

the only living 2-headed boy. One week longer. Two theaters! Attractions unprecedented! One Dime admits to all. Open daily from 1 to 10 p. m. Hourly shows

BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES.

Wm. F. Crow & Co.

Will Offer During the Coming Week

At Extremely POPULAR Prices

The Following Magnificent Stock of

Colored and Black Dress Goods.

Colored Dress Goods.

36-inch Satin Striped English Parametta Cloth at	20c yard
36-inch Changeable Diagonal Storm Serges	25c yard
36-inch All-Wool Illuminated Scotch Cheviot	35c yard
40-inch Very Handsome German Cashmere Plaids	50c yard
40-inch Double-Faced Fine Worsted Beiges	50c yard
40-inch Extra Quality All-Wool French Serges	50c yard
40-inch All-Wool Fancy Mixture Cloth Suiting	50c yard
45-inch French Imperial Henrietta Cloth	65c yard
45-inch Double Twill All-Wool French Serges	65c yard
45-inch Double Twill All-Wool French Beiges	75c yard
40-inch Lupin's French Bengalines, all new colors	85c yard
40-inch Brocaded French Armure, Silk Finish	$1.00 yard
54-inch Spring Shades French Broadcloth, for wraps	$1.00 yard

Black Dress Goods.

38-inch Very Fine French Drap d'Alma Cloth at	50c yard
40-inch Double Twill All-Wool French Serges	50c yard
40-inch All-Wool French Matelasse Suiting	65c yard
40-inch All-Wool French Tamise and Mousseline	75c yard
40-inch French Whip Cords, Ottomans and Diagonals	$1.00 yard
40-inch French Taffetas, Bengalines and Biaritz	$1.00 yard
40-inch Brocaded and Polka Dot Armures	$1.00 yard
40-inch Satin Striped Taffeta and Crepe Cloth	$1.00 yard
40-inch Silk Chain Henrietta French Brocades	$1.25 yard
40-inch Priestly's Celebrated Silk Chain Henriettas	$1.00 yard
40-inch Lupin's Double Twilled French Merino	$1.00 yard
72-inch Lupin's Double Twilled Shawl Merino	$2.50 yard
52-inch Lupin's Celebrated Unchangeable Drap d'Ete	$2.25 yard
32-inch Plain and Brocaded French Satines	30c and 35c yard

For your Colored Dress Goods, for your Black Dress Goods, for your Useful Dress Goods, for your Stylish Dress Goods, wend your way to the Old and Reliable One-Price Dry Goods House of

BROADWAY AND ST. CHARLES ST. WM. F. CROW & CO.

1843. ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY. 1893.

DAVID NICHOLSON,

SOLE AGENT OF

R. Schlumberger's

Austrian Voslau---Goldeck Wines

For the State of Missouri.

Red Voslauer.

This wine has high character, full flavor and fine bouquet.

Red Voslau---Goldeck.

A superior, high-class, elegant wine. The cheapest and best specimen of its class obtainable, combining all qualities sought for by connoisseurs.

Red Voslauer---Goldeck Cabinet (Green Label).

A grand wine, perfect in all characteristics of body, flavor and bouquet.

Red Voslauer---Kaiserstein.

A mature, smooth wine with very pleasant flavor, recommended for diabetics.

Telephone No. 3972. 106 and 108 N. Sixth Street.

TAKE THE BROADWAY CABLE CARS.

You all know that we will sell from

25 to 50 Per Cent Cheaper

than any up town house.

100 Bed Room Suits.
100 Parlor Suits.
75 Bed Lounges.
75 Folding Beds.
50 Hall Trees.
50 Side Boards.
150 Plush Reed Rocking Chairs.
100 Hanging Lamps.
150 New Process Gasoline Stoves.
50 Home Steel Ranges.
75 Cook Stoves.
125 Baby Carriages.
150 Ice Chests and Refrigerators.
500 Rolls Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
200 Pairs Lace Curtains.
And everything needed in housekeeping.

All goods sold for cash or on easy time payments. Terms to suit everybody. We must sell to make room. Call and be convinced. Mention this paper. Six large stores full of the best and latest styles.

GEO. J. FRITSCH,

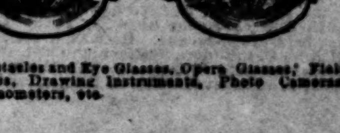
FURNITURE, STOVE and CARPET CO.,

No. 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517 S. Broadway

A. P. ERKER & BRO.

OPTICIANS,

617 Olive Street.



Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Drawing Instruments, Photo Cameras, Thermometers, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.

ORDER OF THE IRON HALL.

Roman L. Biskup vs. The Supreme Sitting of the Order of the Iron Hall et al. } In the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis.

No. 89,219. Room 1.

Notice is hereby given that in the above cause the undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of all the property, real, personal and mixed, of any and every kind belonging to the said defendant corporation, the Supreme Sitting of the Order of Iron Hall, at the time of filing of the petition in said cause, August 24, 1892, or since acquired, together with all its books, money, bonds, bills, notes, checks, claims and effects of every kind whatsoever within the State of Missouri.

All persons who have any claims or demands against defendant corporation in this State are hereby notified to present their claims or demands to the undersigned receiver on or before the first day of August A. D., 1893, for his consideration and report thereon, in accordance with the decree entered in said cause; and all such creditors or claimants are hereby warned that if they neglect so to do they will be precluded from participating in any of the funds in the hands of the receiver subject to distribution in this State.

St. Louis, Mo., February 1, 1893.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES, Receiver.

Address care of Mississippi Valley Trust Co., 303 N. Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—The annual election of the Ozark Onyx Co. for eleven directors occurs Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the office of the company, 409 N. Broadway. Polls open from 9 to 12. J. F. LEIGHTON, President. OZARK ONYX CO.

15 Cents a Week.

THE POST-DISPATCH,

Daily and Sunday,

Delivered at Your Home or Office

ENGLISH RITUALISM

AMERICAN EPISCOPALIANS STILL HAVE MUCH TO LEARN FROM IT.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISHATCH.

To one who is interested in the growth of American Ritualism in the American Episcopal Church the condition of things at present in the Church of England is of greatest moment. The Ritualistic movement in America is a reflection of that in England. The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States being a child of the Church of England has naturally shared in all the great religious movements that have arisen in the latter. And so Ritualism had scarcely began to gain a foothold in the Established Church of England before its influence was felt across the Atlantic.

But there are some very marked differences between the course of Ritualism and its present status in England and the progress of the similar movement here. In the first place English Ritualists have gone to greater extremes and accepted doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church which are still repudiated by the highest of the high Episcopalians in America. Then, the use of Catholic equibolism is more widely diffused. An old-fashioned Protestant Englishman who had been away from his native land for the last thirty or forty years or even less would scarcely know where he was if he should return to-day and revisit many of the churches with which he was once familiar. He would see almost everywhere high altars, with the crosses, hangings, decorations and candles that heretofore have been confined to the use of the Catholic Church. And this, not simply in those churches which have adopted the vestments and all the ceremonies of the Roman mass, but in thousands of parishes not yet counted "advanced" or extremely Ritualistic. Nor is this true only of the large cities and towns which are supposed to be more open to change, but also of those refuges of conservatism, the country villages.

EVERYWHERE ALTARS WITH CANDLES.

It is rather the exception to step through the open door of a church anywhere in England and see in the chancel communion tables of the old-fashioned type and not a Catholic-looking altar with at least its two candles. In the American Episcopal Church, on the other hand, while there are churches of the distinctly advanced Ritualistic type it is decidedly the exception to the usual rule to find candles on the altars of churches generally or in the country and in some whole districts (as in Virginia) such things are almost absolutely unknown. A stranger might easily be puzzled sometimes in England. Old churches have been "restored" not simply as regards the repairing of damage to the bare material fabric, but including the restoration of all those accessories of Catholic ceremonies which were swept away at the Reformation as idolatrous.

An example of this is Dorchester Abbey in Oxfordshire. Dorchester was once in ancient times the seat of a bishop, and later the location of an important monastery. The place has dwindled now to an insignificant country village, but nothing could take away the dignity and beauty of the great Abbey Church, now used as a parish church. For many years it was in an unfortunate state of dilapidation and neglect, but under two successive high church vicars it has been undergoing restoration. When the writer recently visited it the interior must have presented much the same appearance that it did in pre-Reformation days. The work of the Reformation has been undone. There were three altars with the usual Catholic decorations. The high altar had its six high mass lights, was ablaze with other tapers and a gorgeously embroidered frontal hung before it, while the mass bell stood on the altar steps. Several crucifixes hung about in different places, notably a large one on the pillar behind the pulpit.

MASSES FOR THE DEAD.

Printed letters of pastoral advice from the vicar to his parishioners were placed in a rack by the church door. He urged them to give alms, offer prayers and have masses said for their deceased relatives. Also to come to confession to him, their priest and pastor. If there was one thing the English Reformers seemed to abhor above all others it was the saying of masses for the dead. But the Ritualists have restored the practice. The Reformers destroyed ruthlessly the chantry chapels built for the purpose of saying requiems for the souls of benefactors of the church and others. The Ritualists are restoring them and building new ones. In the remarkably fine parish church at Burford, Oxfordshire, there once stood in the nave a beautiful little chantry chapel of openwork in carved stone. It met the fate of its fellows at the Reformation. But portions of the structure were left, and the present rector of Burford has restored the whole completely to its ancient state, a small altar has been erected in it, and it once more echoes the voice of a priest intoning requiems for departed souls.

To say that all this has produced alarm among the still Protestant members of the Church of England is to express the matter very mildly. And it brings out another great difference between the history of Ritualism in America and in England. In the latter country the advance of Ritualism has been met with a Protestant opposition violent, furious but unavailing. Each inch of ground has been fought over. Every weapon possible has been used. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent in the litigation arising from the prosecution of clergymen for ritualistic practices. Public meetings have been held all over the country to warn men that their "Protestant liberties" were being taken away; weekly newspapers have been founded and tracts and books by the thousand poured forth from the press. Great societies have been established to further the same ends, but all in vain. The latest Protestant society (started within a few months past) has for its motto the significant quotation from the Book of Revelation: "Strengthen then the things which remain which are ready to die," and in the "Appeal to the Protestant Laity," which it puts forth, it says that "thousands of the parish churches of the Church of England are now mass houses," and refers to the Protestant party as a faithful remnant only.

LAW USED AGAINST RITUALISTS.

The two methods used by the Protestant opposition in England in its war with Ritualism have been practically unknown here, viz.: The use of the secular courts and the organization of great Protestant societies to conduct an aggressive campaign of opposition, which should influence the public through very much the same tactics as those used by political agitators. Public meetings with the ablest speakers obtainable were held everywhere, and what may be called "campaign documents" spread broadcast.

The first organized attempt to put down Ritualism called in the strong arm of the law. In America we may laugh at a man's ecclesiastical performances or feel contempt for his creed, but we let him alone. But the Church of England is "by law established," and the mediæval idea of enforcing religious conformity by law still holds its own over a large section of the British public.

ST. ALBANS', HOLBORN.

One of the churches early brought into prominence by the prosecution of its vicar under the public worship regulation act of 1875 was St. Albans', Holborn, London. The Hon. J. G. Hubbard had been looking for a site on which to erect a church where one was really needed. His attention was called to a destitute neighborhood not far from the fashionable parts of London. It was situated just north of Holborn, between that thoroughfare and the Clerkenwell road. In a narrow space of about 500 by 200 yards was a population of 8,000. Living in crowded alleys and high tenements these people were of the poorest of London's poor, and harbored among them some of its worst characters. Mr. Hubbard had heard of a faithful curate in the east of London, Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, to whom he offered the incumbency of the new church which had been named St. Albans'.

PERSECUTION OF FR. MACKONOCHIE.

"Father" Mackonochie, as he was always called, began his work on ritualistic lines. His ritual would seem comparatively simple in these days, but then it was startling and novel in the Church of England. The services began in a room over a fish shop where the choir in surplices sang a choral service and Fr. Mackonochie celebrated service in eucharistic vestments with altar candles burning. The same ritual was carried on in the new church as soon as it was opened and selecting this as a flagrant case of disobedience to the law, the Church Association took steps towards the prosecution of the Vicar. But the Vicar stood his ground and though he modified the ritual some at first, he afterward added more and more, keeping St. Albans' still in the van of the Ritualistic movement until to-day the high mass of the Roman Church is nowhere carried out more completely as regards all ceremonial details than at St. Albans', Holborn.

But if the Vicar was stubborn, so was the Church Association resolute. A bitter legal fight was carried on for nearly twenty-five years. Fr. Mackonochie was convicted again and again of breaking the law and was twice suspended from his office and benefice, first for three months and on the second occasion for three years. Still he continued to conduct the same elaborate services, and at last his prosecutors applied for an order depriving him of his benefice, which was only prevented by his resigning and being presented to another living, whereupon all the legal proceedings fell to the ground.

The last great attempt of the Church Association to fight ritualism with legal weapons and its signal failure are still fresh in the minds of the public. The Bishop of Lincoln was prosecuted for illegal ritual practices with the result of having several of the controverted points decided in favor of the "Advanced" party. Altar lights, vestments and singing the Agnus Dei after the prayer of consecration in the holy communion were pronounced to be in comformity with the law by the judgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The last practice just mentioned, the singing of the Agnus Dei, is particularly offensive to the extreme Protestant party because it supplied an indorsement of the Catholic doctrine of the Real Presence.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH TOO ROMISH.

One clergyman, the Rev. C. Stirling, Vicar of New Maiden, Surrey, has recently withdrawn from the Church of England in consequence of the Lincoln judgment. He declares that the Church of England is returning to Popery and idolatry, and that unless faithful Protestants cry aloud and spare not England may again be brought in bondage to the "great anti-Christ residing on the banks of the Tiber. The present," he adds, "would be a grand opportunity for the Protestant Bishop of Liverpool to place himself at the head of the Evangelical party. If Dr. Ayle would only give up his position, his seat in the House of Lords and his salary of £4,000 a year, the Protestantism of the Church of England might be made firm." But it does not appear that the Bishop of Liverpool has any intention of following this advice even for the good of the cause.

But legal prosecution as a means of restraining Ritualism and keeping the Church of England Protestant having failed completely the "Evangelicals" have fallen back upon the methods that can be employed by the voluntary associations and societies they have organized. The church association sends out its no-popery lecturers and tracts. Public meetings are held in high church centers, where the growing "Romanism in disguise" in the shape of ritualism is vigorouly denounced. The National Protestant League has the same object before it and organizes lodges wherever it can, enrolling stanch Protestants who are willing to work to resist the wave of Catholic reaction which is sweeping everything before it in the Established Church. Then there is the Church Pastoral Aid Society, whose object is to support curates and additional clergy of Protestant principles in as many places as possible. The Protestant Churchmen's Alliance publishes "Exposures of Sacerdotalism" and similar literature.

THE NEW "PROTESTANT CHURCH OF ENGLAND."

The Rev. M. Stirling, already mentioned, and several clerical associates, form what they designate the "Protestant Church of England" and advertise that they are "preparing to arrange for simple Protestant services and sermons—or lectures—in parishes where Romish doctrine and Ritual have been introduced." But the latest born is the "Church Protestant Aid Society"—which proposes a definite and aggressive line of action. The plan is no less than this: That "in every town and village where it is impossible for faithful Protestants, the Lord's people, to worship in Romanism or worldly churches" places of meeting shall be hired or built, where the Church of England service may be read and the pure Gospel preached. It is hoped thus to assist materially in the work of "saving our country from the overflowing scourge of Romanism." The prospectus recently issued calls for a starting fund of £50,000 for this purpose. "The Reformers," says the published appeal of the new society, "got rid of a vast amount of the traditions and idolatrous practices of corrupt Christendom, but the work was not a complete one. Not to complete the work of the Reformation was a sad failure doubtless, but alas! what shall be said in defense of those who now openly repudiate it and turn back in their hearts to the awful apostacy from which their forefathers were delivered, as did God's faithless people of old when they desired to return to the house of bondage, the iron furnace of Egypt? The fish, the cucumbers and the melons and the leeks and the onions and the garlic had more attractions for them than the manna, the angels' food. To turn back to Rome, to tamper with and to long for the debased and sensuous worship and the cruel bondage of that Apostolic Church from which we were mercifully delivered is surely to provoke to jealousy the God of all the earth. Evangelicals in the present crisis are but a feeble folk. They protest, but what timid Protestants they are! Strengthen the things that remain. Quit you like men. Cast off once again the cords of bondage and the effeminate vestments of an idolatrous church! Open the word of God and away with all that is contrary to it."

ST. IGNATIUS', NEW YORK, LEFT FAR BEHIND.

All this seems to the impartial observer like the despairing wail of a lost cause. Indeed, by the very confession of its enemies Ritualism has triumphed in the Church of England. And Ritualism there, as has been said, has gone to a greater extreme than in America. Fr. Ritchie, rector of St. Ignatius' Church, New York, who is in the van of the Ritualist movement in the Episcopal Church, most earnestly repudiates Mariolatry. But Fr. Chase, rector of All Saints' Parish, Plymouth, England, says the rosary after service every Sunday night just as is done in the Roman Catholic Church, and as earnestly does his best to promote the cultus of the Blessed Virgin, telling his people to worship and pray to Mary, who is the highest of all saints and the nearest to God of any creature. The New York public was interested not long ago in an occurrence at the little French Canadian Church of St. Jean Baptiste in Seventy-sixth street. A priest sat in front of the altar holding a relic of St. Anne, while thousands of devout Catholics knelt and kissed it in turn. Fr. Chase, the Ritualistic rector of All Saints', Plymouth, brings out for the veneration of his people at times an alleged portion of the true cross, and as he holds it, seated at the altar rail, his people come devoutly forward and kiss the sacred relic. These practices have not entered into American Ritualism yet, though doubtless they will come.

In the Old Place.

It was at first decided to hold the Republican Convention Tuesday, in Chatsworth Hall, Seventeenth and Olive streets. The Central Committee met yesterday, however, and determined to abandon that plan, believing that the hall was too small. The convention will be held in Central Turner Hall as usual.

Burial of Capt. Haile.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 4.—Capt. Calhoun Haile of the famed 3d Mississippi Regiment, C. S. A., was to-day interred here with due ceremony by W. A. Percy Lodge, Confederate Veterans. He was a namesake of John C. Calhoun, with whom Capt. Haile's father served in Congress. This is one of the most prominent families in Mississippi.

THE WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Boxing and Wrestling Bouts Decided at the Ex. Last Night.

The fourth annual boxing and wrestling championships were brought to a close in the Music Hall of the Exposition building last evening. An excellent crowd was present and they witnessed some excellent sport. The same boxing and wrestling judges that officiated Friday evening presided again last night. The results of last evening's contests follow:

First event, trial, wrestling, 120 to 130 pounds, between John Beckman, St. Louis Turnverein, and W. Jackson, Culture Club. Beckman won in 7m.

Second event, trial, sparring, 150 pounds and over, between P. J. Nolan, Business Men's Gymnasium. Nolan won in three rounds.

Third event, trial sparring, 130 to 140 pounds, between Cornelius Corcoran, Business Men's Gymnasium, and Otto Tessmer, unattached. Corcoran won in four rounds.

Fourth event, final wrestling, 120 pounds and under, between Ed Branninger, Columbia Athletic Club, and William McTaggart, Business Men's Gymnasium. McTaggart won in 15m. This gave him the championship in this class.

Fifth event, trial sparring, 130 and 140 pounds between Nic Shoppe, Social Turnverein, and Charles H. Wiegman, Culture Club. Wiegman won in three rounds.

Sixth event, final, sparring, 150 pounds and over, between J. L. Fogarty, Missouri Gymnasium, and P. J. Nolan, Business Men's Gymnasium. Fogarty won in three rounds. This gave him the championship.

Seventh event, final, wrestling, 120 and 130 pounds, second bout between Beckemann and Jackson. Beckemann won in 4m. This gave him the championship.

Eighth event, trial wrestling, 130 and 140 pounds, between John Dietz, Business Men's Gymnasium, and John Naisack, Culture Club—Dietz won in 15m.

Ninth event, final sparring, 140 and 150 pounds, between James D. Canton, Business Men's Gymnasium, and John C. Wiseman, Charleston Athletic Club, Charleston, Ill.—Wiseman won in four rounds, giving him the championship in this class.

Tenth event, final sparring, 120 to 130 pounds, between Jack Winsby, Missouri Gymnasium, and Louis Holland, Young Men's Christian Association. Winsby won in three rounds, giving him the championship in this class.

Eleventh event, final wrestling, 130 and 140 pounds between Nic Shoppe, Social Turnverein, and John Dietz, Business Men's Gymnasium. Dietz won in 15m. This gave him the championship.

Twelfth event, final sparring, 130 to 140 pounds, between Cornelius Coronran, Business Men's Gymnasium, and Charles H Wiegman, Culture Club. Corcoran won in three rounds. This gave him the championship.

CHICAGO WON.

THE WINDY CITY FOOT BALL PLAYERS DOWN THE ST. LOUIS PICKED TEAM.

The foot ball game yesterday afternoon at Compton Avenue Park between the St. Louis and Chicago picked teams was a most exciting one from beginning to end, and only for the unaccountable absence of Geo. Vein, the St. Louis goal keeper, the results would have been different. At the finish of the game the score stood 2 to 4 in favor of Chicago. The game this afternoon will be called at 2:30 sharp. The Chicago players attended the sparring and wrestling championships in a body last night and were otherwise well treated by their St. Louis foot ball opponents. They are as sturdy a set of fellows as ever were competitors in an athletic tournament. They are certainly what their reputation gives them, the greatest association foot ball team in America, and no one at all interested in athletics should fail to see them this afternoon at Compton Avenue Park. Following are the names and positions of the players this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS TEAM.		BRAIDWOOD-CHICAGO TEAM.
Vein	Goal	Bannerman
N. Geraghty Robinson	Full-back.	A. Walker J. Cameron
Millan Nolan Mayberry	Halfback.	J. Coughan A. Cameron A. Lytlejohn
McSweeney Orrick Stewart Duff Erman	Forwards.	J. Walker, Capt. D. Young Rogers A. Culley G. Coughan

THE OAR.

SIGNS OF LIFE IN THE LOCAL BOAT HOUSES.

That John Teemer means to give the Westerns plenty of practice this year is shown by his action last Sunday, when, despite the condition of the river, he got several men to take their boats out through the ice. Many of the members will take their preliminary spin to-day. Since the accession of Teemer the club membership has increased rapidly. At a meeting Friday night twenty-five new members were admitted. The club has ordered a new four-oared shell and a barge, which are expected here by May 1. They will be used for racing purposes only. Teemer has repaired the old shells and will utilize them for practice spins.

The North St. Louis Rowing Club will give its annual party on the 18th of this month, and with Messrs. Van Beek, Blankenmeister and Uler in charge of the affair it is sure to prove a success.

Mr. Blankenmeister, who is having a boat built of aluminum, expects to be riding in it in a week or two.

THE GUN.

CALLENBERGER POSTS A FORFEIT FOR A MATCH WITH WINSTON.

Moses Callenberger has sufficiently recovered from his late illness to be about. He called at this office yesterday with his backer, Edward McGrath of Jerseyville and deposited $50 to bind his match with Winston, the match to take place according to the revised American Shooting Association rules. The first shoot is to take place on Saturday, March 18, at Sportsman's Park, in Jerseyville, Ill.

POOL TOURNAMENT.

There will be a handicap continuous pool tournament given by the Pastime Athletic Club for the championship of the club for 1893. Tournament to be played according to tournament continuous pool rules. Games to be 100 points each. Each man to play one game with each other contestant.

Two games to be played each week night, beginning March 8 (except April 6), until close of tournament.

Games to start at 8 o'clock and 9:30 respectively each night, and a failure to be on hand at said time shall entail a forfeiture of the game by a score of 100 to 0 to each man that is present.

The following gentlemen are entered and handicapped as follows: Fred F. Bixby, T. G. Russell, Jr., D. A. Bixby, W. C. Carlile, W. T. Cartwright, Jr., Jas. L. Williams, L. W. Post, E. B. Wolff, E. S. Wills, E. Argo, W. S. Marks, G. H. Walker, J. H. Clement, H. H. Kerr.

The prize will be a magnificent medal pendent from a cross bar, the shield containing the triangular pool balls surrounded by laurel.

The balls to be white pearls, surmounted by a diamond. The points around medal and engraving to be enameled in blue and white, the colors of the club.

INTERESTING BOUTS.

Good Things on the Card at the Eastern Athletic Clubs Tourney.

NEW YORK, March 4.—New Yorkers will have a chance to see Martin Flanerty, the Boston feather weight, who recently knocked out Bobby Burns in a finish fight at Providence, he having signed to box Jack Collins of Brooklyn eight rounds at the Eastern athletic clubs special boxing tourney at the Clermont Avenue Rink Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 14. Collins is a clever shifty boxer. The feature of the Easterns' tourney, however, will be the ten-round contest between Pat Cahill and Jim Butler. These old rivals are getting in fine trim for this decisive contest. They have met several times, but always in limited-round contests, in conformity with the A. A. U. law. No fair test of two evenly matched men can be made in four rounds, and hence there has always been dissatisfaction. But ten rounds of hard fighting should settle the matter once for all this time. Cahill is training with Billy McCarthy, the Australian, while Butler is down at Atlantic City under the mentorship of Horace Leeds and Frank White. Two other eight-round bouts are on the card, Jim Holmes meeting Jack Young, the Brooklyn lightweight, and Bob Wilson of the Scottish-American Athletic Club facing Charley White, the Brooklyn featherweight.

A Spiritualistic Lecturer.

Mrs. Stuart Richings, lecturer, journalist and spiritualist of Philadelphia, arrived at the Laclede last night, and will to-morrow deliver a lecture before the St. Louis Spiritualists' Association at Chatsworth Hall.

BUY old Woodford whisky, only $1 per quart. Levy Bros., southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

THE BOOK TABLE.

AN UNUSUALLY FINE ARRAY OF MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

A Remarkable Chicago Literary Production—Stanley Waterloo's New Book—Some Excellent Articles in the March Magazines.

There have been many admirers and imitators of Lord Macaulay, but heretofore no one has set up as a literary model Mr. Robert Montgomery, the theological poet immortalized by that writer. Chicago has, however, proved its enterprise by supplying a successor to this gentlemen. He modestly veils his identity under the nom de plume of "Brier Brier." His book, which is well printed and expensively gotten up, is entitled "Two Chicago Lights, or Pulpit Powers." The principal object of the author is, as he states, to encourage interest in Bible reading, and incidentally to indicate some points in which, in his opinion, the Methodist Church is departing from the line that it should follow. Here is his eloquent description of what a choir should be:

> There was no wonder-working choir
> To let the congregation rest;
> All sang that had the least desire—
> And many seemed to do their best.
> No money-serving quartette there,
> No howling prima-donna wench;
> A plain precenter struck the air
> While standing on the rostrum bench.

The ideal clergyman is thus depicted:

> He never tasted hellish swill,
> Nor with Havana leaf begrimed;
> Right down upon the flaming still
> And every interest by it primed.

At times the meaning that Mr. Brier Brier intends to convey by his verses is not exactly clear.

The rebellion into which unclerical clergymen drive their flocks next received attention, thus:

> Sometimes, the church has to turn kicker,
> And kick the kicker out its fold,
> When he insists on being a sticker,
> While passing still his spurious gold.
> If we are not, by far, mistaken,
> It was the case with the professor;
> He frizzled with his rancid bacon,
> Till he became a dispossessor.

The power of wealth is assaulted in the following vigorous manner:

> It almost, now, would seem that money
> Is in solution, in the blood:
> Transmitted by the sire to sonny;
> Without it, health, is never good!

As a tirade against modern ecclesiastical abuses the following graceful lines may serve as a model to all writers of the Robert Montgomery school:

> If Methodism makes its way
> As it has done the century past;
> Goes from its pristine path astray,
> As certain, and, keeps on as fast,
> No ism! Roman Catholic,
> Mohammed, pagan, or say—worse!
> Could even lay it on as thick,
> As Methodism would indorse.
> Give it a thousand years or more
> As Roman old Catholicism,
> And at the rate we said before,
> What would we style the blooming ism?
> We would not dare to guess a name,
> We could not do it if we tried;
> Old Webster, must come back to frame
> A word that would the thing betide.

Readers of these verses are inclined to look upon the Russian censorship of the press as a system not without its advantages:

* * *

The *Forum* for March contains an unusual number of striking articles. The importance of the Hawaiian Islands to the sea-power of the United States is strongly urged by the well-known writer on naval topics, Capt. A. T. Mahan. He is a strong annexationist. James D. Hagen, one of the best known mining experts in the country, gives some interesting statistics in reference to the cost of silver and the profits of mining. He shows that at present prices the great Comstock lode, which has founded so many enormous fortunes, could at its best have never been operated profitably. George W. Malley presents a strong argument in favor of free trade, the adoption of which he believes would open a new commercial era for the United States. The question of the influence of the heavy foreign immigration into New England is treated by President W. De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin College, and Edward Atchinson, the former believing that the original New England stock is in danger of decay, and the latter taking a more optimistic view. Among other articles may be mentioned a "Study of Pasteur" by Dr. L.A. Stimson, "The Condition of Wage-Earning Women" by Miss De Graffenried, "A Plea for American Opera" by Silas G. Pratt, and "Panama, A Story of a Great Bubble," by Ernest Lambert.

* * *

The March number of Scribner's presents some interesting articles. The account of the death of John Quincy Adams by the venerable Robert C. Winthrop is particularly strong. A. F. Jaccasi gives a vivid description of a Saharan caravan, and the article is admirably illustrated. The story of Audubon's youth as told by himself gives a most interesting insight into the character of the great naturalist. The story of a goblin horse is excellently told by Charles C. Nott. The scene is laid in St. Louis during the early days of the war. Among other articles may be mentioned "The Man in Red" by T. R. Sullivan, "The Jaffa and Jerusalem Railway" by Selah Merrill, "The French Symbolists" by Aline Gordon, and "The Work of the Andover House in Boston" by William Jewett Tucker.

* * *

The March *Century* presents some very interesting features. The letters that passed between Gen. W. T. Sherman and his brother John Sherman at the close of the war, exhibit Gen. Sherman in what, to many, will be a new light. He was an advocate of generous treatment of the South, and stated that he would sooner expect an outbreak in Ohio than in Georgia or Mississippi. The story of Napoleon's deportation to Elba is excellently told by Admiral Thomas Ussher, the officer in charge of the English war vessel that conveyed the great Corsican to his island home. Henry B. Fuller gives an admirable description of Westminster Abbey. E. L. Curtis gives a review of the present state of Old Testament criticism. A very well written and handsomely illustrated article on Jamaica is from the pen of Gilbert Gaul. The short story department is represented by "At the Keith Ranch," by Anna Fuller, and "One Touch of Nature," by Edgar Fawcett.

* * *

The March *Idler* presents a number of articles of rare merit, and the illustrations are particularly good. An article entitled "My Servant Andreas," written by Archibald Forbes, and illustrated by Frederic Villiers, gives an excellent idea of the life of a newspaper correspondent during the Russo-Turkish war. Novel notes by Jerome K. Jerome exhibit that author at his best. The account of George Grosswith and the accompanying illustrations are very interesting, while a review of Henry Irving by Rev. Joseph Pasher is a very delicate piece of criticism.

* * *

One of the most striking articles in *Harper's* is the account of Florida, under the title of "Our Own Riviera," by Julian Ralph. Conan Doyle's continued story, "The Refugees," grows in interest, and the author's ability to crowd incident on incident, without in any way injuring the artistic effect of the whole, is very well exemplified. Henry Loomis Nelson gives a bright and breezy account of Washington Society. Henry M. Stanley's description of the horrors of the slave trade in Africa, is remarkably vivid, and his plans for the suppression of the traffic seem to be feasible. The Escurial is excellently described by Theodore Child, and well illustrated. Margaret Deland has seldom written a more striking story and one characterized by greater originality than "The Face on the Wall." The account of the projected African trip of Wm. Astor Chanler, from the pen of Richard Harding Davis, is well worthy of reading.

* * *

The March number of the *Cosmopolitan* need fear comparison with few, if any, of its predecessors. The famous novelist, Spielhagen, has contributed an exceedingly interesting and very handsomely illustrated article on Berlin. J. C. Beard has a paper on the abysmal depths of the sea, and H. S. Fleming one on the American Cotton Belt. A very striking article on St. Cloud, under the title of "A Royal River," is from the pen of Grace Ingersoll Bigelow, and Edward Everett Hale tells the story of a boys' club. Ida Van Etten, in "The House of the Dragons," tells a sad story, with a moral, of the temptations that beset homeless young girls in great cities. W. O. Howells' "Traveler from Altruria" is continued, and an interesting account of the great trans-Siberian railway is given by Valerian Gribayedoff.

* * *

A new book, treating of the relations between the United States and Canada, has been published by Stanley Waterloo. It is in the form of a novel, and bears the title of "An Odd Situation." The hero of the tale owns a farm, part of which lies in Canada and part in the United States, and from his trials and tribulations with custom-house officers it is made abundantly evident that a man who wishes to carry on farming in two countries without obeying the revenue laws of either is tolerably certain to meet with a good many rubs. The story ends with the murder of a tyrannical revenue officer by a lunatic who has been driven mad by the officer's endeavor to carry out the laws of his country, and the sale by the owner of the Canadian half of his farm, a proceeding that would have struck most people as the wisest from the start. Mr. Waterloo believes that the frontier line should be practically abolished, but whether this end should be accomplished by the abrogation of all customs laws or by annexation is not made clear. In an advertisement "An Odd Situation" is referred to as the modern "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but it may be safely predicted that it will not give rise to the excitement that was occasioned by that work.

* * *

Possibly not in the literary line, but certainly in the artistic, several volumes on building come to the table this week. First among these is the series by Mr. R. W. Shoppel, of 63 Broadway, New York. This series includes plans and descriptions of a great variety of residences ranging in estimated cost from $500 to $10,000, supplemented by quarterly publications. Every improvement is profited by and the subscriber always has at hand the newest suggestion of the world of architects. Every residence is shown in perspective, many with side views and all with floor plans and measurements, directions and such information as is invaluable to the builder. To anyone building or contemplating building a home Shoppel's publications must be absorbingly interesting. A feature is that they are divided into different books, plans being collected according to estimated cost, thereby enabling the prospective builder to select the series he wants, although in the books giving plans of even lower cost houses he will probably find points and suggestions which may be adapted to the plan finally hit upon.

"Artistic Dwellings," by Frank P. Allen of Grand Rapids, Mich., a book of 116 pages, 8x11 inches, contains fifty-six plans, well designated by the title. Its views are accompanied by poor plans in exterior sketches, which show original departures, any one of which may be worth the home builder a hundred times the small cost of the book.

* * *

The almanac compiled by the Chicago *Daily News* is a valuable addition to any library. Its history of important political events of the nation and its tables of State and national elections are especially useful. Besides these features it presents other statistics and information, embracing short sketches of people who became prominent in the past year.

Minor Police Mention.

John Sarsfield, a Fourth Ward saloon keeper, was refused a warrant yesterday against Henry Kernell, who, he alleged, broke a clock in Sarsfield's saloon, with a missile which he threw at a man. He was advised to seek redress in the police court.

John Kinney was acquitted in the Criminal Court yesterday of the charge of embezzling $40 from the Union Dairy Co.

Hirsch Rich was fined $25 in the First District Police Court yesterday for careless driving. He ran into a wagon driven by Allen Fischer, a colored boy, on the Fourteenth street bridge about a month ago.

Daniel O'Keefe, the private watchman for the West End Sprinkling Co., who was arrested together with three others on a charge of idling, was discharged by Judge Morris yesterday. The cases against Gus Stevens and John Griffin, two of the others, were nolle prossed. The fourth was discharged Friday.

Ernst Doepke, a well-cleaner at 1613 Carr street, swore out a warrant yesterday against Otto Gerst of 2139 Howard street, charging him with embezzling by bailee a wagon valued at $50. Gerst, Doepke said, stated that he had a chance to make $7 if he could get a team. Doepke loaned him the team, and alleges that he did not return the wagon, but brought the horses back.

A warrant charging assault and battery was issued yesterday against Geo. C. Daylish, who beat William McCarthy, a carpenter, in a saloon at 3541 Easton avenue on Thursday night.

JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

They Will Be Disposed of by Leonori Monday and Tuesday.

Some time ago the Yokohama Trading Co. held an exposition of Japanese art at Leonori's in this city, and the success of that venture has induced them to make a second experiment in that direction. Art lovers will be interested in the announcement that Leonori has received another consignment of this exquisite line of goods, and will offer them to the public on Monday and Tuesday next. These have come directly from Yokohama and were received in the original packages and they comprise a much larger variety of elegancies than were handled on the former occasion. In beauty and value St. Louis has never seen anything comparable to this collection. The goods embrace royal Satsuma and Taizan wares, Japanese works of art, statuary and bronzes, Cloisonne (inlaid) vases, gold and silk embroideries, screens, banners, chair and table scarfs, koros, jardinieres, biscuit jars, tea, coffee, chocolate and bouillon sets and a very large variety of rare china, porcelain, etc.

The sale begins on Monday morning and continues throughout Tuesday. Remember the dates, and don't forget the place—R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co.'s new art rooms, 1219-1221 Olive street.

EMILE CARITON.

THE FAMOUS FRENCH AERONAUT WILL VISIT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Emile Cariton, the French aeronaut, is expected to arrive in the city Wednesdsy night. He is now on his way from South America. He has recently made some of the most successful balloon ascensions on record. He proposes to make a series of ascent from New York City for scientific purposes. He brings with him a fine silk balloon with a capacity of 30,000 cubic feet of gas, which he has used both above the Andes in South America and above the Alps in Europe.

SLAVIN WILL FIGHT SMITH.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The following dispatch from London was received by Richard K. Fox to-day:

"Frank Slavin will fight Ed Smith for £1,000 a side and the best purse." Signed, ATKINSON.

SMITH AND CHOYNSKI.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The following dispatch was received at the *Police Gazette* office to-day: "John H. Quinn of Pittsburg has posted $100 with the *Police Gazette* and agrees to match Fred Morris, colored, of Philadelphia, to fight any 140-pound puglist in America for $2,500 a side and the largest purse any club will offer. He will back Ed Smith of Denver against Joe Choynski for the largest purse the Coney Island or Crescent Club will offer."

The Apparent Indifference Dodge.

From Texas Siftings.

They had just been married. He seized her hand and said in a low, tremulous voice: "It was your innate modesty and apparent indifference, dearest Sallie, that made me register a vow to marry you at all hazards."

"Yes," she sighed, "but I slipped up on three or four of the most eligible young men in Harlem before I found that the only way to rope in a galoot was to come the innate modesty and total indifference racket on him."

FATAL AS YELLOW FEVER

Bronchial and Lung Disease Resulting From the Long Winter.

The Death Rate From Pulmonary Diseases Increasing in Every City—St. Louis Not Spared—What Drs. Copeland and Thompson Are Doing to Abate This Scourge.

> "We have closed the book and laid it by,
> And ever thus must its pages lie;
> We can not unclasp its lids again
> Or write its record with brighter pen."

The long, severe winter we have passed through has caused a wonderful amount of bronchial and lung disease. This article is not of the "alarmist" nature. This statement is simple fact, patent to every one. As a people generally we are weak-lunged. Our climate makes this. There are other causes, but the climate is the originator of this physical fact. Disease will always attack the weakest part, as an army besieging a fort will. Therefore bronchial and lung diseases are our hereditary enemies.

The winter of 1892-3 has been the most severe and has lasted longer than any winter for forty years previous. Death is reaping, and will continue to reap for some time to come, a harvest from this. The death report from the health boards of representative cities show an alarming increase of death from "pulmonary diseases," leading them being "bronchitis" and "consumption." Viewed as a whole, the death rate from these diseases during February is appalling. Pulmonary diseases amount to a plague in carrying off the people. It is because our country is so large, and because we have become familiarized with fatality from this cause, that we are not perceptibly horrified at the thousands that have fallen. Like the attendants of a cemetery or the attaches of a hospital, we have become calloused to the dread array of the dead.

But the fact of the mortality remains. The cold figures of this grim array of the dead can not be changed for the past. We have closed that book. But can not something be done for the future? This is the vital question. Of what good is our boasted civilization if we must stand in the shambles like sheep and be slaughtered? Have we not the science of medicine? Have we not its practitioners? Can not they—the heirs of all the ages—in their accrued wisdom help us? Yes; they stand ever ready and willing to aid. But those are helped who help themselves. We must, as a people, learn not to be careless. "Despise not the day of small things." Drs. Copeland and Thompson have from time to time in these columns pointed out the causes of the prevalence of bronchial and lung diseases, and that this explanation is the correct one is evidenced by the many cures their method of treatment is producing every day. They stand ready, and ably equipped, to aid you if you will take up arms against this enemy in time.

Thousands labor under the mistaken idea that catarrh means simply a dischrrge from the nostrils, with a hawking and spitting of mucus; but to the Drs. Copeland and Thompson, who make a specialty of treating this disease and its lung complications, the word catarrh means more. Experience has taught them that catarrh is by no means confined to the head, but that the entire system is affected by it. Thus we have

Catarrh of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, causing sore throat, cough, hoarseness or entire loss of voice, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, etc.

Catarrh of the nose, causing frontal headaches or neuralgia, a sense of dullness or drowsiness, dizziness, confusion of thoughts, etc.

Catarrh of the stomach (dyspepsia), causing indigestion, heartburn, water brash, nausea, fetid breath, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, etc.

Catarrh of the bladder, causing diabetes, Bright's disease, etc.

Catarrh of the bowels, causing alternate diarrhea and constipation, pains and cramps and disorders of that portion of the body.

In fact, catarrh affects more or less all the mucous surfaces of the body, causing severe local or neuralgic or rheumatic pains in the chest and under the shoulder blades, weakness, emaciation, consumption and paralysis.

Examples of this terrible disease, and the various phases of it and their cure, are presented every week by Drs. Copeland and Thompson, and the personal statements given by patients convey in many cases full descriptions of the suffering caused by them, and the great skill, experience and science brought to bear in the system of treatment of these physicians. This is well and aptly illustrated by the case of Miss Lena Kainig, who suffered from bronchitis; the case of R. R. Lowry and the case of Mr. Konstayer, all published below.

Catarrh attacks all Mucous Membranes; it affects the Ears, Eyes, Nose, Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder—the Whole Mucous Tract. Cure diseases of these organs by removing the cause.

THEIR CREDENTIALS.

Dr. Copeland is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, was President of his class in that famous institution, and after thorough hospital training and experience devoted his time and attention to the special lines of practice named below. Passed through a similar course, Dr. Thompson, who has been associated for several years with Dr. Copeland, also devoted himself entirely to the treatment of these specialties. Years of experience in their special lines, preceded by extensive hospital work, have fitted them in a notable degree for the practice of their profession.

TENDING TOWARD CONSUMPTION.

Conductor Lowry's Story Proves That Pulmonary Troubles Often Originate From Neglected Catarrh.

Conductor R. R. Lowry of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is a well-known gentleman. He has lived in St. Louis since 1886, and he has been connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroad for seven years. His home is at 907 West Jefferson avenue, this city. What Mr. Lowry says will be given attention, as he speaks the truth. "I had been diseased for six or seven years, and I had tried everything I could hear of and several doctors, with no relief until I went to Drs. Copeland and Thompson.

SANDERS ENG. Co. ST. LOUIS

Conductor E. R. Lowry, Missouri Pacific R. R.

"The trouble was catarrh of the head originally, extending to my chest and stomach. My whole system was involved. My eyesight and hearing impaired; throat sore and clogged; headaches continually almost; severe cough; chest sore and pained dreadfully. My appetite was poor. I was weakened by nightsweats, and my general system and nerves awfully deranged. I lost flesh all the time. Sleep did me no good. I was always tired and without energy.

"Three months ago, only, I began treatment with Drs. Copeland and Thompson, and they have made a new man of me. They understood my disease and have uprooted it. I have gained in flesh from 138 pounds, what I weighed on coming to them, to 152 pounds, and I feel better, brighter and stronger every day. I will willingly verify this to anyone."

ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

Miss Lena Kainig Tells How It Arose from Neglected Catarrh—How She Vainly Sought Relief, and What Drs. Copeland and Thompson Did for Her.

"I was an awfully sick woman when I applied to Drs. Copeland and Thompson and secured relief. My ailment was not a recent affair, but a disease of long standing, which had gradually encroached on my general health until I was completely broken down." The speaker, Miss Lena Kainig, lives at 1713 South Second street, this city. Miss Kainig is a tailoress by occupation. She continued: "For two years I had suffered from acute bronchitis until at last I was unable to work, and could hardly get around at all. The disease originated, I believe, from neglected catarrh, and I suffered much from that disease. My cough was most severe and racking, and the pains in my chest and lungs terrible. I could not eat for distress in my stomach. My sleep was broken and restless. I was emaciated and broken down in energy and ambition. I doctored with three doctors during this time, but secured no help until I placed myself under the care of Drs. Copeland and Thompson. I improved from the start under their care, and can now work with ease; have gained in every way; I am in good spirits, and consider myself a fortunate woman."

Treatment by Mail.

To the Public: The system of mail treatment pursued by Drs. Copeland and Thompson guarantees the same effective results to those who desire to submit their cases through correspondence as to those who come in person. Their "question blank," if properly filled out, will diagnose your case in a thorough way, and, as medicines are promptly shipped, those living out of the city have the same advantage as those who come to the office.

Copeland Medical Institute

Rooms Nos. 201 and 202, at Head of First Staircase,

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Olive st., Directly Opposite South Entrance to Post-Office.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. E. THOMPSON, M. D.

Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases. Office hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

THE EMMET CELEBRATION.

A Large Audience Listens to Rev. Father O'Reilly's Oration.

The green flag with the harp center mingled its folds with the red white and blue of the American colors at Entertainment Hall in the Exposition building last night when the Irish Nationalist party celebrated the 115th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet. A life-size picture of the Irish patriot on a green satin field was at the back of the stage. On the right of the proscenium the United States colors were spread just opposite a huge green emblem of Erin. The Auditorium was packed and lined on the sides with standing spectators. The Rev. Charles O'Reilly of Detroit was the orator of the evening.

Each number of the following programme elicited rounds of applause: Medley of Irish airs, by Miss Elizabeth A. Gill; "Star Spangled Banner," by James H. Rohan; "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall," by Miss Dorotha Quinlan; Miss Mayme Quinlan, accompanyist; recitation, P. F. Cook; "Killarney," Miss Neoma O'Brien; Emmet's speech from the dock, P. F. Cook; "Kathleen Mavourneen," Miss Adelaide Kalkman; oration, Rev. Charles O'Reilly; "Minstrel Boy," Mr. Wm. Baumgartner; "Wearing of the Green," Miss Neoma O'Brien; "God Save Ireland," Prof. Dubuque, chorus of 100 voices.

Father O'Reilly paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Robert Emmet and then descended to a detailed account of what is known as the Parliamentary Fund, now in litigation in the courts of France and England. He began his address by picturing the scene that concluded the execution of Emmet. He said that ninety years ago the body of a young man swung from a cross beam in the public streets, while a crowd of English soldiers stood guard. Then the head was severed from the body and the executioner cried out: "This is the head of a traitor." To-day the nation for which the martyr died would kneel and kiss that face. That was in 1803. After the rebellion of '98 England had stowed Ireland away, had taken her under her arm and congratulated herself that thereafter there would be no more trouble. Forth came this young man of good birth and education and gave his blood as a pledge that Ireland would never submit to be dominated by another country. His conspiracy we are not informed of in detail, but enough is known. He touched a chord in the Irish heart that will never cease to vibrate. "A man dies, but his memory lives." The Irish nation's patriotsim is undying and the Irish people indestructible. The English builders had little idea of what they were doing when they threw a cordon of soldiers around Emmet's scaffold. They were building a monument to Irish patriotism. The unlettered tombstone of Emmet is more potential than all the epitaphs that were ever written. England can never wipe out the stain of that crime. While the memory of Emmet lasts she will never still the voice in the Irish heart that calls for freedom.

Fr. O'Reilly then told of how the Parliamentary fund was locked up in Paris. It had been largely raised through American generosity and was placed in the control of three trustees, Parnell, Biggar and Justin McCarthy. It was invested in American securities and since the death of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar, Mr. McCarthy under the provisions could not touch it. There were now two suits against it, one by Mrs. Parnell in Paris and the other by Mr. Harrington. The speaker then said that it would be better if this fund were at the bottom of the sea, because it was a cause of contention and a bar to other contributions. He said, though, that he would spare no effort to see that it finally reached the destination for which it was raised. He exhorted his hearers not to be discouraged by the adversities of the last two years, and to renew the fight for liberty.

Loyal Legion Meeting.

The regular stated meeting and banquet of the military order of the Loyal Legion was held last night at the Lindell. There was no paper read, and after balloting on new members and transacting the regular routine business the companions of the order adjourned to the ladies' ordinary, where a handsome collation was spread. A number of impromptu speeches were made, the Loyal Legion Glee Club sang, and the company did not disperse until a late hour of the evening. At the April meeting preferences for officers for the ensuing year will be expressed, the annual election will take place in May, and the officers will be installed in June in Kansas City.

Biggest Clock in the World.

The biggest clock in the world is to be that of the tower of the public building in Philadelphia. It will be 351 feet from the pavement. Its bell will weigh over 20,500 pounds. The dial will be 25 feet in diameter. The minute hand will be 12 feet long, and the hour hand 9 feet, the numerals on the face 2 feet and 8 inches in length. A three-horse power engine will wind the clock.

DR. SPINNEY,

THE OLD RELIABLE SPECIALTIST.

28 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the treatment of THROAT and LUNG troubles, CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases of men and women.

LOST MANHOOD

Restored—Kidney and Bladder Troubles specially cured—Gleet, Gonorrhea, Varicocele and Stricture cured without pain. No cutting. Syphilis and all Blood and Skin Diseases cured without mercury.

YOUNG MEN

Suffering the effects of early indiscretions, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles or any disease of the Genito-Urinary Organs, can here find a safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure Guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN

Suffering Weakness, Loss of Power, or troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often with slight smarting or burning, or with stoppage or difficulty: urine of milkish hue, again dark, with ropy or brick-dust sediment settling at the bottom, will find here speedy relief and cure. Men die daily of these causes, unrecognized or neglected. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases. Consultation free.

Dr. Anson B. Spinney & Co.

Office, 710 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays, 9 to 11 a.m.

Those unable to call may write particulars of their cases and have medicine sent by express, with full directions for use.

THE NAVAL REVIEW

Progress of Preparations at the Various Navy Yards.

ALL HANDS AT WORK PUTTING CRUISERS IN SHAPE.

It Is Hoped to Make It the Greatest Spectacle of the Kind Ever Seen—Names of the Warships Designated to Take Part in the Maneuvers—Representatives of Foreign Fleets That Will Be in Line.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Although the date of the naval review is more than a month away, preparations for that national event are progressing rapidly at all the navy yards on the Atlantic Coast, particularly at the Brooklyn yard, where the most important ships now are. On board the big cruiser Baltimore, Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi's flagship, all hands are at work scraping down and painting the smokestacks and yards a dark yellow and cleaning the ship generally. There is a great deal to do on board, after a fifteen months' voyage, to get the ship ready in time to leave when the rest do. "I hope to sail from here in twelve days," said Admiral Gherard to a POST-DISPATCH reporter, as he paced to and fro in his cabin. "We shall go direct to Hampton Roads and there await the arrival of the other ships. There will be plenty for us to do down there for some time to come."

"When will the rumored conference take place between yourself and Admiral Walker regarding the details of the programme of the review?" was asked.

"There will be no conference that I am aware of," replied the Admiral, "because the arrangements are under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Navy. He is in command and I shall carry out his orders. I have issued to-day my orders in accordance with special order No. 21, issued by the Secretary of the Navy, and it will be carried out to the letter."

Admiral Gherardi declared that the naval review in New York Harbor should be the greatest naval spectacle ever seen. "But," said he, "in order to make it so we must have the river absolutely clear of steamers carrying passengers and other crafts that would block the way of the big ships that are to take part in the review. I want to speak of this early to impress the fact on the mind of steamboatmen and to ask the co-operation of the press, so that they may let the public know the necessity of this step. It simply resolves itself into this fact, that if the river is kept clear the people will be able to witness a grand spectacle. If it is not the ships will stop and anchor before the review is over, and thousands will not see them at all. Besides, there is almost sure to be an accident. If one of those ships strike another steamer that gets in the way she will sink her and there will be a loss of life."

"Do you expect the ferryboats to stop running, Admiral?"

"Decidedly. They above all others should stop, for they cross directly in our way. Think what a loss of life there would be if one of them was run down. Remember those ships of ours must advance up the North River at the rate of seven knots an hour with three knots held in reserve; that's ten knots part of the time, perhaps. They will steam thirteen miles and they must have clear water for that distance. Speaking of ferry boats, why should they not stop for a marine parade just as well as the horse cars are make to stop during the land parades? I hope, however, that the steamboat men themselves will realize as they have never done before the importance of this request."

Up to date the ships designated to take part in the review are the Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Bennington, Dolphin, Atlanta, Newark, Vesuvius, Yorktown, Concord, Charleston, Bancroft and the torpedo boat Cushing. The latter will act as dispatch boat. It is hoped that the Detroit will be able to take part in the review, but at present it looks extremely doubtful if she can be got ready in time. The fleet will be divided into three squadrons. The first will be commanded by the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Gherardi; the second by Rear-Admiral Walker. Word has been received at the Navy Department that Venezuela is going to send at least one vessel to take part in the review. It is estimated that there will be fifty ships in line.

Rear-Admiral Gherardi before leaving the Navy Yard spoke very enthusiastically of the coming naval review. He said that no such assemblage of representative ships from the navies of the great powers of Europe and America as will be seen at this review was ever got together in the history of the world. He thought the United States Navy would made a very creditable showing when compared with the foreign vessels. The following are the vessels already promised:

Germany—The armored cruisers Kaiserin, Augusta and the Zeadler.

Russia—The armored cruisers of the first-class, Dimitory, Donskoi and the General Admiral, the corvette Rynda, the line of battle ship Emperor Nicholas and the armed cruisers Noehinoff and Pamiate Azowa, all under the command of Vice-Admiral Hoznakoff, the Senior Vice-Admiral of the Russian Imperial navy.

England—The flagship Blake and the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron as well as two armed cruisers of the first class.

Italy—The cruisers Ætna, Giovanni, Bausan, the Dogalia and the Fridano, under command of Rear Admiral Maguaghi.

Spain—The cruisers Infanta Ysabel, the Reina Regente and the gunboat Duke of Veragua.

Brazil—The cruisers Republica and Tiradentes and the ironclad Aquidabar.

The Netherlands—The first-class frigate The anspeyk.

France—Vessels not yet designated.

ILLINOIS APPELLATE DECISIONS.

Opinions Filed in the Fourth District Court in Numerous Cases.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., March 4.—In the Appellate Court for the Fourth District opinions were filed to-day in the following cases:

AUGUST TERM, 1891.

Robinson Bank et al. vs. Miller et al.; affirmed.
Sexton vs. Carley; affirmed.
C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. vs. McHenry; affirmed.
C. & A. R. R. Co. vs. Logue; reversed and remanded.
Sylvester et al. vs. Hall et al.; reversed and remanded.
C., P. & St. L. R. R. Co. vs. Brinkman; reversed and remanded.
I. C. R. R. Co. vs. Axley; affirmed.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1892.

Supreme Sitting Order Iron Hall vs. Moore; affirmed.
Bordeaux, Supervisor vs. Coquard; reversed and remanded.
Dwelling-House Insurance Co. vs. Jones; reversed.
Griffin vs. Kirk; affirmed.
Deda vs. Schmidt; affirmed.
Carter vs. Wingard; affirmed.
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Co. vs. Rooper; reversed.
Vieths vs. Skinner; affirmed.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co. et al. vs. Flannegan, et al; affirmed.

AUGUST TERM, 1892.

Taylor & Verbie vs. John A. Toleman Co.; affirmed.
Musick vs. Gatzmeyer; reversed and remanded.
Callicott vs. Rowan & Son; affirmed.
Farrin vs. Cox & Cox; reversed and remanded.
O. & M. Railway Co. vs. Schmidt et al.; reversed and remanded.
O. & M. Railway Co. vs. Wilson; reversed and remanded.
O. & M. Railway Co. vs. Raimey; reversed and remanded.
Frank & Pape vs. People to the use of Hoecker et al.; affirmed.
Sattenberger et al. vs. Lang; affirmed.
St. L., A. & T. H. R. R. vs. Winkleman; affirmed.
Schmisseur vs. Penn; reversed and remanded.

AN ELECTRIFIED CONVENTION OF LADIES

Will Meet This Week at Barr's (St. Louis)

Drawn Here by the Magnetic Attraction of

Incomparable New Spring Goods!

Cloak and Suit Department.

We announce right here that not an old garment remains in Barr's Cloak Department. We do not know how the new styles will attract you, but

Everything is Absolutely New.

In new spring suits—made ready to put right on without troublesome "engagements" with one's dressmaker, sure to be made for just the most inconvenient time—we have such an assortment as St. Louis has never seen before.

Ladies' Eton Suits, navy blue and black serges, $7.50 up; fine fancy cloths, $10.50 up; white duck, $5.
Ladies' Russian Suits, navy blue and black spring weight cloths, $6.75 up.
Ladies' Outing Dresses, very stylishly made, new bell skirts and sleeveless coats with pretty and stylish shirt-waist, $16.50 and up.
Ladies' House Dresses, prettily made, shrunken flannel in drab, gray, navy, cardinal, dark green, etc., $12.50 and upward.

Ladies' Jackets.

New styles in Ladies' Spring-weight Jackets. Dame Fashion has invented so many new styles that we haven't room to describe them, but will be delighted to show them to you. Of course, you know the ruffled collar is "all the go." We have them, also the "Butterfly" Cape and "Collier's" Cape Jackets, entirely new and confined to Barr's. Prices as low as justified by quality—$10.50, $12.50, $15, $25 to $47.50.

Capes.

Already fashionable people have discovered that Barr's is the place in all St. Louis to come for capes. We have probably sold more already than the entire stocks of competitors together, because we have that rare combination—style and low prices.

Barr's have pretty new styles in short cloth Capes at $4.85, $5.75, $6.50, $7.50, $10.50, $15.00, up to $47.50.
We begin on short Velvet Capes at $18.75, and are selling them as fast as we receive them.
In misses' new styles in Jackets and Dresses for spring we have the best stock and greatest variety ever brought to St. Louis.

Cloths. Flannels.

Light-weight Cloakings for early spring wear.

54-inch all-wool spring fancy Cloakings, the latest novelty; only $1.75 yd.
54-inch black Corkscrew Cloaking, made especially for spring and summer wraps; $2.50 yd.
54-inch fancy Cassimeres, for ladies' and men's wear, handsome styles from $1.95 to $3.75 yd.
31-inch genuine Scotch Pajama Flannel in attractive stripes and plaids; 40c yd.
31-inch silk mixed Pajama Flannel, particularly suitable for ladies' Blouses, house and street wear; 65c yd.
36-inch fancy, all-wool Cloakings for children's wear; 50c yd.

Hosiery.

In our imported lines of Ladies' Silk Vests you will find the largest and best selection ever brought to St. Louis, and prices of the very lowest, ranging from 55c to $9.

Ladies' Ribbed Balbriggan Vests, ecru and white, low neck and sleeveless, 3 for 50c.
Ladies' Ribbed Balbriggan Vests, low neck and sleeveless, high neck and short sleeves, 25c.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Fancy Hose, black feet, colored tops, ribbed and plain, high spliced heels, Hermsdorf dye, 3 pair $1.
Ladies' Plaited Silk Hose, double heels and toes, tans, browns, gray, red, navy, light blue, pink, lavender, yellow, green, 85c pair.

Silks.

All the latest novelties, rich and soft and brilliant with the tropical hues of the Orient.

100 pieces 21-inch light and dark shades, crystal cord Bengalines, $1.25.
50 pieces 21-inch changeable Taffetas, cheney effects, $1.50 yard.
300 pieces 24-inch printed China and Surah Silks in light and dark shades in new designs and coloring, $1 yard.
10 pieces only, 22-inch black French Surahs, just the material for serviceable light weight summer gowns. Water does not spot them, and they remain uncrushed and fresh under all circumstances, $1.10 yard.
50 pieces changeable striped Taffetas, the pretty silks so popular for skirts, $1 yard.

Black Goods.

There are black goods *and* black goods. Barr's are just the soft, velvety black you like, and as we keep only the best qualities, they never grow rusty.

40-inch Black Brocaded Satin Soleil, $1.10 a yard.
40 and 44-inch Black French Crepons, 75c to $1.75 a yard.
40-inch Black Brocaded Bengaline, $1.00 a yard.
The special magnet for this week includes 32-inch Black Imported Sateen (fast dye), 20c; worth 25c.
46-inch Black all-wool Epingle, 85c; worth $1.15 a yard.
46-inch Black French Poplin, 70c; worth 95c a yard.

Linens.

Linen Damask comes in designs that might have been made by Jack Frost, so delicate and beautiful are they. Barr's Linen Department contains treasures of household linen.

66-inch bleached Irish Table Damask, new patterns, 85c yard, would be good value at $1.
72-inch bleached Irish Table Damask, elegant new designs, $1.25 yard; we ought to ask $1.75.
5/8x5/8 bleached Irish Linen Napkins, $2.65 per dozen; good value at $3.
50 Dozen all Linen Huck Towels, all white, 20c each; regular price has always been $3.25 per dozen.
40 Pieces 66-inch cream Damask, 75c per yard; fully equal to any 90c goods in the market.

Embroidery and Laces.

Handsomer and cheaper than ever.

22-inch wide Hamburg, All-over Embroidery, 50c yd.
4-inch wide Hamburg Embroidery, 10c yard.
2 to 4-inch wide everlasting trimming, 5c yard.
27-inch Swiss Skirting, hemstitched border, neat work, 50c yard.
45-inch Swiss Skirting, hemstitched border, 6-inch work, 75c yard.
45-inch Black Chantilly Drapery Nets, $1 yard.
8-inch white, cream and ecru wash Lace, 35c yard.
18-inch white, cream and ecru Lace Flounce, 75c yard.
3 to 12-inch white, black, cream and ecru Venetian Lace in matched patterns, 35c to $3 yard.

Ribbons.

No. 5 Striped Ribbon in combination of colors and white, 5c yd, really worth 10c.
No. 22 Fancy Striped Ribbons, 25c yd.
No. 22 Fancy Plaid Ribbon, 40c yd.
5-inch beautiful Striped Ribbons, all colors, 90c yd.

BARR'S Book DEPARTMENT Contains all the STANDARD WORKS.

Waists.

Barr's is headquarters for Waists of all sorts—except those made to *sell* instead of wear.

50 doz. Ladies' Fast Black Sateen Waists, all sizes, pleated front and back, turn down collar, cuffs right in style, and only 68c.

Handkerchiefs.

We are always glad when we have a "special" in this department, for if there is one thing a woman likes more than another it is pretty handkerchiefs and nothing more bespeaks the lady than the quality of these articles. The reason these are "special" is that they are slightly mussed, perhaps a little soiled as well.

Ladies' all linen and mull hemstitched, scalloped, embroidered Handkerchiefs, *10c each; reduced from 25c*.
Ladies' Scalloped Embroidered Crepe Handkerchiefs, assorted colors, 25c each.
Ladies' Colored Embroidered Scalloped Silk Handkerchiefs; very pretty and neat, 50c.
Gents' Union Linen Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 15c.

White Goods.

When summer days have come how delightfully cool one looks and feels in a dainty gown of white. Bought at Barr's they are inexpensive, too.

40-inch fine imported India Linen, 20c yard.
3 cases of 36-inch soft Cambric, for underwear, 10c yard.
36-inch sheer and fine English Long Cloths, 15c yard.
45-inch hemstitched India Linen, cheap at 20c yard.
400 yards finest grades Mull d'Paris, 25c yard.
Our importation of Dotted Swiss Fabrics from St. Gall, just opened. The most magnificent line ever brought to America.

Men's Goods Dep't.

Soon the "head of the house" will complain that winter underwear is too heavy. Better be ready to hand him some of Barr's light-weight Spring Shirts and Drawers.

Men's Tan Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, silk-trimmed, pearl buttons, spring weight, all sizes; $1.25 per garment.
Men's laundered Madras Shirts, in stripes and plain colors; 95c; well worth $1.25.
Men's fast black half-hose, double heels and toes; the number is limited, but as long as they last you can buy them at 20c pair.
Men's Dogskin Gloves for street wear, browns and tans, $1 pair.

Buttons.

White Pearl Buttons, 10c and 15c doz.
Fancy Metal Rim Buttons with pearl centers, 25c and 75c doz.
A new and select line of Jet Buttons, 15c to 25c per doz.
Very fine White and Smoked Pearl Buttons, 4 holes, 75c and $1 per doz.
Cut Steel Dress Buckles, 25c and 50c each.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

New goods at new prices (the prices somewhat lower than usual) are attracting great attention, and ladies are selecting their spring supplies so rapidly that there must be a reason which you will quickly detect when you read the prices we quote.

200 dozen Ladies' Muslin Night-Gowns, twelve different styles, all new, all good—in fact, the best value ever got for the money, 98c.
300 dozen Ladies' Trimmed Muslin Drawers, at 35c; just what you have always paid 50c for; so we limit the number to four pairs to any one purchaser.
150 dozen Ladies' Fine Muslin and Cambric Gowns, lace and embroidery trimmed, $1.48 and $1.98; usual prices would be $2, $2.50 and $2.75.
80 dozen Ladies' Embroidery and Lace Trimmed Muslin Skirts, usual price everywhere $1.50; now and here, 98c.
250 dozen Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, high and low neck, all Hamburg trimmed, 35c, 40c, 45c and 60c; all extraordinary value.

Upholstery.

With the first days of spring the housekeeper develops an irrepressible desire to "clean house" and renovate draperies, furniture, etc., adding new bits here and there. Barr's know all about spring cleaning now and sympathize heartily with the housekeeper.

We have a full line of Brass Beds, with canopies, three-fourths and full size.
A large line of chenille Covers, in table and piano sizes, the finest assortment in the city. A special in 6-4 Chenille Table Covers at only $1.25, well worth $1.75.
A full line of colors in the popular Upholstery Corduroys, both plain and fancy. This is entirely new in upholstery goods, 90c and $1.25 yard.
Also a full line of the pretty fancy Stools in white enamel or oak, from 90c to $5 each.
New styles in Window Screens, one, two or three panels.

Fans and Jewelry.

China Silk Fans handsomely painted in gold, pretty wood sticks; 75c to $1.50 each.
Imitation Marabout Feather Fans, new shapes, all colors, with ivory and wood sticks; $2.50 each.
Silver and Gold Enameled Stick Pins; 10c and 15c each.
Sterling Silver and Oxidized Hat Pins, very pretty; 25c to 50c each.
Garter Clasps in bright and gold metal, new styles; 25c pair.

Umbrellas.

Red or Blue Umbrellas, 26-in. gloria silk, with case and tassel, $1.40.
28-in. Gloria Silk Umbrella, straight or crook handles, $1.50.
26-in. Union Silk Umbrella, silk case, cord and tassel, horn handle, $3.75.
26-in. Blue, All-Silk Umbrella, fancy wood handles, case, cord and tassel, $3.50.

Notions.

Feather stitched braid, white and colors, 25c piece of 12 yards.
Madam Leontine's new patent dress stays, white, drab and black, all lengths, 25c pair.
Fancy silk garter elastic, frilled edge, all new shades, 35c yard.
Langtry Curling Irons, 10c and 15c each.
Fancy shell Hair Pins, new designs, 25c and 50c each.

Shoes to fit Everybody AT BARR'S SHOE Department.

The Great Sale of Boys' Clothing

Will continue until all are sold, possibly a week longer. Don't delay, to repent when the opportunity is lost.

Wash Fabrics.

We have not "hypnotized" our patrons nor copyrighted the dictionary for a vocabulary to describe the wash fabrics at Barr's, but all the same they have a magnetic attraction that keeps a crowd around the counter whereon their delicate beauty produces the effect of a conservatory in full bloom.

Barr's exclusive styles of Ceylon Mull, that dainty fabric which won the hearts of our patrons last season: the grandest collection ever imported and only 35c yard.
A full line of 32-inch China blue Penangs at 12½c.
1,500 pieces imported Zephyr Gingham, prette littly plaids and narrow stripes, only 20c yard.
Madras Zephyr, extra fine quality, 85c yard.
Silk Ginghams, Velour Rousse, Silk Crinkles, Polka Dots and every new and desirable weave in endless profusion.

Wool Dress Goods.

The finest line of Spring Wool Dress Goods in America is at Barr's. We know this is so, because our buyers have culled the choicest production of imported and domestic stocks, and they are now on our counters at the smallest possible advance on the cost of manufacture.

One line of French Bengalines in all the newest shades.
Changeable Velours in all the latest colorings and weaves.
A full line of Illuminated Epingle suiting, the newest weave of '93.
Our especial line of West of England Tweeds in checks and mixture effects.
Another new and popular fabric is German Chevron in shot effect. Our line of them cannot be duplicated in St. Louis.

Art Goods Dept.

New Crepe Cloths for decorative purposes, 50c yd.
China Silk, new and artistic designs, 75c and $1 yd.
Turkish squares for cushions $1.00 each.
Hand-embroidered center pieces $3. These are in beautiful new designs.
The prettiest doyleys you ever saw, equally pretty to put under bric-a-brac and keep it from stratching the polished surface of the mantel, only 75c each.
Lamp shade frames in new designs, crumpled paper, 50c roll; plain French tissue paper from 1c to 5c sheet.

Corsets.

Everybody knows that Barr's Corset Department contains the finest corset stock in America, and to-day it is better equipped than ever. Every popular corset or corset waist is here, and many of the new candidates for favor, notably:

The New Empire Short Stays.
Adapted to the coming empire style of gowns, black, drab, white; all sizes from 32 to 40 bust, made of fine French sateen, $1.50.
Just received! Our own direct importation of extra fine novelties in French handmade Corsets; exclusive styles confined to Barr's.

Gloves.

Fresh importations are arriving daily and include shades to match all new colors in dress fabrics.

Four-button Glace Kid Gloves in brown, tan, gray and black, $1 pair.
The "Biarritz" is the most popular glove made for street wear. Barr's have them in every conceivable shade at 94c pair.
Barr's are sole agents for St. Louis of the P. Centemeri & Co.'s celebrated kid gloves; first quality, $1.50; second quality, $1.15.
Ten-button lengths Mousquetaire Suede Gloves in colors and black; first quality, $2; second quality, $1.60.

Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention. Address

Barr's (St. Louis)

SPECIAL FEATURES OF BARR'S GREAT EMPORIUM—IMPORTED MILLINERY, HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS.

AN ACT OF PROVIDENCE.

Suits for Salaries by Teachers at Last Compromised.

MT. VERNON, Ill., March 4.—The case against the Board of Education of this city, which was commenced some years ago by M. N. Corn for the recovery of salary said to be due him, has at last been compromised, the Board of Education agreeing to pay all costs and to pay the defendants 50 cents on the dollar for their salary. A short synopsis of the case follows:

In 1887 the Board of Education of this city hired a corps of teachers for the ensuing school year, which was to be nine months. In February, 1888, a very destructive cyclone visited the city which totally destroyed the public school building, besides a large amount of other property. Corn tried to get the board to pay him for his services for the remainder of the school year, but they would not, and he accordingly brought suit to recover the same. The grounds upon which the board refused to pay was that the destruction of the building was an act of providence and nothing that they were responsible for. The case was tried in all of the courts until it reached the Supreme Court, where a new trial was granted. A large amount of money has been spent in litigation and it, with the present compromise, has probably cost the board more than it would had they paid them in full at the beginning. There are several of the teachers who will be paid off according to the above compromise.

AN exhibition of finest Baltimore Merchant Tailor Spring Suits and Overcoats, from $10 to $25, at the

GLOBE, 701 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Modern Woodmen of America.

MT. VERNON, Ill., March 4.—A camp of the Modern Woodmen of America was organized in this city last night by Head Consul W. A. Northcott. The camp will be known as Mt. Vernon Camp, No. 1919, and starts off with fifty-five charter members.

PROF. TYNDALL'S NIGHTMARE.

He Dreams He Is Being Dissected—Mind-Reader Bishop Present.

DENVER, Colo., March 4.—About 2 o'clock Thursday morning Prof. Tyndall, the mind-reader, was found wandering through the streets in a trance, clothed only in his night-shirt. Prof. Tyndall says his trance was the result of a nightmare, or rather a morning-mare, in which he saw himself stretched on a bed, surrounded by surgeons bent on dissecting him. The famous New York mind-reader, Bishop, was present, and remarked to the professor:

"This is the way you are going to die."

The surgeons began operations, but at the touch of the scalpel the professor sprang from the bed and rushed into the street. All he remembers is that he regained consciousness at 2 o'clock.

The strange part of the occurrence is that Prof. Tyndall never saw Bishop in his life, but Bishop was dissected—some years ago while in a trance—and the professor has feared a recurrence in his case. Prof. Tyndall is alive and barring these attacks is in comparatively good health.

"OLD WOODFORD" whisky can't be excelled; $1 full quart. Levy Bros., southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

A SKULL FOR A FOOT BALL.

Story of an Indian Murder Which Occurred in St. Louis in '38.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The venerable Robert D. Sutton, now in his 80th year, who came to St. Louis in 1817, relates the following instance of Indian revenge, which came under his notice, and which happened in 1838. In the year 1886, while some improvements were being made on the bank of the river, midway between Market and Walnut streets, the body of an Indian was disinterred and found to be in a tolerable state of preservation from exemption from the air and the closeness with which the dirt was packed about the remains. No one at first could give any information regarding the death and burial of an Indian on that spot. At length an old Frenchman named Belcour explained the mystery and told how the body came to be there. He said the name of the Indian was Muck-a-paw, and he was murdered on the spot by a Kaskaskia Indian named Okaw in revenge for the death of his brother, killed in a fracas by Muck-a-Paw. The feud occurred on the other side of the river in the early days of the village of Okaw. With the insatiable spirit of his people he hunted his victim for two years. On the day of the murder he crossed the Mississippi in a canoe and, stealthily approaching the slayer of his brother, avenged his death by killing him on the same spot. The body was buried where it fell, near the river's edge. Mr. Sutton says the skull of the murdered Indian laid on the Market Square for some time and was kicked about by the boys for a foot ball.

SALVATION OIL, the people's liniment, is guaranteed the best. It will cure you.

ARKANSAS' POLICY.

Her Governor Says Convicts Shall Not Compete With Free Laborers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 4.—The Fort Smith chair factory made an offer to the Governor yesterday to furnish work at seating chairs for from 150 to 800 convicts, to which the Governor replied: "It will not be the policy of the administration to work the convicts so as to discourage the importation or employment of free labor in the State."

ALWAYS ahead—The Globe is the first to show the noblest novelties in children's fancy suits, $1.90 to $7.50. See them.

GLOBE, 701 to 713 Franklin avenue.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Another attachment for $9,209 has been obtained in this city against Kitzinger, Tuboisal & Frolichstein, clothing dealers of St. Louis, in favor of Cone & Co. of Baltimore.

THE DELICATESSEN CAFE
718 OLIVE STREET.
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

CITY NEWS.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer. 814 Pine st.

CORNS extracted in 5 minutes, without pain. Dr. A. M. Muchmore, 602 Olive st.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
904 Olive street. Set of teeth, $8.

A LECTURE ON ART.

Thomas Dimmock Gives His Views on Statues and Paintings.

A very interesting lecture was delivered last night by Mr. Thomas Dimmock in the Museum of Fine Arts on the subject of "Some Statues and Pictures." The lecturer traced the history of sculpture from Greece to modern times and manifested much less reverence for the ancients than most students of art. He gave a most graphic description of what he regarded as the masterpiece of sculpture, "The Dying Gladiator," and closed this branch of his subject by quoting the lines of Byron on this statue.

Mr. Dimmock then turned his attention to painting, and expressed some opinions that by many would be regarded as extremely heterodox. He spoke of his first examination of Raphael's "Transfiguration" and of his subsequent visits to this picture. He had tried to admire it, but had been unable to do so. The figure of the Savior he compared to that of a tight-rope dancer gyrating on an invisible rope. He stated that in his opinion had this picture been the work of an unknown artist it would have attracted no attention whatever. He contrasted it unfavorably with the paintings of the interior of a modern Italian hut, the work of an unknown painter, hanging in the Royal gallery in Rome. He then spoke of what he classed as Raphael's greatest work, "The Sistine Madonna." For this he had not unmitigated praise. To his eyes the infant appeared to be on the imminent verge of colic, and Sixtus had a face that would have been greatly to his disadvantage if brought before a police court. The cherubs, however, were admirable, and the face of the Virgin the most wonderfully beautiful piece of painting in the world. In speaking of the "Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci he described how this battered and marred fresco had grown upon him, and how wonderful the grouping of the figures and the expression of the faces were. He then passed in review a number of ancient and modern paintings, drawing comparisons unusually favorable to the modern artists.

Springtime Garments Are Being Made to Order in Our Store.

"What shall we wear this spring?" is the subject of great interest with a large number of our customers. Springtime goods are the only fabrics of interest in our Custom Department to-day.

MILLS & AVERILL,
Broadway and Pine.

A CHARITABLE WIFE

Was Willing to Accept Her Divorce on Only One Charge.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 4.—A divorce was granted yesterday to Mrs. Maud L. Dobbelaar by Judge Mayer. Every precaution was taken to keep the decree from the public. Mrs. Dobbelaar has been a resident of Norwalk, Conn., for three years. Her husband, Merrinus E. Dobbelaar, is serving a two years' sentence in Sing Sing. The petition sets forth intolerable cruelty, intemperance and desertion on his part, but only the last named charge was pressed, Mrs. Dobbelaar saying:

"His sins are hard enough to bear and he is unfortunate enough without my making his punishment any greater."

They were married on July 25, 1883, in Harlem, she at the time being a well-to-do young widow. He was a club man and a plunger at the races. In a short time he lost his wife's fortune. She appears to feel sorry for her husband, despite his misconduct. She declares that because her fortune was squandered she is unable to live in New York as comfortably as she would like.

THUNDER sours milk. So does wagon churning. Highland Evaporated Cream is always pure and untainted.

GRATITUDE SCALED DOWN.

A Munificent Reward for Saving a Man's Life.

NEW YORK, March 4.—F. A. Pellas paid Daniel R. Donovan $5 yesterday for the damage done to the latter's overcoat. Pellas rolled down the steps of 873 Lexington avenue Friday night with his clothing on fire. Donovan extinguished the flames with his overcoat. Pellas is stopping at the Union Square Hotel. He says he was brewing some tea for two friends when an alcohol lamp exploded. Donovan went to the hotel yesterday and showed his burned overcoat to Mr. Pellas, who gave him an order on the hotel office for $10. Mr. Donovan thanked Mr. Pellas and went to the office to get the order cashed. A man rushed up to Cashier Webb and the $10 order was scaled down to $5. Mr. Donovan thanked the Cashier and went outside to express his gratitude more freely.

BUY old Woodford whisky, only $1 per quart. Levy Bros., southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

SOLD POSTAGE STAMPS.

A Hebrew Arrested on Suspicion—A Robbery Suspected.

LINCOLN, Ill., March 4.—An important arrest was made here this afternoon. A Jew named Solomon was caught selling postage stamps to business men and when searched it was disclosed that he was well supplied with the common red 2-cent and Columbia stamp. A confederate arrested at the same time was released, but is now being searched for. The arrest has been reported to the Government and an inspector is expected to take charge of the prisoner, who is believed to be disposing of the proceeds of several robberies.

IT will save you money to see those nobby spring suits and overcoats from $4.50 to $15.00. GLOBE, 701 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Henry George to Lecture.

The great single-tax leader, Henry George, will deliver a lecture at Jefferson City on the 9th of this month. He will then come to St. Louis and will speak in the Shaare Emeth Synagogue on the succeeding evening. On March 12 he will deliver a lecture in the Grand Opera-house. Arrangements are being made for Mr. George to address the Illinois Legislature at Springfield.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething relieves the child from pain. 25c a bottle.

Broke a Window.

John Clark, a printer's devil, 16 years old, fired with bad whisky, engaged in a quarrel with Andrew Sendlein, the proprietor of a saloon at 1215 O'Fallon street, and, failing to get satisfaction, threw a cobble stone through a plate glass window, damaging it to the extent of $20. A warrant charging him with malicious destruction of property will be applied for to-morrow.

Accused of Stealing Tools.

James Moore was lodged in the Third District Station about 11 o'clock last night on a warrant charging him with the larceny of a quantity of tools from the Union Depot.

NEURALGIC headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10c.

BRANDT'S ADVANCED SPRING STYLES
—OF—
MISSES' SPRING HEEL SHOES.

Misses' Dongola, Spring Heel, Button, plain toe, sizes 11 to 2, at
$1.50

Misses' Imperial Kid, Button, Square Toe, Patent-leather Tip, Spring Heel, Hand Welt,
$2.00

Misses' Bright Dongola, Patent-leather Tip Spring Heel.......... $1.65

J. G. BRANDT SHOE CO., Cor. Broadway and Lucas Av.
Customers Outside the City Please Send for New Spring Catalogue.

MILLIONS IN KEGS.

ONE COOPER HANDLES ALL THE GOLD COIN SHIPPED FROM THIS COUNTY.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 2.—There is one good American citizen in New York whose heart grows glad each time there is a considerable export of gold from this country. This may seem strange in view of the many protests that have been made recently against the sending of so much of this precious metal abroad, but you will not think it strange when you understand that this man is a cooper who is paid for "barreling up" the gold coin which is sent away by American bankers so that exchanges may be made in foreign countries. This man is Mr. James Shay, and he handles or oversees the handling of every ounce of gold coin which is shipped from the United States.

Mr. Shay has been a cooper for thirty-six years. His shop is at No. 18 Fletcher street, a small alley running from Water steeet towards the East River, parallel with Maiden lane. The shop is in one of those large, cheerless buildings which are familiar in the old business portion of the city, and Mr. Shay has been a tenant so long that he declares he doesn't know whether he pays his rent in advance or not. His business was established in 1826 by the father of his present landlord.

The ground floor is used for making the barrels, and the second floor for storing them. In the back part of the single room on the ground floor there is a huge brick fireplace, which is used for heating and warping the barrel staves. There was a time when all coopers' shops were provided with these fireplaces, but of late they have been replaced by machinery. The fireplace in Mr. Shay's shop has such a big chimney, and consequently such a strong draught, that if you throw anything as light as your hat on the fire, it will immediately vanish with the smoke.

Mr. Shea is not an Irishman, as his name seems to indicate. His father and grandfather were born in this country, and he has lived in this city or Brooklyn during the sixty-odd years of his existence, the greater portion of which has been devoted to the making and selling of stout little casks and boxes. He is a tall man, with a gray beard, a prominent nose, blue eyes, and hands that show how hard and how steady he has worked at his trade.

Whenever a banker has determined to make an export of gold to Europe, the first thing that occurs to his mind is Mr. Shay, just as a person about to go out in the rain would think of an umbrella. In other words, Mr. Shay is a necessary preliminary to the sending of gold abroad. There are doubtless other persons who could make strong casks, and could handle the gold that is to go in them as rapidly and as honestly, but they haven't got the prestige that Mr. Shay has. He has been doing this work so long that it is generally regarded by the bankers of this city as his prerogative.

Gold is packed for shipping in either kegs or boxes, according to the fancy of the banker who sends it. For very large amounts, such as several millions, kegs are generally used. Mr. Shay makes or deals in both. The kegs are apparently the more convenient, as they are much easier to handle. Each keg holds $50,000, put up in ten bags containing $5,000 each. The keg weighs when empty between eight and nine pounds, so that when loaded and sealed ready for shipping you may readily calculate it will weigh in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. This is a very desirable weight from the shipper's point of view. No one, not even Sandow, the strong man, is liable to pick up 200 pounds in keg form and make off with it so fast that he cannot be overtaken by a man of fairly good sprinting powers. The boxes contain $25,000 in gold, put up in five bags of $5,000 each. These boxes and kegs are so nicely adjusted to the bulk of material which they are to contain that, when properly packed, there is not the slightest friction of the metal. Here is where the value of Mr. Shay's services are most apparent. For various reasons he does not wish to have the dimensions of these boxes and kegs published, but even if they were known it is not likely that any one could pack the gold in them as neatly as he does.

A keg that will hold $50,000 in gold coin is about as large as an ordinary powder keg; that is, about a foot and a half in height and a foot in diameter. Mr. Shay's kegs are made of the best white oak staves, held in place by four thick metal bands. Two small pieces of pink tape are stretched across one of the heads. To these pieces of tape the banker's seal is affixed when the keg is ready for shipping. The other head is held in place by a few nails until the keg is ready to be filled. After the keg has been packed the head is replaced and sealed in the same manner as the other.

The boxes are sealed in a different way, but just as effectively. The ones which hold $25,000 are about a foot long, eight inches wide and six inches deep. They are made of the best box or bass wood, fitted together in dovetails which slant in different directions on opposite sides of the box, thus greatly adding to the rigidity of the construction. At each end of the box two holes are bored in diagonally opposite corners.

When the box has been filled a seal is affixed to each of these holes, which are so situated that no side of the box may be removed without destroying a seal. Mr. Shay makes boxes smaller than the $25,000. Some, with capacities ranging all the way from $2,000 to $20,000, are especially constructed for merchants who wish to pay foreign bills in gold. The dimensions of such boxes measure but a few inches each way. He also makes casks for shipping silver in. It is very interesting as showing the relative value of gold and silver to compare the sizes of a $50,000 gold keg and a cask that will contain $5,000 in silver dollars. One of the latter appears to be many times the height of a gold keg, and proportionately broader. There is but one size made and these are always packed with Mexican silver dollars, which are used in foreign exchange. The dollars are divided into bags, each containing $1,000. The amount of silver packing done by Mr. Shay is very small compared to that of gold. The reason for this is that a great part of the silver sent abroad from this city arrives from other parts of the country in original packages and these are simply transferred at this point to the steamships without being opened, unless there is a suspicion that they have been tampered with.

RADICAL LEGISLATION.

Kansas Republicans and Populists Combined Against the Railroads.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 4.—The House to-day passed the most radical railroad law that has yet been put through the Kansas Legislature. Officers of the railroads say that it will bankrupt them if put in effect. It was introduced by the Republicans and received the support of every Populist. It is substantially the same as the Iowa law and directs the Railroad Commissioners to make a schedule of reasonable maximum freight rates. The bill provides that the rate fixed by commissioners may be changed at any time by law. It eliminates the present classification of freight and gives the commissioners power to make a new classification. Any freight shipped to the State on a commodity basis must go to the terminal point in the State on the same basis. The bill also provides that two short hauls shall not exceed one long haul. Any railroad company guilty of extortion or unjust discrimination in rates is subject to a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000 for the first offense and from $5,000 to $10,000 for every subsequent offense. The Commissioners are given power to enforce their orders and rates and may conduct prosecutions in the courts. The bill was passed by a vote of 87 to 13.

The Senate to-day ordered a full and complete investigation of the charge of accepting boodle made by the Republicans against Gov. Lewelling, Atty.-Gen. Little, Private Secretary Fred J. Close and Jim Legate. This morning the resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate, introduced by Senator Baker yesterday, was called up and Senator King of Cowley County offered a substitute which was adopted. This provides for the appointment of a committee of five Senators which, by consent of the Populist members, will consist of three Populists and two Republicans. This committee is empowered to summon witnesses and make a full stenographic report to the Secretary of State, who will submit it to the Senate at its first session thereafter.

The Senate to-day passed a bill creating an Appellate Court to consist of three Judges, to exist five years, and its sessions to be held at Lawrence, Fort Scott, Hutchinson and Garden City.

The Senate to-day passed the text book bill, which provides for a commission and an appropriation of $100,000, to be used in publishing books by the State as an experiment.

The House had sent a much better bill over, but the Senate preferred to substitute its own, and as the session is so near its close it is probable that no free text-book bill of any kind will be passed.

THIRTY-FIVE valuable prizes for POST-DISPATCH readers. Cut out the coupon on page 17.

TEXAS' INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Fifty-Seventh Anniversary of Her Declaration of Freedom.

BRENHAM, Tex., March 4.—March 2 was the fifty-seventh anniversary of Texas Independence, a day that shines with luster in Texas history, and almost as memorable as the 21st of April, when the declaration made on the 2d of March was sealed in blood at the battle of San Jacinto on the 21st of April, 1836. In the later part of February, 1836, fifty-eight delegates elected by the people of Texas assembled at Old Washington in this county for the purpose of freeing themselves from Mexican tyranny, and on the 2d of March the instrument was signed, declaring their independence. But much remained after that to carry out their intentions. Of those 58 delegates not one survives, and of those present, who witnessed the signing, Maj. Moses Austin Bryan of this city, is the only one known to be living. Following the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on April 21, the memorable battle of San Jacinto was fought where would be dictator Antonio Lopez Santa-Anna was captured and the declaration of Texas independence sealed in blood. In that remarkable battle there were 783 reported by Gen. Houston for duty and of that number only thirty are known to be living, Maj. Bryan being one of that number and one who delights in recounting the thrilling adventures and daring deeds of those days, when Dallas was really "wild and wooly."

Wait for Us.

Grand opening of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Friday, March 10, at our new store, 613 and 615 Olive street, next to Barr's. Imported bisque souvenirs. G. H. Boehmer.

Fighting the Social Evil Bill.

CARTHAGE, MO., March 5.—The W. C. T. U. of this city are actively circulating petitions remonstrating against the passage of the "social evil" bill, introduced in the General Assembly by Thomas C. Martin. Mrs. S. H. King writes to-day to the *Evening Press* of this city saying that Martin has written to the *Home Guard*, the State organ, to quiet the fears of the women and intimating that the bill had for its object the returning of unfortunates to a higher and better life. Mrs. King says: "Let us imagine the police of St. Louis in the uplifting work."

The W. C. T. U. calls attention to the fact that a similar bill passed the House of Commons in England in 1869 at midnight, when the members were sleepy, and it took seventeen years of agitation to repeal it. Several petitions have already been sent from Carthage and presented by Hon. Robt. T. Stickney and more are being prepared.

BUY old Woodford whisky, only $1 per quart. Levy Bros., southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

Returned for Parental Blessings.

PEORIA, Ill., March 4.—Last Friday afternoon George Starr, the son of the Hon. Julius Starr, Internal Revenue Collector for this District, disappeared from home and no trace of him could be found. At the same time Miss Sadie Broderick, a recent graduate of the Peoria High School, also disappeared and to-day they returned and asked to be forgiven, having been married in Missouri. The parents of the young people objected to the marriage on the grounds that both the aspirants were under age. Owing to the high social standing of everybody concerned the elopement has caused a decided sensation.

Inquest on Suicide Stickler.

Deputy Coroner Rohlfing yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Hubert Stickler of 618 Pine street, employed as a compositor on the *Westliche Post*, who committed suicide in Wagner & Doe's saloon by taking morphine on Thursday last. A verdict of suicide by morphine was returned.

THE BROWN MURDER.

Post Mortem on the Dead Man—A Reward of $2,100 for the Murderers.

Dr. C. A. Frank made a post-mortem examination of the remains of E. E. Brown, the stockman, who was killed by footpads on Thursday evening last. As a result of his examination he pronounced death as resulting from internal hemorrhage, due to rupture of blood vessels of the abdomen, the result of external blunt violence. A certificate of death in accordance with the above was given, and the remains were shipped to Chicago for interment last night. The Coroner has delayed the holding of the inquest until to-day in order to allow the police a chance to accumulate and present what information and testimony they could.

The Union Stock Yards of Chicago at a meeting yesterday decided to offer a reward of $1,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of E. E. Brown, and telegraphed the St. Louis authorities to this effect. A committee was also appointed to meet the remains of the murdered man, which will be shipped to Chicago for interment.

W. C. Cassidy, the well-known stock man, received the following telegram to-day:

> The Chicago & Alton Railway will join your exchange and offer $100 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Mr. E. E. Brown. This in addition to what your exchange has offered.

This brings the total reward offered for the conviction of the murderers up to $2,100, a plum which the police here are making strenuous efforts to obtain.

Wait for Us.

Grand opening of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Friday, March 10, at our new store, 613 and 615 Olive street, next to Barr's. Imported bisque souvenirs. G. H. Boehmer.

AFTER HER CHILDREN.

Requisition Papers Which May Not Be Honored.

PARIS, Tex., March 4.—Some years ago a citizen of Arkanses went to the Indian Territory and settled in the Chickasaw Nation, where he shortly afterward married an Indian girl, the owner of considerable property. Several years after they were divorced, the husband taking the three children which had been born to them, and removing to Arkansas. He died a few months later, and requested a relative to care for his children. Last week an attorney from the Chickasaw Nation went to Little Rock with a requisition from Gov. Wolfe of that nation on Gov. Fishback of Arkansas, ordering the latter to return the children to their mother. The case has been referred to the Attorney-General to ascertain whether Gov. Wolfe has the authority to issue a requisition of this kind.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

An English Railway Train Being Brought Over From Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The White Star steamship, Runic, which is due here Tuesday from Liverpool, has on board an English railway train for exhibition at the World's Fair. It consists of a sixty-five ton engine, tender and two coaches. The coaches represent the latest improvements in English railway travel and have sleeping rooms entirely different from the American system. The train is from the London & Northwestern Railroad and will travel under its own steam over the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad to Chicago. Mr. Baratoni of No. 852 Broadway, the American agent of the line, is anxiously awaiting its arrival.

Immigrant Girl Missing.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Mary Lynch, a young Irish immigrant, arrived on the Etruria and landed at Ellis Island last Sunday. She came from Dublin and was going to her sisters at Meriden, Conn. Her brother-in-law, Andrew McGrath of No. 296 Leath street, Newark, N. J., was to meet her of Ellis Island. When he called on Tuesday he was told she had gone to a certain number on First avenue, this city. Detective Groden found that there was no such number. Telegrams have since passed between McGrath and Mary's sister at Meriden, but neither have information of the girl's whereabouts. They are apprehensive for her safety.

St. Louis Weather.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 4.

TIME.	Barom.	Therm.	Dew point.	Direc.	Veloc.	Weather.
6:59 a. m.	30.4	12.0	8	NW	22	Clear.
6:59 p. m.	30.42	28.0	22	W	14	Clear.
Means...	30.44	20.0	15	......	18	....

Maximum temperature. 31.2.
Minimum temperature, 10.2.

Mr. James Improving.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, who has been confined to his bed, at the Murray Hill Hotel for the past four days, was much improved to-day. He will probably be up able to attend to his duties as President of the Lincoln Bank in a few days.

Two Chattel Mortgages.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Two chattel mortgages of unusual interest to railroads were filed with the Register of Deeds in Jersey City to-day. Both of them were given by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. to Burnham, Williams & Co., builders of locomotives. One is for $243,214.82, and covers twenty compound locomotives and the other for $160,152.60, covering seventeen locomotives.

A Collision

A delivery wagon, driven by Henry Stanley, belonging to William Barr, collided with a car of the Cass avenue line at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, yesterday morning. Both vehicles were slightly damaged.

THE Peerless Knabe pianos sold by J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive street.

Swope's Grand Wind-Up
—OF THE—
GREAT STOCK-REDUCING SALE!
Broken Lots
Of Fine Footwear.
Ladies',
Men's,
Children's Goods
TO BE CLEARED ENTIRELY OUT THIS WEEK
AT Tremendous Bargains AT Swope's
311 N. BROADWAY.

Let Smith & Stoughton Furnish Brains for You!

You Don't Need
to Study.
Does it take a
wise man to
buy one pair of
our
$5 Shoes
for
$3.00?

MONDAY ONLY!
Open Till 6:30.
Finest
Patent Leather
and
Enamel Made.

If they don't wear 6 months and prove easiest on the feet, then OUR CLAIM of saving you the middleman's profit can't be SUBSTANTIATED, even when we make them ourselves and know the history of every pound of leather that goes into them.

FACTORY, BOSTON, MASS. | BOYS' SHOES. | RETAIL STORE, 610 OLIVE.

LAST WEEK OF HILTS' GREAT SWEEPING CUT SALE.

NOTE OUR BIG CUTS.

RUBBERS	
MEN'S	35c
WOMEN'S	17c
Misses' and Children's	13c

Our Big Cuts the Talk of the City.

$2 Woman's Dongola Button Shoes, 94c; $1.25 Woman's Dongola Low Shoes, 84c. To make a clean sweep of our $3.50 and $4 Handwelt Woman's Button Shoes we have cut them to $2 and $2.50 a pair. All styles, widths and sizes Misses' $1.50 Patent Tip Spring Heel Shoes cut to $1. Children's Patent Tip, 8 to 11, 69c. Children's Patent Tip, 5 to 8, 50c. Infants' 75c Patent Vamp and Tassel Shoes cut to 35c. Boys' and Youths' $1.50 and $1.75 Shoes cut to $1 and $1.25 a pair. Men's $3 Kangaroo Shoes cut to $1.89. Men's $2 Satin Calf Shoes, $1.50. Men's $3 oilgrain heavy sole Bals, Creedmores or Congress, Sweeping Cut Price $2.00

And thousands of other Big Cuts too numerous to mention, at the

C. E. HILTS SHOE CO.
The World's Low-priced Shoe Dealers.
604-606 Franklin Av. and 829 N. Sixth St.

Wanted, All Concerned
TO NOTICE THIS GRAND REDUCTION SALE IN
GENTS' CUSTOM AND READY-MADE SHOES.

Cost price not considered in this sale. All we want is for you to wear a pair of our Shoes and you'll never wear any others. Come and be convinced. Before buying elsewhere Try a Pair of Albrecht's $3 Hand-Sewed Shoes.

They are as comfortable, stylish, and will wear longer than Shoes sold at other stores at $5.00. Don't be misled and pay these high profits, but call at

ALBRECHT'S, 408 N. 6th

TRY A

The Mercantile Cigar --- EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED Cigar. Made of the finest quality of Havana tobacco. Manufactured by the F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., Factory No. 304, St. Louis, Mo.

PETER NICHOLSON & SONS,
IMPORTERS,
208-210-212 NORTH BROADWAY,

We have in stock a supply of Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout of various bottling, Scotch Ale—McEwan's bottling, the latter also in bulk in fine condition; Ross's and Cantrell & Cochrane's Ginger Ale, Club Soda, Sarsaparilla and Lemonade.

THE BUSINESS OF THE DISCERNING PUBLIC IS INVITED.

ANTI-COMBINATION DRUG STORE.
RABOTEAU & COMPANY
ALL PATENT MEDICINES AT CUT PRICES
This Week

Scott's Emulsion	75c bottle; 3 for $2.00
Hood's Sarsaparilla	75c bottle; 3 for $2.10
Castoria, for the babies	25c bottle
Quinine Pills, 2 grain	Per 100, 25c
Quinine Pills, 3 grain	Per 100, 35c

714 N. Broadway, opposite Union Market.

WESTEN & RETTENMAYER'S
GENUINE MALT COFFEE!
Prepared According to Rev. Kneipp's Directions.
"A Promoter of Health and Strength."
15 Cents per Pound Package. Sold by All Grocers.

Humphrey's,
Broadway and Pine.

St. Louis, March 5, 1893.
The indications for St. Louis for to-day: Fair; warmer.

SPRING OVERCOATS
$10 to $35.
AN ABUNDANCE OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES

For a Few Days
ODDS AND ENDS
Of our stock of Winter Overcoats, Suits, Odd Coats, Vests and Pants at a fragment of their value.

SEE
Our Coats and Vests at $9.50
Our Suits, at - - $12.50
Our Pants, at - - $5.00

F. W. Humphrey & Co.
Broadway and Pine.

CREDIT
Koehler's Installment House,
622 Olive St., Up-Stairs.
MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING on CREDIT
(Ready-Made and to Order),
LADIES' JACKETS AND DRESSES TO ORDER,
Watches and Jewelry,
On INSTALLMENTS
At Cash Prices Without Security.

Terms: One-third of the amount purchased must be paid down; the balance in small weekly or monthly payments. Business transacted strictly confidential. Open daily from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m. Saturdays until 11 p. m.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR This Brand.

Sweet
and
Tender,
Not Dry
and
Salty.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

OUR HAMS and BREAKFAST BACON are selected and cured in this city with the greatest care and attention, and we guarantee them to give satisfaction. If your grocer does not keep OUR BRAND of HAMS notify us, and we will give you the address of one that does. ☞SEE THAT THE ABOVE BRAND IS ON THE HAM.

COX & GORDON,
Telephone 2209. 1019 S. Third St.

DO YOU LIKE GOOD BREAD?

VIENNA MODEL THOROUGH-BRED TRADEMARK BREAD BAKERY

SEE THIS LABEL ON EVERY LOAF.
For Sale Everywhere.

PREVENT CHOLERA!
TYPHOID FEVER,

And all kindred diseases by using our wonderful IVORY DISINFECTANT. Place two tablespoonfuls in your Sinks, Closets and Drains, with water sufficient to dissolve it. Let it run off and with it will go all microbes, filthy matter and foul odors at once.

IT REMOVES THE CAUSE.

No obnoxious smell like lime or carbolic acid. Recommended by Physicians and Sanitary experts. Can be had of all druggists, or on receipt of 50 cents we will send package to your address free of charge.

IVORY DISINFECTANT CO.,
E. MYERS & CO., Agts.,
220 S. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.

POST-DISPATCH SUNDAY "WANT" DIRECTORY. PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING. MARCH 5, 1893.

LOSING CASTE.

The British Commons Shorn of Its Historic Dignity.

Keir Hardie's Hard Words About the Manners of the House.

HE SAYS VOTES ARE GOT ON THE PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT PLAN.

Ulster's War Talk Holds the Public Attention in England—Unionists Making the Most of Orange Revolt Against Home Rule—Newspapers Free With Predictions of Disorder to Come—As Prof. Tyndall Sees It—The Queen's Drawing-Room.

LONDON, March 4.—Dignity seems to be departing from the House of Commons. The example set by the Kansas Legislature may have inspired imitation over here in a house where in all time past dignity has passed for statesmanship and where repose of manners has been heralded as the greatest known of public virtues. This solemn impressiveness is fast disappearing and the working man is being blamed for the change. There were two or three hot passages at arms in the Commons this week, in one of which John Burns, the workingman, had to be told that his manners were hardly up to the standard set by the House of Commons. Then during the discussion of a ruling by the Speaker, members yelled "rats" and gave vent to expletives of a like nature quite as if they were only ordinary American politicians.

Another labor member, Keir Hardy, talked in a most disrespectful and shocking way about the House, wounding the tender feelings of members. He said: "My opinion of the House has never been a very high one and it is lower now than ever. It seems to be worked on the penny-in-the-slot principle, into which the whips on both sides put a penny and get a vote. The members are scattered all over the House till the division bell rings, when the halt and the blind and the lame or the lazy rush into the House to vote for the Government or the opposition, as the case may be."

This is very rude—at least that is what they say over here.

ULSTER'S WAR TALK.

As far as real politics is concerned, Ulster has filled the public eye during the week. Talk of fighting and blood and rifles and gunpowder always has the merit of compelling attention, and if ever speeches sounded warlike these do. These speeches may not mean much, but the Unionists are using the Orange workingman for their own political ends. Everybody believes there will be some sort of disorder soon, but the suggestion that Lord Wolseley is to lead the Orange forces is absurd on its face. Still, the public is looking at Ulster from the favorite British point of view of a fighting source. There are only two probable commanders in sight. Col. Saunderson, who is spoken of as the leader of the revolt, never smelt gunpowder in his life and only handled a sword during the annual six weeks' training of the militia regiment from which he derives his title. Wm. Johnston, member of Parliament for South Belfast, the other leader talked of and the great firebrand of the party, is personally a meek old man who utters blood-curdling threats in mild monotones. Though quite sincere and much respected, even by his opponents, he has as much capacity for organizing a rebellion as any average respectable old woman; still every newspaper predicts trouble.

The only weak spot in the ministerial lines is that held by Mr. Mellar, the new Chairman of Committees. He has important and difficult duties to perform. In a session like this, where sheer obstruction is the only policy of the opposition, and obstruction is almost wholly carried on in committee, the brunt of the work falls on the chairman. The new chairman, making due allowance for the badgering tactics adopted on his first appearance in the chair is not of the stuff which efficient presiding officers are made. He is weak, undignified and resourceless. The result has been that the Unionists have had their own way in committee, as the chairman has not the nerve or the ability to tackle them. The Unionist leaders began in earnest this week their policy of obstruction, in the hope to prevent the second reading of the home rule bill before Easter. Meanwhile they are setting the Ulster agitation going at fever rate. Members of the Irish party feel sure of the second reading before that time. The Ministers want to sent the bill up to the House of Lords so early in the present session that it will deprive the peers of any pretense of shortness of time. The real struggle will take place in committee and unless the Chairman develops different qualities home rule may be wrecked by his incapacity. It is whispered that he will be removed.

TYNDALL ON HOME RULE.

It is not often that a grave and learned professor and philosopher ventures to discuss politics, but here is what the great John Tyndall says of home rule: "A great political party submerging its own judgment follows an aged and erring man far more abjectly than pious Catholics follow the Pope of Rome. He has had his years of sanity. His has dug his Suez Canal; he has gone on to his Panama, but instead of wrecking himself on that enterprise he is bent on wrecking his country. An individual may go mad, but the wonder and amazement of the present situation is the faith madness of a whole party. Argument is lost on them. History is valueless. Experience goes for naught. I am dazed and stupefied by the action of our Prime Minister, and far more dazed and stupefied by the action of those who follow him. Their safeguards are worthless, their tyranny is sure."

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

The social event of the week was, of course, the Queen's drawing-room on Tuesday. It was rather early in the season for American representations and there were very few. Mrs. W. W. Astor, as one of the diplomatic circle, had the privilege of remaining in the throne room longer than the people presented in the ordinary course. Speaking of Mrs. Astor calls to mind the carefully planned and brilliant efforts she has been making to capture one of the first places in English society. Not satisfied with the magnificent Landsdowne house where she lives just now, she has taken another beautiful house only a few blocks away, at No. 18 Carlton House Terrace, on the same street where Mrs. Mackey lives. This second house is not used as a residence. It is simply held in reserve for entertainments, charitable affairs and that sort of thing. To-day she has given it up to the display of Irish lacemaking and kindred industries that is going on to the World's Fair later. There was a great crowd this afternoon and the showing of names high on the social register was a credit to her brilliant enterprise.

But to return to the drawing-room. Next to the new cream brocade and the general widening of skirts suggesting fashions that are to be the novel features of the day was the presentation of the wife of the Chinese Minister and her daughter. This is the first time that ladies accredited from China to the court of St. James have appeared at the drawing-room. The reason for this lies, curiously enough, in the small feet of the ladies. Of course they come from the highest ranks of the nobility in China and from babyhood their feet have been moulded into such a shape as to make it impossible for them to stand long. So it was almost a physical impossibility to make the low curtsey customary on presentation and rather than do anything contrary to the established rule of etiquette they have remained away.

The Queen took compassion on the Chinese Minister's wife and daughter this year and arranged matters so that they might sit down last Tuesday. They were the only people of the hundreds in the room who had chairs. After making a kind of obeisance to her majesty and the other members of the royal family they retired to enjoy the privilege accorded the diplomatic circle of remaining in the throne room after the presentation, when the ladies range themselves beyond the royal party and the gentlemen move about and talk. The Queen with her usual thoughtfulness had ordered that chairs should be placed for the Chinese Minister's wife and daughter, who thus witnessed the rest of the ceremony in greater comfort than any of the other great personages save the Queen herself.

ORIENTAL COSTUMES.

Both ladies wore Chinese dress. Mme. Sine, the Minister's wife, had an overdress of almond black silk, with a petticoat on which embroideries in many pale hues were arranged as large squares around them. Below the shoulder cape was another square worked in a design of birds, flowers and trees, an indication of rank or official position as with the addition of a seal and tassel; this was also worn by the ambassador himself. Her dark hair was drawn smoothly into a knot at the back of her head, but this was almost concealed by her head dress of some pearly substance of which one broad band passed across her brow, and another, further back on her head, connected at the side near the ear with an ornament composed of several twists of pearls. Of all the gowns that of the Countess of Yarborough was the most fin de siecle. Think of growing flowers months in advance to perfectly match the frock one is having made. That is just what she did. When the scientific gardener and the artistic dressmaker join forces to produce a toilette, the acme of self-decoration is reached. The result is worth telling about. She wore a ruby-velvet gown bordered with sable, and the orchids to form her bouquet had been specially cultivated with brown blooms tipped with ruby to match it. Taken altogether, it was the most striking costume of the day. Mrs. Astor wore in her hair the famous historical sans soci diamond, originally included in the French crown jewels, and once in the possession of Mme. De Montespan, to whom it was given by Louis XIV.

WILDE'S PLAY.

There is delightful egotism in a letter Oscar Wilde writes complaining of the criticisms on his new play, "Salome," which the censor here threw out. Wilde knows that it is a good play, and in spite of the critics he does not hesitate for a moment to say so. It is difficult to match this kind of self praise. Hear him: "The fact that the greatest tragic actress of any stage now living saw in my play such beauty that she was anxious to produce it, to take herself the part of the heroine, to lend to the entire poem the glamor of her personality and to my prose music her flute-like voice, this was naturally and always will be a source of pride and pleasure to me, and I look forward with delight to seeing Mme. Bernhardt present my play in Paris, that vivid center of art where religious dramas are often performed. But my play was in no sense of the word written for this great actress. I have never written a play for any actor or actress, nor shall I ever do so. Such work is for the artisan in literature, not for the artist."

BAITING THE HOOK.

The publication this week of 3,000 names of persons who have money coming to them in chancery that has not been claimed for fifteen years gives the American confidence man a good chance to continue his work of deluding his countrymen anxious to get money fast. There are a number of Smiths and Jones in the list with amounts coming to them running into many thousands of dollars. The largest amount due is about $1,250,000. The Government tries to do all it can to prevent legacy lawyers from using this list as a bait, but without avail. Every year hundreds of people pay heavy fees for the privilege of finding out that Smith's or Jones' name in the list belongs to some other family than his own and that there is nothing for him.

AMERICA'S NEED.

CASH GOLD MUST BE HAD TO PAY LIABILITIES ABROAD.

LONDON, March 4.—All public men over here who have made financial problems a study are watching with great interest the export of gold from America, and are speculating on what the outcome will be. Mr. Goschen, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, has made in his own country an exhaustive study of the relations of gold to popular credit. When seen by the POST-DISPATCH correspondent at his house in Portland place to-day, he said: "I am sorry I cannot say anything to you that might help to settle the means whereby your gold could be retained. I feel it almost a duty to express my opinion on this subject for the benefit of the American people, but I have to confess that I have not studied the subject of late and so I really am not in a position to give counsel. I have had so much other work that this later phase of American finance has to be overlooked necessarily altogether. I should like to suggest a remedy if I could, but you know already what an advocate for a gold reserve I am. I can only say in a general way what I said in my speech at Leeds two years ago that what you want is cash gold which will pay your liabilities in foreign countries. The printing press at a moment of this kind is a danger and not a resource. What I want to bring home, if I can, to the public generally, is that they will lean on a rod which will break in their grasp, that they will be encouraging the most dangerous of ideas, if they think any elasticity or increase in currency would save them from danger. Why, what do you want at such a moment? You want ready cash gold. But I am quite reluctant to allow you to communicate to the American people such a negative expression of opinion on my behalf, because they may think that I ought to know all about the question, and [smiling] I suppose I ought to, but I don't."

"OLD WOODFORD" whisky can't be excelled; $1 full quart. Levy Bros., southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

The Warrant Refused.

Mrs. Knapp, who lives in the rear of 2722 South Seventh street, was refused a warrant yesterday against a person who, she alleged, had taken liberties with her 7-year-old daughter, because an examination of the girl failed to give evidence of the charge, and because there were no witnesses to the affair.

THIRTY-FIVE valuable prizes for POST-DISPATCH readers. Cut out the coupon on page 17.

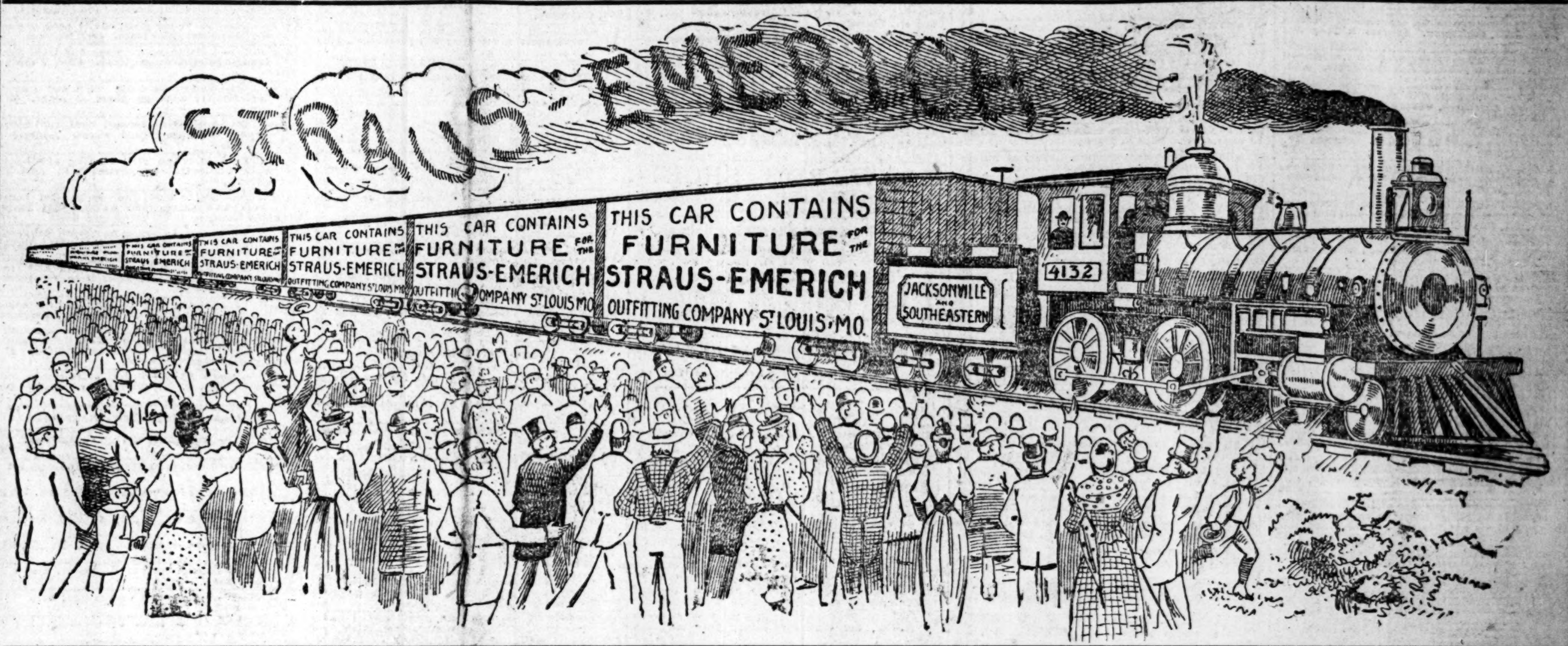
THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE SEASON!

Was created last week. Nothing of the kind ever before attempted in America. Solid train loads of Furniture received by Straus-Emerich daily.

FURNITURE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

☞ We will be the attraction one week longer. Another chance for you by the

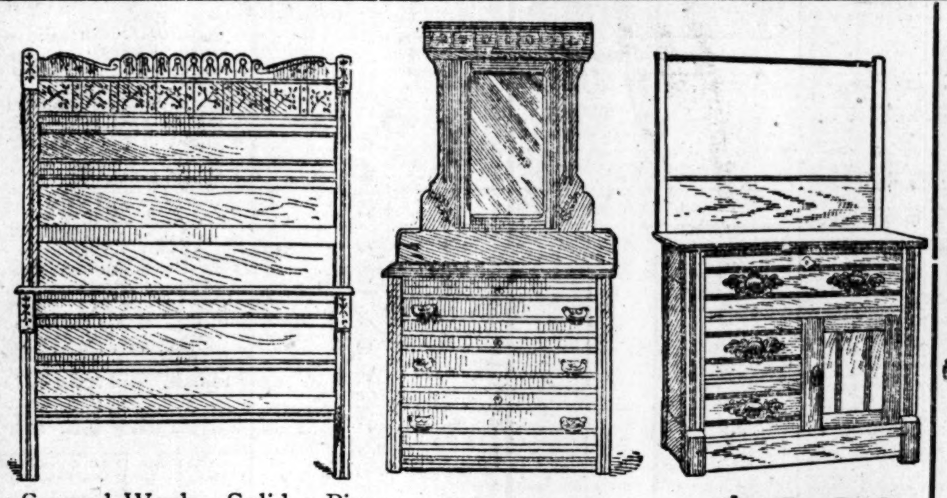
Largest General Credit House in the World.


STRAUS-EMERICH
THIS CAR CONTAINS FURNITURE FOR THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY ST LOUIS MO.
JACKSONVILLE AND SOUTHEASTERN
4132

MONDAY, MARCH 6th,

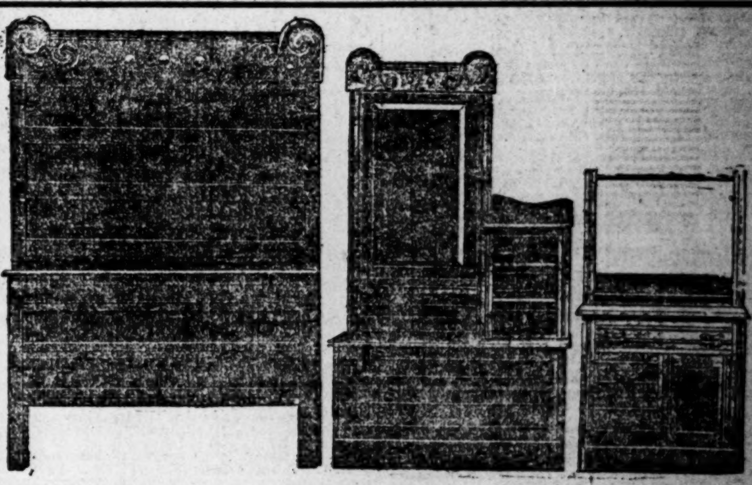
We will continue one week longer this extraordinary sale which puzzles our competitors and tickles our customers.

ALL GOODS SOLD ON OUR EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS!

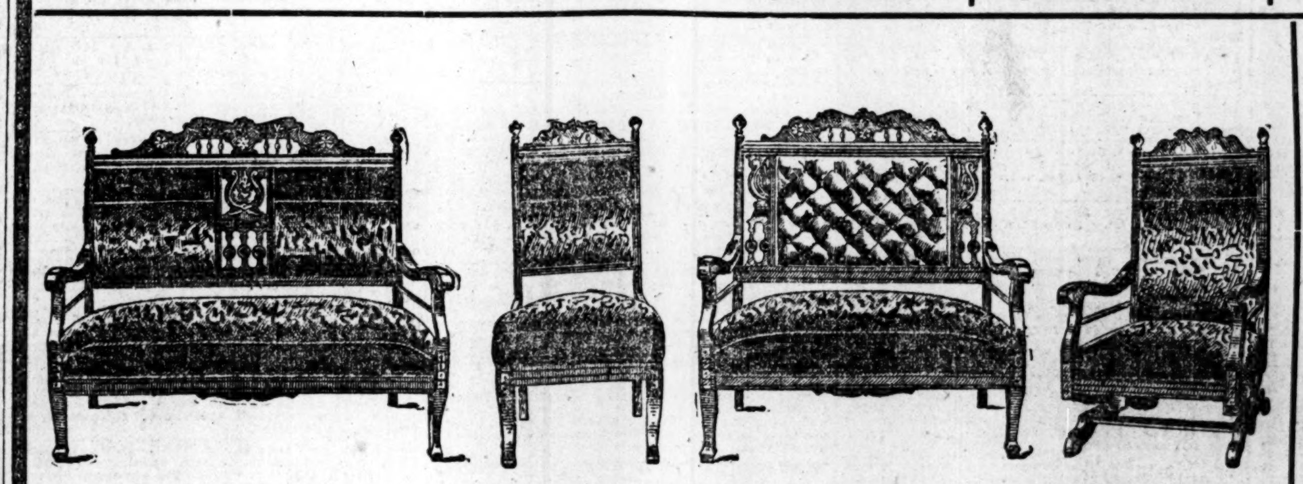


Second Week—Solid 3-Piece BEDROOM SUIT..............Our Sale Price, $6.90

Upright FOLDING BED, $21.00.



3-Piece Cheval BEDROOM SUIT...Our Sale Price, $10.65



THIS ELEGANT PARLOR SUIT, Upholstered in Plush or Tapestry.........Our Sale Price, $18.75

Carpet Platform ROCKER, $2.00

Full-size BABY CARRIAGE, this sale, only.....$3.15

Do You Appreciate This Great Sale?
Can You Realize the Immensity of It?
Will You Take Advantage of It?

THE STRAUS-EMERICH
OUTFITTING CO.,
1117, 1119, 1121, 1123 and 1125 OLIVE STREET.

The publishers of the POST-DISPATCH reserve the right and privilege of revising or rejecting any advertisement left in their counting-room. In case of rejection money will be refunded.

SITUATIONS WANTED. MALE.

10c for 3 Lines.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—A set of books to keep in the evening. Address D 247, this office. 36

WANTED—Sit. by a competent double entry book-keeper, or as assistant; good city ref. A. L. Drury, 2704 McNair av. 36

WANTED—A situation by competent book-keeper; 10 years' experience; 1st-class reference. Add. W 241, this office. 36

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or assistant by German; 15 years' experience; several languages; will work 2 months gratis. Address Y 240, this office. 36

WANTED—A gentleman of business habits who is an experienced book-keeper is desirous of associating himself with a first-class house; city references. Address K 239, this office. 36

THE best place to have your photos made is at Guerin's New Studio, 409 N. Broadway; open to-day; take elevator; best cabinets $3 per dozen. 36

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Addressing to do from blue book. Ad. L 230, this office. 37

WANTED—Copying to do by young man; experienced copyist. Address L 244, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by registered pharmacist; city references. Address L 241, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by an experienced German pharmacist, registered. Address R 244, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by exp. drug clerk, registered in Ill. and Mo.; can furnish best of refs. Add. D 240, this office. 37

WANTED—Young man, with good education and business experience, wants a position. Address Y 250, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation in a pharmaceutical or chemical laboratory by a Ph. D. Address W. F., 2623 N. 23d st. 37

WANTED—A position by a young man in an office, or as collector; can furnish best of reference. Add. E 246, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by a young man experienced in gents' furnishing and fancy notions; best refs. Address E 247, this office. 37

WANTED—A position in grocery house by young man with four years' experience; best of references. Address R 240, this office. 37

WANTED—A good German grocery clerk desires position in grocery as salesman; good city reference. Address L 239, this office. 37

THE place to have the children's photos made is at Guerin's new studio, 409 N. Broadway; open to-day; take elevator. Best cabinets $3 per dozen. 37

WANTED—Position as collector by sober, industrious, married man; got horse and buggy; will start with small wages. Add. O 244, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation as salesman for first-class wholesale liquor house; have an established trade; good reference. Add. Y 242, this office. 37

WANTED—A young man with 8 years experience in the retail grocery business desires position in a wholesale house; good refs. Ad. L 239, this office. 37

WANTED—Sit. as clerk in a wholesale and retail house by young man of good learning; can assist in book-keeping; good refs. Add. N 246, this office. 37

WANTED—Sit. by young man of 18 in wholesale house, where honest exertion on his part may be the cause of his advancement. Add. W 246, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by experienced business man; is acquainted with city trade and is a good salesman; wants position in large retail store. Address L 251, this office. 37

WANTED—Position to travel for a wholesale grocery or grocery specialty; 10 years experience in grocery business; now on the road as a solicitor; speak German and English; good reference. Ad. B 244, this office. 37

WANTED—By young man who resides with his parents position in wholesale dry goods house where there is chance of promotion and steadily rise in the business; can furnish best of references. Address H 242, this office. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—Single man of 25 desires to learn tending bar. Add. O 249, this office. 38

WANTED—A first-class carpenter and jobber wants a situation; will work cheap. Add. K 251, this office. 38

WANTED—Good carpenter wishes situation in wholesale house or with manufacturing firm. Address C. 247, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by married man to do millwright, pipefitting and carpenter work. H. E. Duperret, 1513 Walnut st. 38

WANTED—Situation as foreman for builders and contractors; can estimate on work good; reference. Address M 246, this office. 38

WANTED—A permanent situation as band sawyer or on molder, by sober, industrious man of long experience. Add. P 249, this office. 38

WANTED—Competent planing mill bench man wants position; understands cutting and details; would leave city. Add. P 246, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation as general engraver; steel and brass dies for badges and medals; also autographs. Add. John Chisla, 914 Chambers st. 38

WANTED—A practical stair-builder, with some experience in cabinet and mill work, desires situation as foreman in factory; understands plans and details. Ad. D 244, this office. 38

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, male, wants position; salary low. Add. M 251, this office. 41

WANTED—By a young man, aged 18, position as stenographer; salary no object. Address L 229, this office. 41

Boys.

WANTED—Boy of 18 wishes to learn stone-cutter trade. Add. H 250, this office. 42

WANTED—Situation by a boy to run errands or in an office. J. Smyth, 2013 Glasgow av. 42

WANTED—Situation by boy of 19 to learn the barber trade. Address T. E. Rhodes, Baldwin, Ill. 42

WANTED—A position with private family by a colored boy as waiter; can give ref. Add. N 250, this office. 42

WANTED—Sit. by a good boy 16 in some railway office or wholesale house; best of ref. Add. F 242, this office. 42

WANTED—German boy of 16, with 1 year exp. in printing business, would like to learn trade. Add. N 242, this office. 42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Sit. by a young man; inside work. Add. X 249, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation of any kind; reference given. Address S 251, this office. 43

WANTED—Young man of 25 desires a position of any kind. Add. R 249, this office. 43

WANTED—Position as night watchman; A1 ref. Add. J. C. Deakin, 4118 Margaretta av. 43

WANTED—Young man with reference would like work of any kind. Add. A 252, this office. 43

WANTED—A strong, intelligent young man wants work of any kind. Ad. C 250, this office. 43

WANTED—Advertising matter to distribute by young man with good reference. Address L 232, this office. 43

WANTED—Young man of 23 wants light work of any kind; will work for small wages. Add. M 242, this office. 43

WANTED—By young married man, employment; willing to work at anything. Call or address C. H., 24 S. 9th st. 43

WANTED—Sit. in an undertaking establishment; 8 years experience; best of references. Add. C 243, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by man and wife; woman good cook and neat housekeeper; man understands care of horses and cows; would like good, nice place; best of references. Address or call at 3509 Market st. M. C. 43

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 54

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO BUY THEIR FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., AT A. HERMAN'S, 3024 EASTON AV.

Results Guaranteed.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

HELP WANTED. MALE.

5c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

Coachmen.

WANTED—Competent coachman, one who thoroughly understands the care of horses; must have good ref. Add. B 247, this office. 55

Waiters.

WANTED—Experienced dining-room man, 3400 ...gan st. 57

...OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. ...ilford's, 6th and Olive sts.

HELP WANTED. MALE.

5c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Experienced book-keeper; a young man; references required; state salary. Add. D 252, this office. 53

WANTED—A book-keeper for real estate and loan office, best of references required, state salary wanted per month. Address H 251, this office. 53

WANTED—Book-keeper who has had experience; give references, age, whether married or single, how long a resident of city and salary expected. Add. in own handwriting, K 243, this office. 53

ARE you going to exchange photos? Go to Guerin's New studio and get his Best Cabinets at $3.00 per doz.; open to-day; take elevator. 53

PERKINS & HERPEL'S COLLEGE,

4th and Washington av.: phone 1207.

Individual Instruction.

Shorthand, Book-keeping, Penmanship, etc.

Send 30c in stamps for ¼ gross college pens.

SHORT-HAND JONES'

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Broadway, between Olive and Locust sts. The complete business course, short-hand and type-writing, telegraphy, elocution and English branches thoroughly taught. Students may enter at any time. For catalogue or particulars, call at the college or address (53) J. G. BOHMER, Principal.

The Trades.

WANTED—A good harnessmaker at 4235 Meramec st. 58

WANTED—First-class colored barber at 310 Chestnut st. 58

WANTED—At once, printer. Nixon-Jones Printing Co., 215 Pine st. 58

WANTED—Wire-workers, weavers, boys. Excelsior Wire and Iron Co. 58

WANTED—Bench molders. Missouri Malleable Iron Co., East St. Louis. 58

WANTED—6 first-class blacksmiths; no others need apply. 1319 N. 9th st. 58

WANTED—First-class molders. Apply at Fulton Iron-works, 2d and Carr sts. 58

WANTED—Experienced man to bushel horse collars. Address X 251, this office. 58

WANTED—Brass pattern finishers. Missouri Malleable Iron Co., East St. Louis. 58

WANTED—A first-class barber southeast corner Cabanne and Morgan. Call at once. 58

WANTED—A few good harnessmakers. Apply at Meyer, Bannerman & Co., 616 N. 6th st. 58

WANTED—A few good harness workers. Apply Meyer, Bannerman & Co., 616 N. 6th st. 58

WANTED—Feeder on small press at McLain & Thompkins Printing Co., 615 Chestnut st. 58

WANTED—Experienced wall scrapers. Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Co., 7th and Locust st. 58

WANTED—Engineer to run small plant; state wages wanted. Add. E 248, this office. 58

WANTED—Painters, varnish rubbers and gear-finishers. Haydock Bros., 14th and Papin. 58

WANTED—Experienced wall scrapers. Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Co., 7th and Locust. 58

WANTED—A first-class paper-hanger at once; steady work. A. E. Miller, 2019 E. Grand av. 58

WANTED—Ten bench and five floor molders. St. Louis Sash Weight Co., 2d and Miller sts. 58

WANTED—One good carriage blacksmith helper. Call at Fred Wagner & Son's, 2326 S. Broadway.

WANTED—Passenger car body builders. Apply manager Pullman Palace Car Co., Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—Several good phaeton and barouche body makers. Haydock Bros., 14th and Papin sts. 58

WANTED—Sewing-machine adjuster; must be good general machinists. Address L 233, this office. 58

WANTED—First-class foreman to take charge of large wagon paint shop. Address X 239, this office. 58

WANTED—A first-class baker on bread and cakes. Inquire at Meissner-Breader Co., 2841-43 Market st. 58

WANTED—One McKay sewing machine operator. Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts. 58

WANTED—A good first-class carriage trimmer. Apply at McCall & Haase Carriage Co., 18th and Pine sts. 58

WANTED—All can makers and assortment workers to attend meeting, Tuesday March 7, at 8 p. m., at 417 S. 4th st. 58

WANTED—The address of a patternmaker who has leisure time to do some work at his home. Address N 244, this office. 58

WANTED—Freight car builders at Madison Car Co., Madison, Ill. Take Merchants' Bridge train from Main and Bremen av. 58

WANTED—A carpenter who understands wood carpets and room moldings; must be a good joiner. Apply to 1210 Olive st. 58

WANTED—Stove plate molders to work on Wrought Iron Range Co.'s work. Missouri Malleable Iron Co., East St. Louis. 58

WANTED—25 painters and 25 wood workers for inside finishing. American Car Co., Old Manchester rd. and Tower Grove av. 58

WANTED—Barber 18 or 19 years old; must speak German and English. Call Monday evening between 7:30 and 9 o'clock at 3901 Morgan st. 58

WANTED—First-class sheet metal worker. State kind of work you have been doing; steady work and good wages to right man. Add. G 246, this office.

WANTED—Shoemaker, first-class hand on Buzzell edge trimmer; also experienced cutters on ladies' fine shoes. Apply to John Pearce, House of Refuge. 58

WANTED—Miners for work in Illinois coal mine. For particulars and definite information inquire of or write Illinois Supply and Construction Co., Odd Fellows Building, St. Louis, Mo. 58

WANTED—Foreman for livery and boarding stable; steady employment for practical stableman; must be reliable and understand the care of horses, carriages, etc.; apply with reference. Address L 250, this office. 58

WANTED—All furniture, hardwood and piano varnishers to attend an open meeting of L. Union No. 2 on Friday evening, March 10, at Lightstone's Hall, 11th st. and Franklin av.; good speakers will be in attendance. 58

MONEY to loan on furniture, horses and wagons. Call and get our terms, 619 Pine st. 58

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 58

TREATMENT FREE

For all diseases; small charges for medicine only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily; Sunday, 9 to 4; no students. Policlinic and Dispensary, 813 N. 6th st., St. Louis.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF FOLDING BEDS ON EASY TIME PAYMENTS AT A. HERMAN'S, 3024 EASTON AV.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A colored man. 2009 O'Fallon st. 62

WANTED—A good helper in stove store. 2830 Market st. 62

WANTED—A driver to haul sand. Inquire at 3702 S. Jefferson av. 62

WANTED—Competent solicitor of liability and steam boiler insurance. 319 N. 3d st. 62

WANTED—Hostler to take care of horse and buggy morning and night. Apply 2800 Thomas st. 62

WANTED—Young man as driver and porter; refs. required. Bischoff Bros., cor. 7th and Morgan sts. 62

WANTED—A young physician, single man, who can sleep in office and take charge. Add. P 242, this office 62

WANTED—A few accident insurance solicitors; liberal compensation. Commonwealth Casualty Co., 201 Fagin Bld'g. 62

WANTED—A good houseman at Westermann's Hotel Rozier, 13th and Olive. Inquire between 11 and 12 o'clock a. m. 62

WANTED—A steady elderly man, with no incumbrances, to look after garden, attend to furnace, etc. Apply at 1121 Morrison av. 62

WANTED—Two young men for farm work; must understand milking and taking care of horses; 12 miles on St. Charles Rock rd. L. Dehart. 62

WANTED—Sober man that understands making garden and milking cows and working around house. Add. A. H. Danforth, Charleston, Mo. 62

WANTED—Experienced vampers on woman's work; good wages; steady employment. Apply at Des Moines Shoe Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Io. 62

WANTED—City salesmen, collectors, 2 men to sell novelties, hotel man, porter, 3 waiters, men for other work. National Employment Co., 11½ N. Broadway. 62

WANTED—A competent man to take charge of shipping department in a stove works; a man with experience preferred; name references. Ad. B 242, this office. 62

CALL and see Guerin's New Studio, 409 N. Broadway; open to-day; take elevator; best cabinets $3 per dozen. 62

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 62

WANTED — First-class ice cream maker and cake baker; none but sober and industrious men need apply. Oakes, 305 N. Broadway. 62

FOR BARGAINS IN FURNITURE ON EASY TIME PAYMENTS, GO TO HERMAN'S, 3024 EASTON AV.

HELP WANTED. MALE.

5c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Experienced grocery clerk. Call Monday, 2714 Franklin av. 54

WANTED—Salesman to travel by wagon and sell to dealers. Add. A 244, this office. 54

WANTED—Young man with some experience in the grocery business. Apply at 1905 Olive st. 54

WANTED—A dry goods salesman, only competent and good worker need apply. 2247 and 2249 Cass av. 54

WANTED—At once 10 good salesmen on salary or commission. Call between 2 and 4 p. m. at 2628 S. 11th st., 2d floor. 54

WANTED—Your patronage; fine clothing made to order and sold upon easy time payment. Merchant Tailors, 14 and 16 7th st. 54

THE cosiest place in the city to have your photos made is at Guerin's New Studio, 409 N. Broadway; open to-day; take elevator. 54

WANTED—A young man, quick and accurate at figures; must give first class refs.; state salary expected. Add. T 243, this office. 54

WANTED—Cigar salesman with good city trade for Eastern manufacturers; good wages or commission. Address D 245, this office. 54

WANTED—Good salesman in our clothing department; young man preferred; must speak German. Max Schulz, 1250 S. Broadway. 54

WANTED—10 gentlemen to visit retail trade with quick selling article; call Monday morning after 9 o'clock. Office over 207½ N. 10th st. 54

WANTED—Experienced retail dry goods salesman; good chance for right party. 3200 Easton av. 54

WANTED—Salesman for fine retail wall paper trade; must have some knowledge of the business. Address, stating salary wanted, B 241, this office. 54

WANTED—Salesmen and dealers to sell white enamel letters for window signs; also signs enameled on iron; big profits; send for illustrated price list. New York and Chicago Enamel Co., 46 Clark st., Chicago. 54

MONEY to loan on furniture; small house a specialty; cheap and quick. 619 Pine st. 54

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 54

$5 to $15 per day at home, selling Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O. 54

HAYWARD'S SHORT-

Hand and Business College, 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.; day and night sessions. Phone 479.

Sloan-Duployan Shorthand School.

Day and night; your best opportunity to prepare for a position. 810 Olive st., Room 206. A. C. Crain, Principal. 54

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND.

J. E. SCHOTT, Principal.

For the past five years principal of the shorthand department of Hayward's College.

Rooms 218, 219 & 220 Odd Fellows' Hall.

Laborers.

WANTED—Brick teams; steady work. Grand av. and Broadway. 59

WANTED—Men on Easton and Grand avs., Monday morning. Tim Maloney. 59

WANTED—Men on Lindell av. and Sarah st., Monday morning. Tim Maloney. 59

WANTED—Ten men Monday morning. Garrison av. and Sheridan. John Fisher. 59

WE lend money on horses, wagons, mules and all kinds of personal property. 619 Pine st. 59

WANTED—30 men and teams on Monday morning at Pendleton and W. Bell avs. P. J. Kennah. 59

WANTED—Seventy-five teams, 8th and also 8th and Locust sts.; 6 months' work. L. Kennah. 59

WANTED—50 laborers Monday morning at Swift & Co., old Whittaker plant, National stock yards. 59

WANTED—50 laborers Monday morning at Swift & Co.'s, old Whittaker plant, National Stock Yards. 59

WANTED—Twenty men and twenty teams with large dirt beds on King's highway and Bell av. Monday morning. M. Hanlin. 59

WANTED—100 coal miners, 3c bushel; 25 men for stone quarry, $1.75 day; 50 laborers in city. National Employment Co., 11½ N. Broadway. 59

WANTED—25 teams at 8th and Olive, 25 teams at 8th and Locust, also 25 teams bet. 7th and 8th on Locust; 50c per load; 50 shovelers. six months' work. Laurence Kennah. 59

Boys.

WANTED—Good boy for paint shop. 819 Lucas av. 61

WANTED—Boy for office. Apply Monday, 713 Walnut st. 61

WANTED—A boy to drive cart at once. 3211 St. Vincent av. 61

WANTED—Boy to work on fine custom coats. Call at 1822 S. 13th st. 61

WANTED—Boy experienced in harness or collars. 4235 Meramec st. 61

WANTED—Boys, 2 nickel buffers. Western Brass Manufacturing Co. 61

WANTED—Small boy or girl to help with housework. 2006 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Two bright boys in stock-room at Shoe Factory, 811 N. 2d st. 61

WANTED—Office boy about 18 years old; refs. required. Add. G 241, this office. 61

WANTED—At once experienced paste boy. Call Sunday morning at 3504½ Kossuth av. 61

WANTED—Experienced paste boy. Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Co., 7th and Locust. 61

WANTED—Experienced paste boy. Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Co., 7th and Locust st. 61

WANTED—Strong boys in paint factory. Wieder Paint Co., corner Main and Morgan sts. 61

WANTED—2 good young boys as helpers in a wholesale confectionery. 419 N. Main st. 61

WANTED—An errand boy about 13 or 14 years old and to learn the trade. 806 N. 9th st. 61

WANTED—A boy who has had experience in reed working. Gendron Iron Wheel Co., 604 S. 7th st. 61

WANTED—Boys to distribute circulars. Call Monday, n. e. cor. Broadway and Clark av. Wilson. 61

WANTED—A good boy, 16 or 17 years old, to cut meat and work in grocery corner Grove and Penrose. 61

WANTED—Smart office boy, living in northern part, for manufactory office. Address in own handwriting A 243, this office. 61

WANTED—A young country boy to do chores and errands; of good character; wages light; treatment and care excellent. Add. G 238, this office. 61

WANTED—Two experienced paste boys, Monday morning. St. Louis Wall Paper Co., 1012 Pine st. 61

WANTED—A good bell boy at Westermann's Hotel Rozier, 13th and Olive. Inquire between 11 and 12 o'clock a. m. 61

WANTED—A strong willing boy to take care of horses and learn candy trade; stranger in city preferred. Apply at Hartman's, 2632 Franklin. 61

WANTED—A good boy about 17 years old for office work. Address, in own handwriting, mention references, experience and salary expected, P 251, this office. 61

WANTED—Good strong ambitious boy to learn fine confectioner's trade. Inquire Sunday at 3 p. m. or Monday at Richardson's candy factory, 711 Pine st., in Pool alley. 61

WANTED—Boy 16 to 18 years to do collecting and make himself generally useful; must have letter from his father, in large manufacturing business. A. B. Jones Stationery Co., 203 N. 8th st. 61

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALE.

10c for 3 Lines.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Sit. by young lady to assist in office work. Add. R 241, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady desires office work; reference. Add. W 240, this office. 44

WANTED—Circulars and envelopes to address, or copying to do. Address L 249, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady desires situation in doctor's or dentist's office. Address H 244, this office. 44

WANTED—By a young lady, a position to do office work; can operate Smith machine. Address K 246, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady will pay party or parties $5 for securing a position as cashier; A1 reference. Add B 204, this office. 44

WANTED—By American boy, 14, situation as office or errand boy; writes good hand and good at figures. Apply 1503 S. 13th st., 2d floor. 44

WANTED—Well educated young lady wishes position in office or nurse-governess; speaks German; best ref. Address W 245, this office. 44

Cooks, etc.

WANTED—Situation by a competent cook and housegirl. 818 N. 22d st. 49

WANTED—Situation as cook in first-class family. 814 S. Ewing av., 2d floor. 49

WANTED—Situation by good French and German cook. Call 1725 N. 9th st. 49

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALE.

10c for 3 Lines.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Lady stenographer would like night work to do; letters or circulars to write. Address M 247, this office. 45

WANTED—Sit. by a young lady as stenographer and typewriter; small salary to start; can give good ref. Ad. R 242, this office. 45

WANTED—Position by competent lady stenographer; experienced in railroad and commercial work. Address H 246, this office. 45

WANTED—By a young lady, position as stenographer and type-writer; can assist with general office work; 5 years' experience; A1 ref. Address S 243, this office. 45

WANTED—A good stenographer and typewriter, at present employed, desires a permanent position; moderate salary; first-class references. Address L 242, this office. 45

WANTED—Lady stenographer of five years' experience, understands book-keeping, billing and everything in the way of office work, wants to make a change. Add. S 247, this office. 45

WANTED—Young lady stenographer, having 2 years of experience in book-keeping and office work and who has just completed course in shorthand and typewriting is desirous of a position; can bring city refs. Add. G 250, this office. 45

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Sewing at home. Add. 4222 Maffitt av. 46

WANTED—Plain sewing to do at home. 1209 Howard st., up-stairs. 46

WANTED—Situation with a good dressmaker by a good waist hand. Ad. U 248, this office. 46

WANTED—By a first-class dressmaker, situation in family or by the day. 614 Olive st. 46

WANTED—By a first-class vest maker, a few vests to make. Address F 250, this office. 46

WANTED—Engagement for a first-class dressmaker; cut Taylor system; $1.25 per day. Add. D 246, this office. 46

WANTED—By a first-class dressmaker, a few engagements in families; will guarantee a good fit. Call at 726 Cabanne st. 46

WANTED—A first-class cutter and fitter would like to make a few more engagements in families by the day. Add. H 243, this office. 46

WANTED—By competent seamstress, engagements in families by the day; reference if required. Address X 244, this office. 46

WANTED—A few more engagements to sew in families; first-class on children's clothing; $1 per day. Address E 249, this office. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper or seamstress. 1714 Wash st. 47

WANTED—Sit. by woman to take care of furnished rooms. Add. A 240, this office. 47

WANTED—Young lady wishes position as housekeeper. Please call at 118 Center st. 47

WANTED—Young widow would like to get position as housekeeper for bachelor or widower. Ad. F 243, this office. 47

WANTED—By lady of experience, position as housekeeper; would take charge of house; no objection to children. Add. W 239, this office. 47

General Housework.

WANTED—Sit. by young girl for housework. 1715 N. Garrison av. 48

WANTED—Situation by a girl to do general housework. 1931 Morgan st. 48

WANTED—Situation by girl to do general housework. 1607 Franklin av. 48

WANTED—Situation by girl for general housework. 715 N. Jefferson av. 48

WANTED—Situation by girl for general housework; no washing. 2927 Chestnut st. 48

WANTED—A sit. by licensed engineer in city or country; first-class ref. and willing to work. Add. F 294, this office. 48

WANTED—Situation by middle-aged girl in small family as general or dining-room work, city or country. Call at 822 N. 22d st. 48

WE HAVE quite a number of good girls waiting for places. If you want one call on National Employment Co., 11½ North Broadway. 48

WANTED—By a strictly honest and reliable housegirl, willing to assist with washing, in a respectable family; no postals. Apply 1521 Hogan st., up-stairs. 48

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st. 48

Anti-Combine and Progressive Druggist,

J. E. HILBY,

(Graduate in Pharmacy.)

N. W. Cor. Washington and Vandeventer avs. Prescriptions a Specialty at

REASONABLE PRICES.

All Patent Medicines at 20 to 25 per cent Discount from Regular Prices. **Not in the Combine.** 48

Nurses.

WANTED—Experienced nurse wants a situation. 1120 N. 6th st. 50

WANTED—Situation for nursing or light housework; best refs. Call Monday, 1234 N. 14th. 50

WANTED—Parties desiring a first-class ladies' nurse; understands her business thoroughly. Address M 245, this office. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing to take home. 3119 Sheridan. 51

WANTED—Situation by good laundress 1408½ Wash st. 51

WANTED—Washing of any kind. Call 910 Josephine st. 51

WANTED—Ladies' washing to do at home. Call at 1925 St. Charles st. 51

WANTED—A situation as laundress in country. Mrs. O'Neill, 1202 N. 6th st. 51

WANTED—By a competent laundress, 2 or 3 days in the week. Apply 3538 Papin st. 51

WANTED—By a good laundress, work by the day or week. Address G 244, this office. 51

WANTED—Washing to do at home. Mrs. George Cook, 3322 Washington av., up-stairs. 51

WANTED—Sit. by laundress for first 2 or 3 days of week; can give first-class recommendations. 2256 Cass av. 51

WANTED—A widow with four children wants washing to do at home. Mrs. Marlout, 310 Convent st. 51

WANTED—Washing for Tuesday and Wednesday; recommendations furnished. Apply to Lou Griffin, 1128 N. 22d st. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Rooms or office to clean by reliable woman. 1610 Linden st. 52

WANTED—Sit. by a woman to do scrubbing. Add. B 240, this office. 52

WANTED—Sit by young lady, retouching or smoothing photos. Ad. S 241, this office. 52

WANTED—A position of some kind by a young lady with experience in a photograph gallery. Add. N 249, this office. 52

WANTED—A middle-aged lady, very neat, desires a position in good family; can do all kinds of sewing; a steady place more desired than high wages. Add. K 245, this office. 52

Woman's Exchange

Bureau of Information.

Situations wanted—4 cooks, 5 housemaids, 7 seamstresses, 2 nursemaids, 2 laundresses, 4 dressmakers by the day. Help wanted—3 cooks, 4 housemaids, 2 nursemaids, 3 seamstresses, 1 laundress, 5 dressmakers. Fee when supplied, $2. 52

HELP WANTED. FEMALE.

5c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—A saleslady in a dry goods store. 1324 Market st. 63

WANTED—Salesladies and apprentices at 718 N. Broadway. 63

WANTED—Girl to address envelopes, etc.; wages $3 per week. Add. S 242, this office. 63

WANTED—Young lady to assist in office; must write good hand and be accurate at figures. Address R 245, this office. 63

WANTED—An experienced saleslady; must have city references. Apply between 10 and 11 a. m. Nordman & Beiderman, 805 Franklin av. 63

WANTED—Ten ladies to visit retail trade with fast selling article; salary or commission. Call Monday after 9 o'clock. Office over 207½ N. 10th st. 63

WANTED—Young lady to do copying and assist in office work; wages $3 to $4 per week at first; good chance of advancement in the future; call Monday 11:30 to 2. The Buckley Custom Mfg. Co., 617 Pine st. 63

Stenographers.

WANTED—Hammond Typewriter operator. Add. with refs. and state salary expected, M 243, this office. 64

WANTED—Rapid and accurate stenographer and typewriter; good salary. Address W 247, this office. 64

Results Guaranteed.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

HELP WANTED. FEMALE.

5c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Cook. 2704 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—First-class cook at 2918 Pine st. 68

WANTED—A good cook at 913 Franklin av. 68

WANTED—First-class cook. Apply at 3741 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Cook to assist in house work. 4188 W. Bell pl. 68

WANTED—Good girl for plain cooking. 2109 Walnut st. 13

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. 3507 Laclede av. 68

WANTED—A cook for small family; ref. 3739 Westminster pl. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. 3918 Westminster pl. 68

WANTED—A competent girl to cook, wash and iron. 3658 Finney av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; good wages. 4327 W. Bell pl. 68

WANTED—Good cook; good wages to competent person. 3100 Meramec st. 68

WANTED—A German girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 2823 Dayton st. 68

WANTED—Cooks, cooking only, and others to wash and iron, at 1517 Olive st. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and assist in general housework. 3038 Sheridan avenue. 68

WANTED—Two girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as housegirl. 4164 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—A girl for cooking and housework. Apply at 1810 Olive st., after 10 o'clock. 68

WANTED—Good cook, washer and ironer; family of 2; German preferred. Apply 3815 Pine. 68

WANTED—Immediately at the Women's Training School, a cook, dishwasher and housegirl. 68

WANTED—Two young girls, one to cook and one for housework; nice place. 3801 Olive st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; small family; references required. 4200 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Woman to cook, wash and iron in small family; must go home at night. 3039 Franklin av. 68

WANTED—A first-class colored cook and housekeeper; no washing; good wages. Address N 243, this office. 68

WANTED—A German girl; cooking and housework; 7 miles from city, Frisco R. R. Add. 42, Old Orchard, Mo. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do general housework; no washing; good wages. 3641 Finney av; apply Monday. 68

WANTED—A good German or Swede cook, who will assist in laundry; small family; highest wages. 3445 Pine st. 68

WANTED—German girl to cook, wash and iron; wages, $20 per month; must have references. 3838 Westminster pl. 68

WANTED—German girl to cook and do housework in small family no children. Ferguson, Mo. Add. N 245, this office. 68

WANTED—Woman to cook and do light washing in small family; references required. Call Monday, 3814 Westminster pl. 68

BEST cabinets $3 per dozen at Guerin's New Studio, 409 N. Broadway; open to-day; take elevator. 68

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Dressmaker at 1719 Franklin av. 69

WANTED—A neat seamstress at 2715 Lucas av. 69

WANTED—Girls to work on vests at 823 S. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Laborers. Apply at 2301 Kosciusco st. 69

WANTED—Good seamstress. Add. G 251, this office. 69

WANTED—Dressmakers at Mrs. M. A. Rice's, 12 S. 10th st. 69

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker; call. 1315 Elliot av. 69

WANTED—Girl to learn dressmaking. 804 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—An apprentice for dressmaker. 1124 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—Girls and men to work at fine custom work. 806 N. 9th st. 69

WANTED—Girl to sew pants; also girl to learn; good pay. 1116 Palm st. 69

WANTED—Girls to make waists, etc.; also one ironer. 2816 Easton av. 69

WANTED—Machine and hand girls to sew on coats. 2931 California av. 69

WANTED—Waist and skirt hands; also apprentice girl. Apply 4200 Finney av. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine girls and basters on coats. 1510 Mullanphy st. 69

WANTED—Three first-class tailoresses on custom coats. 219 N. 8th st., room 4. 69

WANTED—Jeans pantsmakers. Call between 1 and 2 o'clock. 1418 S. Broadway. 69

WANTED—First-class dressmaker, at once; only first-class hand. 2011 Walnut st. 69

WANTED—Two machine girls, two basters, one for hand work, on vests. 2225 S. 9th st. 69

WANTED—A young girl to learn dressmaking. Inquire notion store, 706 Chouteau av. 69

WANTED—Girl for sewing and housework; refs. required. Call Monday, 521 Garrison av. 69

WANTED—Girls to sew straw hats; those of experience preferred. Apply 413 Lucas av. 69

WANTED—3 good dressmakers; also girl anxious to learn; good opportunity. 2632 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Waist and skirt hands, also girls to learn dressmaking and cutting. 614 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Experienced machinists and hand sewers on coats. 119 Clark av., up-stairs. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine girls on jeans pants and overalls. Hall Mfg. Co. 929 N. 6th st.

WANTED—First-class dressmaker to manage a good paying business. Call Monday at 614 Olive st. 69

WANTED—50 hand and machine girls to sew on coats; good wages and steady work. 3506 S. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—Stitchers and closers on corsets; also young girls to learn. St. Louis Corset Co., 19th and Morgan. 69

WANTED—Girls to sew on fine casimere pants by hand; steady work and good pay. 723 Soulard st., upstairs. 69

WANTED—Girls to make button holes and girls to learn on custom-made coats; good pay. 219 N. 8th st.; room 15. 69

WANTED—Two seam pressers and a few first-class jeans pants makers. Apply to Mrs. Wenzl, 306 Morgan st., 2d floor. 69

WANTED—First-class hands on overall pants; best pay and permanent work; no others need apply. E. Seegall, 1303 N. Broadway. 69

WANTED—Experienced shirtmakers to work in factory, also one who can fill the place as forelady; steady work, good pay. Apply 704 N. 7th st., up stairs. 69

WANTED—By lady that cuts by square, a girl to learn dressmaking and do errands; small salary; also good dressmaker who is willing to work steady. 2223 Olive st. 69

WANTED—Seamstresses on ladies' muslin underwear for the factory; steady workers earn big money; work all the year round. S. Grabinsky & Co., 711 N. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine girls and hand-sewers to work on shop coats; also, girls to earn good wages and steady work. Call for three days 1425 Morgan st., up-stairs. 69

WANTED—Experienced pants, duck coat and shirtmakers at once; none other need apply; steady work guaranteed and wages made at our factory can not be reached elsewhere. Granite Mfg. Co., 2205 Chestnut st. 69

ACADEMY OF DRESS CUTTING—Every branch thoroughly taught; basting, draping and finishing; patterns cut, suits cut and fit; shopping orders promptly executed; ladies from a distance accommodated; write for terms. Mrs. E. Niemoeller, 1828 Biddle st. 69

DRESS CUTTING and dress making school; stylish dresses made; moderate prices. 1110 Chouteau av. 69

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

THE McDowell Dress Cutting School, 2239 Cass av., tailor method taught; we have no pasteboard business; dressmaking and ladies' tailoring done to order; satisfaction guaranteed; prices reasonable. 69

ONLY GENUINE TAILOR'S SYSTEM TAUGHT.

PAID WHILE LEARNING

Dressmaking; no chart; called Ladies' Tailor, or French, and not Taylor by name, but tailor by trade system; no paper pattern rooms, but fine dressmaking parlors; persons come daily deceived by imitations; call or write. Madame Bona, 614 Olive st. 69

THE LADIES' TAILOR DRESSMAKING COLLEGE,

2018 AND 2020 OLIVE ST.

A finished education can be obtained at this institution in cutting all styles of ladies' and children's garments by the Ladies' Tailor System. A complete course of instruction is given in basting, sewing, finishing, draping, designing and fine ladies' tailoring. The methods adopted, united with the liberal terms offered, make this institution practically a FREE SCHOOL.

All interested are cordially invited to call for further information. HUGHES & STOREY, Proprietors. 69

TRIMMERS WANTED.

Experienced trimmers and makers.

FAMOUS MILLINERY DEPT.

HELP WANTED. FEMALE.

5c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

Laundresses.

WANTED—Laundress. 2704 Chestnut st. 67

WANTED—Good shirt ironer. 715 S. 4th st. 67

WANTED—Shirt ironers at Imperial laundry. 1115 S. Jefferson av. 67

WANTED—Shirt makers at Mo. Shirt Manufacturing Co. 1010 Pine st. 67

WANTED—A competent laundress for Mondays and Tuesdays. 3706 Delmar av. 67

WANTED—A good laundress the first of the week. Apply with refs., 3659 Laclede av. 67

WANTED—Immediately, a first-class white laundress for Monday. 716 N. Leonard av. 67

WANTED—A laundress for Mondays and Tuesdays. Call this morning at 1802 Hickory st. 67

WANTED—First-class laundresses; white; by the month. Apply, with references, 2913 Locust st. 67

WANTED—Experienced girls with reference; call Monday. Hank Bros. Laundry Co., 4233 Evans av. 67

WANTED—A first-class shirt finisher; call Monday. Broadway Steam Laundry, 2405 S. Broadway. 67

WANTED—A washerwoman to do washing and ironing, family of three. Call at 2105 Washington av. 67

WANTED—A first-class sorter and bundler; also girl to run wristband ironer. Broadway Steam Laundry, 2405 S. Broadway. 67

WANTED—A good stout girl for ironing; steady work and good pay. Apply at 819 and 821 Washington av., A. Frankenthal & Bro. 67

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

DON'T BE MISLED BY THE GLARING PROMISES OF OUR COMPETITORS, BUT CALL ON A. HERMAN, 3024 EASTON AV., AND INVESTIGATE HIS PRICES AND GOODS FOR YOURSELVES.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman as housekeeper. 2327 Dickson st. 65

WANTED—To keep house for elderly couple. 2710 Washington av. 65

WANTED—A middle-aged woman as housekeeper at 1709 N. 10th st., 2d floor. 65

WANTED—A middle-aged lady to take charge of house and four children; reference required. Address L 247, this office. 65

WANTED—A first-class middle-aged German woman to take care of a small house; good wages to genteel, respectable party. Call Monday, 3756 Olive st. 65

WANTED—A healthy, intelligent, Protestant widow woman without children, not over 45 years of age, to take charge of a furnished room house (English or German preferred). Ad. E 243, this office, stating where a personal interview can be had; ref., required. 65

SEE THE NEW RELIABLE PROCESS GASOLINE STOVES AT A. HERMAN'S, 3024 EASTON AV.

General Housework.

WANTED—Competent housegirl at 3317 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Housegirl; no washing. 1740 Missouri av. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework. Apply 4112 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework. 3918 Westminster pl. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3336 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1423 N. Park pl. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1722 Wash st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1525A Bacon st. 66

WANTED—2 girls for general housework. 2718 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4342 Fairfax av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 2716 Wash st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for housework at once. 2320 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A woman to do general housework. 525 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework at 4319 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—An experienced house-girl. Apply at 3301 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Small girl for light housework. 616 N. Channing av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4222 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at 1831A Madison st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general work; no washing. 2629 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl to assist with general housework. 1741 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3826 Cook av.; ref. req. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 2303 Park av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 2730 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A girl for housework; white or colored. 423 S. 14th st., upstairs. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 3032 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; at once. 1316 La Salle st. 66

WANTED—An experienced colored girl for housework. 3127 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family. 1912 Oregon av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages. 3965 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. 3141 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A servant girl for general housework. Apply at 3028 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 1111 N. 15th st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework, no washing, at 2743 Geyer av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no washing. 2702 Locust st. 66

WANTED—Good colored girl to do housework. Call at once, 3316 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family. 2622 N. Prairie av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family. 3850 Page av. 66

WANTED—A girl to assist in general housework; no washing. 1631 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, with other help. 2846 Russell av. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist with housework, good home. 3801 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for light housework. 110 S. Channing av. 66

WANTED—A good girl to assist in general housework. 2724 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be a good cook. 2631 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; with or without washing. 1509 Vail pl. 66

WANTED—A woman to assist in housework, white preferred, at 1105 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, family of 3; no washing. 3533 Olive st. 66

WANTED—At 2841 Olive a girl for general housework, assisted by another girl. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; small family. 4260 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; private family. 1808 Biddle st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in small family. Apply at 4051A Cook av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 506 Cabanne st., near Olive. 66

WANTED—First-class house girl, who can bring good references. 3421 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; $15 per month. 1554 Poplar st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework in family of 3. 1328 St. Ange av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 2228 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 1225 Armstrong av. 66

WANTED—Colored girl for general housework; family of 2. Apply 4310 Fairfax av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; good wages. 2835 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; good pay and home. 4110 W. Bell pl. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; small house. 3831 Finney av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; must be good laundress. 3114 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; no children. 2947 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—White girl for general housework in small family. Apply 4313 Evans av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in family of three. Apply 1720 California av. 66

WANTED—Girl to assist with general work, with or without washing. 2049 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—A young girl for general housework; wages $15; inquire at 2712 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of 3; call Monday. 2946 Shenandoah st. 66

HELP WANTED. FEMALE.

5c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

General Housework.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in private family; no children. 1740 Missouri av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; no children. 5559 Cabanne pl. 66

WANTED—Good colored girl for general housework, with reference. 3865 Windsor pl. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist in housework of family of 3; good home. 2106 Oregon av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; German preferred. 3670 Cook av. 66

WANTED—German girl in family of three to do general housework. Apply 4568 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist in light housework; good home and pay. 5018 Ridge av. 66

WANTED—Young girl for general housework at 1818 S. Compton av., near Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—Immediately, at 902 Pine st., rear, a middle-aged colored woman for housework. 66

WANTED—Housemaids and laundresses, at Industrial and Educational Union, 1517 Olive st.

WANTED—Young German girl for light housework. Call Sunday at 1445 Warren st., 2d floor.

WANTED—At 1411 Washington av., two girls for house and dining-room work; must give refs. 66

WANTED—Girl about 16, for general housework; must do her work neatly. 3027 Washington av.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages and small family. Apply 4215 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A neat German girl for general housework; family of two, in flat. 3631 Cambria st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no children in family; refs. required. 2702 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; good wages to a competent girl. 2813 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; small family of adults; good wages. 3403 Bell av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework and cooking; family of 3; no washing; good wages. 106 S. 11th st. 66

WANTED—Cooks and girls for general housework; girls can get sits. free of charge. 1023 N. 10th st. 66

WANTED—A German girl 16 or 18 to assist in general housework. Inquire at lower flat, 3561 Lindell av. 66

WANTED—A middle-aged lady, not over 50 years, general housework. Add. S. N. R., Box 75, Venice, Ill. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; good wages. Call with ref., 4035 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family; German preferred; references. 4217A Olive st. 66

WANTED—1 girl for housework and 1 girl for cooking and washing; no children. Add. T 245, this office. 66

WANTED—A competent woman for general housework in a small private family. Apply 3026 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—A young girl for general housework; family 3 adults; country girl preferred. Add. H 238, this office. 66

WANTED—Good girl to assist with general housework and cook; no washing. 1800 Preston pl., near Lafayette Park. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; good wages. 1616 N. King's highway, one block north Easton av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, with references. Call Sunday afternoon or Monday morning, 3854 Windsor pl. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework, no washing. Wm. Schuyler, 5858 Clemens av., bet. Hamilton and Goodfellow avs. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; family small and best wages paid. Call 1103 N. Compton av., near Easton av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of three. Apply at awning factory, 118 Market st. between 9 and 12 to-day. 66

WANTED—Good girl to do general housework in small family, or young girl to assist; best wages paid. 3703 Cote Brilliante av. 66

WANTED—4321 West Belle pl. girl for general housework; no washing or ironing; must know how to cook and not object to children. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; no washing. 807 Clarkson pl., south of Morgan, bet. Vandeventer av. and Cabanne st. 66

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for general housework to go to the suburbs; good place; family small; 10 miles from city. Add. with references, T 238, this office. 66

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

Ask Your Grocer For McKinney's Extra Quality FRUIT CAKE. One Year Old.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse girl to take care of baby. 1926 Cora pl. 70

WANTED—A middle-aged woman as nurse. Apply 2821 Rauschenbach av. 70

WANTED—Girl 12 to 15 to take care of children; good wages. 5524 Cates av. 70

WANTED—Young girl to take care of child 1½ years old; 8 hours a day. 407 Franklin av.; 2d floor. 70

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Good German girl. Add. F 251, this office. 71

WANTED—Vampers (female) at Shoe Factory, 811 N. 2d st. 71

WANTED—20 girls at 419 N. Main st., Monday morning early. 71

WANTED—2 dining-room girls, wages $15 per month, at 10 N. 3d st. 71

WANTED—Girl; small family; no washing or ironing. 3408 Cook av. 71

WANTED—First-class house and dining-room girl. Apply 1520 S. Grand av. 71

WANTED—Girl for up-stairs and dining-room work at 1038 N. 3d st., Hindman House. 71

WANTED—House or dining-room girl in private family; no outside work. Add. O 247, this office.

WANTED—Girls to learn shoe stitching. Brown Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles st., 4th floor. 71

WANTED—Young girls for light work. St. Louis Suspender Co., 508 Washington av., Frank Building. 71

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; good wages. Call with ref., 4035 Morgan st. 71

WANTED—Settled German girl in family of 3, without washing and ironing. Call Monday, 927 Sarah st. 71

WANTED—Two first-class hairdressers, two ventilators and one experienced saleslady at F. DeDonato's, 519 Olive st. 71

WANTED—25 girls about 15 to 18 years to learn trimming and sewing; will advance after experienced. Granite Mfg. Co., 2205 Chestnut. 71

WANTED—All the ladies to call at Guerin's New Studio, 409 N. Broadway, and get his Best Cabinets at $3.00 per doz.; open to-day; take elevator.

WANTED—Ladies and girls, we will pay you $4 to $10 per week to work for us at your own homes; no painting or canvassing; send self-addressed envelope. George F. Emmons & Co., corner Battery, March and Water sts., Boston, Mass. 71

GO to Guerin's New Studio, 409 N. Broadway, and be photographed; open to-day; take elevator; best cabinets $3 per dozen. 71

Milliners Wanted.

Inquire at the Fair Shoe and Clothing Co., 7th and Franklin av.; good salaries paid; call 12 to 1 o'clock.

Wanted—Makers.

Inquire at millinery department, Fair Shoe and Clothing Co., 7th and Franklin, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Wanted—Apprentice Girls.

Inquire at millinery department, Fair Shoe and Clothing Co., 7th and Franklin av., 12 to 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR PARTIES GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING. A. HERMAN, 3024 EASTON AV.

Results Guaranteed.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—$1,000 at 6 per cent; real estate security. Address E 245, this office. 25

WIDOW desires elderly gentleman to assist her with a loan of $25. Add. K 250, this office.

WANTED—$300 for six months; interest 10 per cent.; security good. Add. C 248, this office.

WANTED—A widow desires some elderly gentleman to assist her financially. Add. B 251, this office. 25

WANTED—An elderly gentleman to loan a widow some money; will repay the loan with interest. Add. H 247, this office.

WANTED—To borrow $4,000 for 3 years, 6 per cent interest, no commission, on West End residence. Add. L 238, this office.

WANTED—$750 for three years on farm property forty miles from St. Louis; ample security and good interest. Address [illegible], this office.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—A. W.: Letter Monday; am vexed. Pet. 1

PERSONAL—Water: My only C., I am home; write. A—p, F—t. 1

PERSONAL—Dot: Address me care of Democratic News, New York City. Bert. 1

PERSONAL—John: I received yours; so glad; won't you write again; I can't forget. Mary. 1

INFORMATION WANTED.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of Geo. Gurney, formerly of No. 1107 Cass av.; please send present address to J. H. Schoemaker, 4331 N. 20th st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

5c per Line. READ OUR GUARANTEE.

WANTED—Three unfur. rooms. Add. Y 243, this office. 21

WANTED—Furnished room for two gentlemen. Address D 251, this office. 21

WANTED—Room in private family, furnished or unfur., by a lady. Ad. F 247, this office. 21

WANTED—Nicely furnished room in quiet neighborhood by transient. Add. S 250, this office.

WANTED—Furnished room, with bath, in northern part of city. Add. A 249, this office. 21

WANTED—3 rooms of flat by 2 adults for light housekeeping. Add. S 240, this office. 21

WANTED—Two young men to rent front parlor; board if desired. Address L 236, this office. 21

WANTED—Two or 3 small rooms furnished for light housekeeping. Add. O 237, this office. 21

WANTED—Two or 3 unfurnished communicating rooms for doctor's offices. Add. F 245, this office. 21

WANTED—5 or 6-room house by a quiet couple; must be in a first-class locality. Address D 243, this office. 21

WANTED—By transient, well fur. room, with privileges, in quiet neighborhood. Ad. E 242, this office. 21

WANTED—Room near Washington av. cars, west of Jefferson av., by lady teacher. Add. X 250, this office. 21

WANTED—2d-story front and back room, fur. or unfur., in good locality; state price. Add. W 249, this office. 21

WANTED—Gentleman wants furnished room in some nice private family; state terms. Add. M 249, this office. 21

WANTED—6-room house near Finney av. and Sarah st., will pay cash; must be cheap. Add. D 242, this office. 21

WANTED—2 unfur. rooms, young married couple; no children; best of ref. Add. 1022 N. 18th st., Gordon. 21

WANTED—Competent person would like to rent the kitchen and dining-room of a boarding-house. Add. K 242, this office. 21

WANTED—One, two or three fur. or unfur. rooms, between Vandeventer and Taylor, Page and Washington avs., at once. Address E 250, this office.

WANTED—Four or 5-room flat, convenient to St. Louis & Suburban line, not west of Vandeventer av.; rent not to exceed $25. Address T 247, this office. 21

WANTED—By a quiet, single maiden, an unfurnished room on Compton or Leonard avs., near Easton; terms reasonable. M., News-stand, 3139 Thomas st. 21

WANTED—Suite of 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; must be pleasant rooms and in first-class neighborhood. Address, stating full particulars, X 241, this office. 21

Results Guaranteed.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

5c per Line. READ OUR GUARANTEE.

WANTED—Room and board in desirable locality by three young ladies; ref. ex. Address P 244, this office. 20

WANTED—By married couple, unfurnished front room and board in good locality; terms moderate. Add. C 246, this office. 20

WANTED—Comfortable furnished room near good day board; vicinity Lafayette Park, by single man. Address N 251, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board for lady, infant and nurse in vicinity of W. Belle pl. and Pendleton av. Address A 250, this office. 20

WANTED—Young man wants room and board in private family, not over $20 per month; no other boarders. Add. Y248, this office. 20

WANTED—By a young man, furnished room, with or without board, in a private family; South Side preferred. Add. F 244, this office. 20

WANTED—A large 2d-story front room, unfurnished, by gent and wife, with breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner; state terms. Address R 243, this office. 20

WANTED—At once, in a desirable location in the West End, a nicely furnished room for a quiet couple, with board for the lady; references furnished. Add. D 250, this office. 20

WANTED—Man and wife wish 2d-story front room furnished with 1st-class board, west of Jefferson av., ref. ex., answer with terms or no notice taken. Address N 247, this office. 20

WANTED—Two communicating unfurnished rooms, with board, for two adults, mother and son; moderate price; state price and location to insure answer. Add. R 237, this office. 20

WANTED—Rooms and board for 3, gentleman, wife and sister; must be in 1st-class family in desirable locality, say Washington av. and Locust st.; refs. exchanged. Add. P 247, this office. 20

WANTED—Gentleman and wife, no children, desire board with private family in West End, everything must be absolutely 1st-class; answer giving terms, location and references. Address A 247, this office. 20

IF parties wishing rooms and board or rooms for light housekeeping will send their address or call on E. R. Baker, 2702 Lucas av., a list of desirable places will be furnished free of charge; no room agency. 20

WANTED AGENTS.

10c per Line. READ OUR GUARANTEE.

WANTED—Lady canvassers, salary. room A, 816½ Chestnut st. 73

WANTED—Agents to solicit business for a building and loan association in this city. Apply, with reference, room 207, Wainwright Building. 73

WANTED—An agent for Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 sewing machine, with refs.; good salary paid to the right person. B. Kiernan, Huntsville, Mo.

WANTED—Agents everywhere for Cooper's works in 32 vols., limited to 1,000 sets, $80; Bayard Taylor's works, 8 vols., half mor., and the North American Review for one year, $20; Irving's works, Kinderhook edition, 10 vols., half mor., $20; Irving's Columbia Isabella Edition, limited to 1,000 sets, 8 vols., half mor., superbly illustrated, $25; Dickens' works in 30 vols., half mor., hand bound, $80. The above works are sold on 20 monthly payments; send for catalogue. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 29 West 23d st., New York. 73

AGENTS WANTED—Good seller. Call on F. Wilson, Monday afternoon, 1018 N. 10th st. 73

AGENTS make $10 a day silver-plating and selling my plating-fluid plates without a battery; sample, 25c. Lock box 759, St. Louis. 73

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme McCabe Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 19th and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73

SALARY OR COMMISSION to agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub-agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 15, La Crosse, Wis. 73

Results Guaranteed.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange gas fixtures for coal oil lamps. 2333 Olive st. 24

WANTED—4 rooms second floor or cottage with all conveniences on car line within 30 minutes of City Hall. Ad. L 235, this office. 24

TO EXCHANGE—Two good houses and lots in the best residence portion of Kansas City, Mo., for St. Louis property. Add. N 240, this office. 24

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—For two or three months, a furnished house of 6 or 8 rooms in West End by a family of 3 adults; best refs. Ad. W 242, this office.

WANTED—To rent for 4 months, a handsomely furnished house of 7 rooms on Chestnut st., near Grand av.; all modern conveniences; references. Address N 248, this office.

MUSICAL.

READ OUR GUARANTEE. 10c per Line.

BASS tuba, E flat, $10, at J. Ellicock's music-house, 2415 N. Broadway. 27

DECKER BROS. Pianos, Estey pianos, Haines Bros. pianos, Estey organs. Low prices, easy terms. Pianos rented, tuned, repaired or moved. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive st. 27

EMERSON PIANOS, 60,000 in use and giving entire satisfaction. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

FOR SALE—Good violin, cheap. Address C 245, this office. 27

FOR SALE—A square piano; a good instrument. Inquire 618 S. Broadway. 27

FOR SALE—New Lindeman & Sons upright piano; will sell cheap. 2722 S. Broadway. 27

FOR SALE—Fine upright piano; standard make; good as new; will sell cheap. 1314 N. 6th st. 27

FOR SALE—Good square piano, $50, for storage. Staley Warehouse, 717 Market st. 27

FOR SALE—Square grand piano; good tone and elegantly carved case, for $80; cost $400. 2839 Olive st. 27

FOR GUITARISTS—6 nice dances (solo and duet) 25c. Published by Prof. Edward Scheenefeld, Teacher of Guitar, Mandolin, Violin and Piano, 1319 N. 14th st. 27

FOR SALE—Chickering upright piano; largest size; original price $600; will be sold for $250 cash on account of removing from the city; can be seen at 3559 Lindell av. 27

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS; well-known as standard pianos for over fifty years. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

HAVE you seen the new scale Kimball piano? Don't fail to if you are looking for the best all-around bargain in a piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

I HAVE a very large variety of pianos, from the cheapest good piano to the very best piano in America; will satisfy any customer in prices and terms. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

MANDOLIN taught by experienced teacher; prices reasonable. Address O 246, this office. 27

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts. 27

SQUARE pianos, special bargains, $35, $45, $65, $125. Whitaker's, 1518 Olive and 2512 N. 14th sts. 27

THE artistic, sweet-toned Henry F. Miller pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

THE world-renowned Knabe pianos; a complete stock of these fine pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, s. w. cor. 10th and Olive sts. 27

TO ANY one purchasing a mandolin or guitar from me will give them instructions on same free of charge. Add. T 236, this office. 27

VIOLIN and mandolin thoroughly and quickly taught by Lowell Putnam, 1121 Leonard av. (33d st.), between Easton and Franklin avs.; good references; terms moderate. 27

WANTED—A cheap upright piano. Add. K 244, this office. 27

WOULD like some new beginners to teach on piano; 25c a lesson. 1201 Washington av. 27

WANTED—Good second-hand guitar and violin cheap, state price. Address K 247, this office. 27

WANTED—A male teacher to give private lessons in singing; state terms. Add. B 245, this office. 27

WANTED—A few beginners for piano by a good lady teacher; 35c a lesson. Add. B 246, this office. 27

WANTED—A young lady employed during the day desires room and board in nice family; state terms. Add. T 246, this office. 20

WANTED—A bass viol, 2d-hand; must be large size; also, trombone; they must be in good order and cheap. B. H. Ager, Peirce City, Lawrence Co., Mo. 27

WHITTAKER'S North St. Louis branch store, 2512 and 2514 N. 14th st.; special inducements this week; new upright pianos $190 up; squares $35 to $150. Latest sheet music. 27

WANTED—Immediately, for a ladies' orchestra, a good lady pianist for orchestra accomp. and solos, also a cello, flute and mandolin player; only ladies with good character need apply at 2335 Warren st.; this organization will play only for their own amusement at respectable concerts, etc. 27

$165 WILL buy a fine 7⅓-octave upright piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

$175 WILL BUY a fine 7⅓ octave upright piano, almost new. 1101 Chouteau av. 27

$550 ELEGANT upright piano, used 3 months; $215. Whitaker's, 1518 Olive st. 27

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford, 6th and Olive sts.

"SINGING."

The art of singing as taught in Italy, by Prof. Robert Nelson, the well-known singing master. St. Louis Conservatory of Vocal Music, 2627 Washington av. 27

FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A flat of 4 or 5 rooms on second floor, within 15 or 20 minutes' ride of center of city, not to exceed $20 per month. Address B 237, this office.

MISC. WANTS.

READ OUR GUARANTEE. 10c per Line.

WANTED—A cheap second-hand butcher's outfit. Ad. L 246, this office. 26

WANTED—To buy, medium size second-hand refrigerator. Add. W 244, this office. 26

WANTED—Cisterns and vaults to repair and build by George Grampp, Jr., Clayton, Mo. 26

WANTED—By the People's, at 1005 Market st., lots of fur. and household goods for cash. 26

WANTED—A second-hand bookcase; give description and state price. Ad. L 225, this office. 26

WANTED—Milk shake machine; state where same can be seen. Add. B 243, this office. 26

WANTED—Reliable party who will grade lot 50x160 ft., taking off three ft. Ad. P 243, this office. 26

WANTED—To purchase female monkey; must be cheap; state particulars. Address X 246, this office. 26

WANTED—Good baby buggy; must be in A1 condition and cheap; describe and state price. Address S 245, this office. 26

WHEN down town call at Guerin's new studio, 409 N. Broadway; open to-day; take elevator. Best cabinets $3 per dozen. 26

WANTED—Feather beds and pillows for the Devonshire Metropolitan Hospital; will pay best price for used feathers; before you send for second-hand dealers send postal to J. Gordon, 515 O'Fallon st. 26

BUILDERS ATTENTION—I wish a residence built of 7 or 8 rooms on West Pine, Delmar av. or West Bell; price about $6,000; will pay in installments of $50 to $100 per month. Add. R 250, this office. 26

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods and feathers by M. Durnin, 107 N. 12th st. 26

HOUSEHOLD goods or stocks of goods wanted for quick cash, in large or small lots. 'Phone 496, or card to W. P. Pannill, 204 N. 6th st. 26

WANTED PARTNERS.

READ OUR GUARANTEE. 10c per Line.

WANTED—Partner, baker, single man with $200. Add. P 245, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner, with $2,000; business trip to Europe; $10,000 in the deal. Add. T 249, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner with $500 and services to extend established paying business. Address B 252, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner with $5,000 capital in established manufacturing business on good paying basis. Add. C 244, this office. 23

WANTED—A partner in a new subdivision; sure to double money in a year. Call or address Mellor Woods R. E. Co., 2000 E. Grand av. 23

WANTED—One-third interest; guaranteed sure income; office and outside work; known everywhere; offered for few hundred dollars. Add. O 243, this office. 23

WANTED—A good business man of about 40 years of age would like to have a companion of about the same age, with not less than $1,000 need to apply. Call or address D. W., 2204 N. Broadway. 23

WANTED—A partner with $500 to $1,000 to go in furnished-room business in Chicago during World's Fair; no one unless they can give own name and good ref. need apply. Add. W 251, this office. 23

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

WANTED—In West End, by lady, half interest in candy store and cigar stand; only ladies need answer; or would like lady partner for new place. Address W., 4245 Finney av. 23

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 23

STORES, STABLES, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—Desk room by manufacturer's agent in some good office, convenient to grocer jobbers. Add. 2828 Washington av. 82

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED—To buy a first-class restaurant. Add. Y 245, this office. 3

WANTED—To buy good paying saloon. Address X 245, this office. 3

BUSINESS CHANCES

WANTED—Some one to join a lady renting a house in Chicago for furnished rooms during the World's Fair. Add. G 247, this office. 2

$200 WILL NET $45 WEEKLY—Rowe's Infallible Handicapping System on Eastern Races. Second successful year. References to subscribers. Safe, conservative, practical. For terms and Prospectus 1893, address
2 C. D. ROWE, P. O. Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

READ OUR GUARANTEE. 10c per Line.

FOR SALE—9 fur. rooms; terms easy, 1222 St. Ange av. 4

FOR SALE—Good morning paper route; cheap. 2911 N. 12th st. 4

FOR SALE—Good-paying lunch house. 313 Spruce st.; good reasons for selling. 4

FOR SALE—1216 Washington av.—Furnished 14-room house; all filled; rent $45. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery cheap on account of owner leaving city. Add. T 250, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A first-class merchants' saloon; cheap if sold at once. Add. F 241, this office. 4

FOR SALE—First-class toy, cigar and tobacco store; good locality. Add. G 245, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Hand laundry at once, or will take partner; lady preferred. Ad. B 248, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A route on this paper. Call at 2145 Alice av., city, or Superintendent of Carriers of Post-Dispatch; route 144. 4

LADIES when shopping call at Guerin's new studio, 409 N. Broadway. Best cabinets $3 per dozen. Open to-day. Take elevator. 4

FOR SALE—Six rooms of elegant furniture and house for rent on 21st and Chestnut sts. For particulars see Miller, 1017 Morgan st. 4

FOR SALE—Wholesale and retail liquor house, with sideboard attached, in the best business locality in the city. Add. S 249, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Two-chair barber shop; good stand; a bargain if sold by March 21; reason for selling, poor health. Address A 241, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A small clean stock of notions, stationery, etc.; about $800; can run stock down to $400 if desired. Add. G 242, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Cheap—On account of owner leaving city, a good saloon opposite Heim's Brewery. Inquire at 925 Illinois av., East St. Louis. 4

FOR SALE—A first-class bakery; good cash trade; elegant stand for ice cream parlor; living rooms and nice stable on place. Ad. L 240, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Furnished room house; 8 rooms complete; good location; full of first-class boarders; reason for selling, ill health. Add. X 247, this office. 4

FOR SALE—The grocery store at 2248 Sullivan av. and one National cash register; the above will be sold to the highest bidder. Sale commences at 10:30 a. m. 4

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 4

$500 WILL buy a bakery, confectionery, etc.; great chance. Address G 252, this office. 4

$10,000 PROFIT.

A Rare Opportunity—My poor health will not permit me to continue; in consequence will sell my business, which will readily net a profit annually of the above amount, and, if energetically pushed, should pay double this amount. My goods are well known and protected by "trade name." Real estate taken in exchange. Only answers from reliable parties considered. For price, etc., address H 245, this office. 4

ALL SORTS.

READ OUR GUARANTEE. 10c per Line.

MILES' lightning express, 3200 Easton av.; trunks checked for depot; leave orders. 32

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

T. H. WHITE, slate roofer, office 812 S. 7th st., repairing promptly attended to. 32

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

WANTED—Job carpentering; wood carpets renewed and polished; paperhanging; wall paper cleaned. Hall, 2834 Franklin av. 32

WANTED—All those who contemplate sitting for their photos to call at Guerin's New Studio, 409 N. Broadway; open to-day; take elevator. Best Cabinets $3.00 per doz. 32

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

4—SHAW removed to Franklin and Easton avs.; stove repairs of all kinds. 32

Results Guaranteed.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

FURNISHED FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—To rent, a nicely furnished flat of 3 rooms, cheap. Call Sunday at 1135 S. 12th st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

10c per Line. READ OUR GUARANTEE.

WANTED—To Rent. Owners of houses, flats, stores, etc., to list same with us. We have every facility for securing good tenants.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
1 Fourth and Chestnut sts.

INCOME paying and investment property; special line of clients for property of this class; it will pay you to list your property with us; special attention, advertisements, etc., given property left exclusively with us.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
22 Fourth and Chestnut sts.

I HAVE a customer who wants to buy in southwestern part of city a house, arranged in two flats; price $4,500 to $8,000; also one for a 5 or 6 room house, same neighborhood; price about $4,000.
JOSEPH H. TIERNAN,
22 720 Chestnut st.

OWNERS of houses, flats, stores, etc., to list same with us; we have every facility for making quick sales.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
22 Fourth and Chestnut sts.

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

IF you want the best go to Guerin's New Studio, 409 N. Broadway, and be photographed; open to-day; take elevator. Best Cabinets $3.00 per doz. 22

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 22

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Handsome set of furniture; also broken set of furniture. 2206 Olive st. 85

FOR SALE—$100—Furniture of 6 rooms; half cash, balance on time. 1033 Park av. 85

FOR SALE—1 red plush folding lounge nearly new; a bargain if taken at once. 5206 Cote Brilliante av. 85

FOR SALE—Furniture of 8-room house complete; partly filled with good paying boarders. 1907 Olive st. 85

FOR SALE—Contents of an 8-room house; everything first-class and almost new. Add. A 245, this office. 85

FOR SALE—Furniture of 7 rooms; have more than rent from 3; terms very reasonable. Add. L 245, this office. 85

FOR SALE—The People's Furniture Store, 1005 Market st., is the cheapest store in town; they sell and buy everything. E. A. Skeele, Manager. 85

FOR SALE—Furniture for cash—You can't guess what it will cost you in $—to furnish three rooms comfortably if you've never traded with Mellis, 819 Franklin av.; low tariff furniture house. 85

FOR SALE—On easy terms—To pay storage charges, 25 bedroom sets, 100 yards of carpet, 1 new gas stove, a lot of other household goods and sewing machines of all kinds. Miller, 1017 Morgan st. 85

FOR SALE—Furniture—Fellow-citizens: I accept the honor you have bestowed upon me, viz., to sell you above goods for cash at manufacturers' prices and will endeavor to merit a continuance of same. Yours, respectfully, Mellis, 819 Franklin av.; low tariff furniture house; my inaugural address. 85

FOR SALE—Fine hair mattress $8, worth $15; old walnut bedroom set $26, cost $175; other sets, $10 to $20; folding bed, $17; seven-piece plush parlor suit, $25; lounges, $2 to $7; Home Comfort range, 6 holes, $18; new Diamond range, $15; cook and heating stoves, cheap; 21-foot glass office partition, $5; two large signs, 24 feet long. All other goods proportionately low at the People's, 1005 Market st. 85

DRESSMAKING.

READ OUR GUARANTEE. 10c per Line.

WANTED—Those who would like instructions, or agency, Freeman's New Tailor system; come this month. 1621 Olive st. Reduction to those beginning this week. 72

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED

By Mrs. Kate Healy, 2623 Franklin av., on short notice; satisfaction guaranteed. 72

REMOVED TO 2227 OLIVE ST.

Where we have ample room for teaching dressmaking in all its branches, as well as scientific cutting. Pupils can cut and make their own dresses under our instruction; time and lessons unlimited. We invite all that are interested (especially those that have been deceived and discouraged by having learned some of the inferior methods that are on the market) to call and see the wonderful merit of Fountain's system. It is so complete that anyone can use it successfully. Patterns and linings cut to order; dresses cut and basted. Traveling State and local agents wanted. (72) J. H. FOUNTAIN & CO.

Lace Curtains Cleaned

At 40c a pair; all kinds of laces; drop postal. Mrs. Murphy, 2235 Market st. 72

FOR SALE. MISCELLANEOUS.

10c per Line. READ OUR GUARANTEE.

FOR SALE—Game roosters. 3418 Alberta st. 5

FOR SALE—Good watchdog cheap. 1923 Biddle st. 5

FOR SALE—Billiard table, $65. Address B 250, this office. 5

FOR SALE—One range. Charter Oak. Monday. 2808 Morgan st. 5

FOR SALE—Letter carrier coupons. P. Murry, 2623 Glasgow av. 5

FOR SALE—Sash, doors and blinds; cheap. Inquire 927 Geyer av. 5

FOR SALE—300 letter carrier coupons for $2. Call at 2107½ Market st. 5

FOR SALE—One large parrot (Macaw); splendid talker. 1141 Park av. 5

FOR SALE—115 mail carrier coupons for $1. Address F 246, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Home canned cherries. 2720 Pine st. Dr. Anna Way Morten. 5

FOR SALE—3-karat white diamond; $65, if sold this week. Q, 715 Pine st. 5

FOR SALE—Skye terrier pups; perfect beauties; sky blue. 808 Clarkson pl. 5

FOR SALE—At a bargain, Irish setter pups; from fine stock. 3418 Alberta st. 5

LOT of fine $7 laundry wringers, choice $1.50 each. Call at 1604 Morgan st. 5

FOR SALE—Gordon setter puppy, 3 months old; good stock. 2320 Chouteau av. 5

FOR SALE—One New Home sewing machine; all attachments; $6. 1944 Sidney st. 5

FOR SALE—Safety bicycle; Premier (kitten) pneumatic tires. Rear 326 Market. 5

FOR SALE—A bargain, a new pier mirror. Inquire of W. G. Schoener, 3534 N. 15th st. 5

FOR SALE—Eureka washing machine, only used once; will sell for $5. 315 N. 20th st. 5

FOR SALE—Complete outfit of grocer's fixtures in good order cheap, at 3301 Meramec st. 5

FOR SALE—Eight foot cigar store outfit including Indian figure cheap. 18 S. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—Bicycle; cushion tire; Rambler; a bargain at $60. Address X 242, this office. 5

FOR SALE—125 letter-carriers' coupons; these may help you win. Address P 241, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Fresh young Jersey cow. 1616 N. King's highway, 1 block n. Easton av. cable. 5

FOR SALE—Very cheap, a complete set of baby clothes; entirely new. Add. L 234, this office. 5

FOR SALE—One fox terrier bitch, $10, and one pug dog with pedigree, $10. S. E. Smith, 4317 John av. 5

FOR SALE — Pedigreed Skye, fox, Yorkshire, Dandy Dinmont terriers, game chickens. 2601 Thomas st. 5

FOR SALE—Electric tricycle; one-half H. P.; storage batteries; for doctors. Add. Y 244, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Genuine mad-stone, need money cause of selling, bargain for some one. Address A 248, this office. 5

FOR SALE—6 bedroom sets, 2 folding beds, 6 desks, 3 cook stoves, 3 fine ingrain carpets. Staley Warehouse, 717 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—Wilks boiler and 100 feet of pipe adapted for baths, small hot house or chicken brooding. T. Thurlby, 1211 Walton av. 5

FOR SALE—Suburban Route—Horse and buggy required; must be sold, as the owner leaves for Europe. Apply Supt. City Circulation Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE—Bicycles, shop worn only, pneumatic tires; Clipper $75, Union $110, Phœnix $90, Referee $95, pneumatics $20. Knight Cycle Co., 3:1 N. 14th st. 5

FOR SALE—Contents of handsomely furnished 10-room house, West End, at great sacrifice, to refined people, who will board a few parties in house. Add. L 227, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Two 12x6-inch flue boilers, 48 in. diameter by 16 ft. long, made by John O'Brien; also 50-horse power slide-valve engine; can be seen in use at 1920 Poplar st. 5

COAL—Best grades hard and soft; lowest prices. Holschen Coal Co., 1015 N. 10th st. Telephone 3411 or send postal. 5

IF you want to see the finest studio call at Guerin's, 409 N. Broadway; open to-day; take elevator. Best Cabinets $3.00 per doz. 5

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 5

LOST AND FOUND.

READ OUR GUARANTEE. 5c per Line.

LOST—Ring with initial S on set. Liberal reward paid by delivering to 810 N. 2d st. 30

LOST—Monday, the 27th, white poodle dog. Return to 1418 Papin street and receive liberal reward 30

LOST—Blue cow, 3 marks on each ear, horns bent, long tail. Return to 249 Clarence av. to Daniel Miller. 30

LOST—Near 4200 Morgan st., Thursday, a memorandum book; reward. Return to Anschel, 1122 Locust st. 30

LOST—Friday afternoon, Skye terrier with collar on. Return to A. Garesche, 3752 Olive st., and receive reward. 30

LOST—Black and white setter dog with tan on legs; collar and license. Liberal reward if returned to 4012 Delmar av. 30

LOST—Strayed from 36 Vandeventer pl., large mastiff dog; answers to name of Rex; liberal reward for return. 30

LOST—Red Irish setter dog; chain collar, with name J. W. Smith on it. Return to Camp Jackson saloon, 34th and Locust sts; no questions asked; $5 reward. 30

LOST—After matinee, between Olympic Theater and Bauman Jewelry Co., pair of 11-line Oriental pearl opera-glasses. Return to 4191 Washington av. and receive reward. 30

LOST—On Sunday, 26th, in the West End, Scotch collie dog; sable color, with white breast, also white spot just back of ears and on end of tail. Liberal reward given for return to 3658 Finney av. 30

LOST—At Olympic Theater matinee Saturday, pocketbook containing money, receipts, bills and owner's visiting cards; it was claimed by and delivered to a person who is known; unless returned to box office at once she will have trouble and be exposed. Address Y 249, this office. 30

FOUND—One mattress. Apply 4442 St. Ferdinand st. 30

FOUND—Pug dog; gray; brownish face. 1126 Locust st. 30

FOUND—A pair of shoes that will wear 8 months for $4. Harris-Bunner Shoe Co., 520 Pine st. 30

THE first nun is said to have been that to which the sister of .... retired at the close of the third century. The devout nun parts with the pleasures of the present upon the expectation of a future. On these principles we sell Harris' $4 shoes. Can you get a better motto?

Send the missing word to us. Prize, a handsome thermometer.

....

Name.................... ....

Address ....

HARRIS-BRUNNER SHOE CO.,
30 520 Pine st.

DANCING.

READ OUR GUARANTEE. 10c per Line.

GRAHAME'S SELECT SCHOOL, 1306 Olive st., waltzing and stage dancing a specialty; call for terms. 76

MISS LETTIE PALMER, teacher of dancing, 2831 Chestnut; spring term open. Call or write. 76

MR. M. J. KONCEN'S dancing schools, Liederkranz Hall and Howard Hall, classes for ladies, gentlemen and children; private lessons; suburban classes; fine waltzing a specialty. Circulars and terms, 2935 Olive st. 76

WHEN YOU get tired of patent and copyright waltzing, chalk mark methods, etc., call on Prof. R. Maurice Adams, 225 S. Jefferson av., and learn dancing. Lessons private and satisfaction given. 76

EDUCATIONAL.

READ OUR GUARANTEE. 10c per Line.

FOR SALE—A new Hardman upright piano. Add. R 246, this office. 29

WANTED—A few more select pupils in oil and china painting, or water colors, by graduate; terms, 50c for 3 hours. Add. W 236, this office. 29

"FRENCH

With or Without a Master." Most practical course in French for self-instruction, clubs or schools, by M. D. Berlitz; 1 vol. $1. For sale by Berlitz & Co., Mad. Square, New York, and W. S. Bell, 814 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo. 29

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Odd Fellows' Hall.

Branches in most of the principal cities; best instruction; reasonable tuition; conversation especially; French and German comedies free to pupils; send for programme. 29

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

READ OUR GUARANTEE. 10c per Line.

Wanted.

WANTED—Would like to buy light single harness for delivery wagon; send postal to 1842 Park av. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Fine buggy harness at 3418 Alberta st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, dirt cart and harness. 2811 Thomas st. 12

WANTED—Buyer for good storm buggy. Apply 2713 Taylor av. 12

FOR SALE—A No. 1 barouche horse cheap. Apply 826 N. 23d st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, a fine young work horse. Apply at 2110 Wash st. 12

FOR SALE—One bay mare and buggy harness; call Monday. 310 N. 17th st. 12

FOR SALE—Plug horse, $12; top buggy and harness, $45. 1314 N. 10th st. 12

FOR SALE—One iron gray mare for buggy or delivery wagon. Inquire at 2234 Carr st. 12

FOR SALE—Young black horse, good mover $50; horse for delivery, $35. 2312 Chestnut st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, one coupe Rockaway, lined with green cloth. Globe Stable, 1122 Chestnut. 12

FOR SALE—Doctor's phaeton in good order; $85; s. w. cor. Suffolk and Gratiot avs., Shrewsberry Park. 12

WAGONS of all kinds in stock at lowest figures at H. H. Bothe Carriage and Wagon Co., 1319 N. 9th st. 12

FOR SALE—Young, stylish, sound saddle horse; well bred, gaited and thoroughly first-class. Add. C 249, this office. 12

FOR SALE—Or exchange, 250 new and 2d-hand open and top wagons. Vehicles and harness of all kinds. 1112 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—A large stylish horse; guaranteed perfectly gentle; good traveler. Can be seen at Fisher's Stable, 3023 Olive st. 12

FOR SALE—1 bay mare 6 years old, fine traveler, open buggy and harness, $175; for 2 days only, at C. F. Howard's, 19th and Pine sts. 12

WANTED—Horse about 1,300 lbs., 15½ to 16 hands; must be sound; dark bay preferred; state price, age, etc. Add. Y 246, this office. 11

FOR SALE—First-class horse and buggy; good driver, considerable speed and perfectly sound; 8 years old. R. S. Carr, Crum's livery stable. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—Three large young mares, 1 in foal, 1 horse, good farmers' wagon with good double harness; call soon. I am stopping at 3602 N. 14th st., in farmers' yard. 12

FOR SALE—One of the finest carriage teams in city, large, sound, young and gentle; city broke; very stylish; either or both for sale at half value. W. Edwards, care Dr. Case, Ferguson. 12

FOR SALE—Bargain; fine black saddle and driving horse 5 years old, sound and a beauty; top buggy in fine order; new harness; outfit $110. If you are looking for a bargain call to-day and see this. 2007 Menard st. 12

FOR SALE—At a big bargain, two large young mares, one young horse, farmer's wagon and double harness; call soon, as I have no stable room and no time to tend to them, as I am a street car conductor. Call at 1923 Coleman st., corner of North Market st. 12

FOR SALE—At a big sacrifice, 6 young mares and 4 horses, 2 mares in foal; call immediately; this stock must be sold; good farmer wagon and harness, 1 pair of pea-fowls; I am stopping at my son-in-law's, 2637 Sarah st., in grocery store, 5 blocks north of Easton av. 12

FOR SALE—A fine, stylish dapple gray horse, perfectly gentle and not afraid of anything; any lady can drive him; just the horse for a family; also a pair of fine carriage horses, well matched and perfectly gentle; also one latest style Kensington and Victoria. Apply at stable 3815 Pine st. 12

MONEY to loan on horses and wagons, furniture and pianos. 619 Pine st. 12

YOU WILL find bargains in surreys, buggies, spring wagons, new and second-hand, at 2208 N. Broadway. 12

WAYNE'S Sulkyettes and Pneumatic Sulkys at E. H. Nolte, 1623-29 N. 7th st. 12

TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

Bay 2-year filly by Alby Russell, first dam by Blue Bell, (75) 2d dam by Pocahontas, bay(1790), 3d dam Gen. Taylor; very promising, good size yearling filly, bay, by Barron Chief (9162), he by Barron Wilkes record 2:18, 1st dam by Brazilian (5648), he by Skeptic (1507), he by Woodford Mambrino, 2d, 3d, 4th, dam as above, will be sold below their true values. Address O. C. Bates, M. D., East St. Louis.

STORM BUGGIES.

12 EMBREE-M'LEAN, 1817-23 Olive st.

ONE HUNDRED

different surreys, buggies, delivery wagons, road carts, etc., new and second-handed; must be sold to make room and at prices that will surprise you; call early and you will get a bargain. E. H. Nolte, 1623-29 N. 7th st. 12

Results Guaranteed.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. ☞ Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelty Storage, Packing and Moving Co.

1723 and 1725 Morgan St.

Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone Nos. 2809 and 4101.

BOOKS.

A. J. CRAWFORD—312 N. 7th st. Books all kinds; bought and sold. 28

WANTED—A buyer for a set of the "American Cyclopedia" at a bargain. Add. O 250, this office. 28

REMOVALS.

A. FADEM has removed from 1132 Washington av. to 107 N. 8th st., where he will make suits to order from $16 to $40, and give entire satisfaction in fit and general makeup; agents wanted. 35

REMOVED—Office of Giraldin Bros. & Cates to 1107 Chestnut st. 35

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—8-room house or flat for which owner will take board in payment of rent. Add Mrs. L., 3006 Thomas st. 15

FOR RENT—Furnished—May 1 to Oct. 1, desirable, modern, 6-room dwelling, completely furnished, West End, near three lines of cars; rent reasonable to tenant without children. Add. B 249, this office. 15

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

10c per Line. READ OUR GUARANTEE.

113 N. 6TH ST.—Large front room, 2d-floor, for office or manufacturing purpose; low rent. 17

804 CHESTNUT ST.—2 desirable offices, 2d-floor front, suitable for any business; well lighted and ventilated; $25. LEON L. HULL & CO.,
17 804 Chestnut st.

815 CHESTNUT ST.—Front room real estate office, room 2; will sell desks and fixtures if wanted. Call at office. 17

3029 NEWSTEAD AV.—New bakery, just finished, in first-class neighborhood. 17

3630 EASTON AV.—A store and two rooms cheap; good business location. 17

4478 EASTON AV.—Store or barber shop. 17

FOR RENT—Building corner 9th and Howard sts., suitable for store house or manufacturing. Apply No. 1616 N. 9th st. 17

I WILL rent the saloon in rear of my grocery in the West End to a perfectly responsible party; rent low; it is a money-maker. Address M 241, this office. 17

A BUSINESS LOCATION.

925-927 N. 11th st., 1st, 2d and 3d floors, with or without power; low rent to proper party.
17 NOONAN & BRO., 800 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—STORES.

1006 Olive street.

R. M. NOONAN,
17 800 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

Mermod-Jaccard Building.
Rialto Building.
Columbia Building.

Hammett-Anderson-Wade, 213 N. 8th St.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut st., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to examine them. JOSEPH H. TIERNAN,
720 Chestnut st.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

5c per Line. READ OUR GUARANTEE.

16 N. 11TH ST.—Two nice, large unfurnished rooms. 13

26 S. 16TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for gentleman; terms moderate. 13

109 S. 15TH ST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, modern conveniences, reasonable. 13

111 S. 15TH ST.—1 room complete for housekeeping, with cook stove, laundry privilege; references. 13

119 N. 9TH ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

121 N. 7TH ST.—N. w. cor. of Pine, one front room; second floor; gas and fire. 13

203 S. 22D ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

204 S. 16TH ST.—Rooms furnished for housekeeping, 1 at $10 per month and 2 at $3 per week. 13

209 S. 22D ST.—Neatly fur. front room; price moderate. 13

218 N. GRAND AV.—Neatly furnished rooms in College parish; good table board in neighborhood. 13

225 S. JEFFERSON AV.—2 connecting rooms for housekeeping; all conv.; $10 per month. 13

306 COMPTON AV., one door from Olive—3 connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 13

620 N. 5TH ST.—Rooms, $1 per week. 13

628 S. 7TH ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

770 BAYARD AV.—1st floor, 3 rooms, newly papered and painted; large yards; desirable. 13

815 LAFAYETTE AV.—4 rooms and a good brick stable. Inquire at place. 13

910 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen only. 13

911 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nice second-floor room; $10 per month; gas and fire free. 13

914 N. 18TH ST.—Very pleasant side front room with all conveniences for light housekeeping.

917 FRANKLIN AV.—Large double front rooms, fur. or unfur., suitable for doctor's office. 13

922 N. 15TH ST.—Neat furnished room on 2d floor; two gents or a nice couple, and front basement room; near Carr Park and Franklin av. 13

926 WARE AV.—Front rooms nicely furnished; $9 and $6; private family. 13

1007 PINE ST.—A neatly furnished 2d-story front room and 2d-story back, with fire. 13

1008 GRATTAN ST.—Nicely furnished room; will be vacant March 15. 13

1008 CHOUTEAU AV.—One nicely furnished 2d floor front room; also 2 connecting rooms. 13

1010 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Nicely fur. room for two gents. 13

1012 S. 12TH ST.—Nice furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1012 NORTH MARKET ST.—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping; opposite Jackson Park. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsome fur. 2d story front and back; together or separate; also other rooms. 13

1032A S. 8TH ST.—Neatly fur. room with private family; no other roomers. 13

1109 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished rooms; $1.50, $2.50 per week. 13

1019 OLIVE ST.—Fur. 2d floor room for 3 gents; $3 per week. 13

1120 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for gentlemen; terms reasonable. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms and single rooms; all prices. 13

1123 N. COMPTON AV.—Comfortable large furnished parlors with all conveniences for light housekeeping; also single rooms at low prices.

1138 N. LEONARD AV.—Second story front room with alcove; unfurnished. 13

1209 N. GARRISON AV.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1222 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished hallroom at $1.25 per week. 13

1222 ST. ANGE AV.—2 rooms for light housekeeping; also 1 front and 2 back rooms. 13

1126 LOCUST ST.—Part of front room for one or two gents. 13

1214 PARK AV.—Four rooms, first floor. 13

1227 GRATTAN ST.—One nice 2d-story front. 13

1313 PINE ST.—Unfurnished rooms; water in rooms. 13

1327 ST. ANGE AV.—Newly furnished room for gent; all conveniences; rates reasonable. 13

1337 GARRISON AV.—Three neatly furnished rooms complete for housekeeping. 13

1405 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms, 2d story; also other rooms. 13

1426 PAPIN ST.—2 rooms furnished complete for light housekeeping; price $10. 13

1505 WASHINGTON AV.—Neatly furnished room for housekeeping; $2; also hall room. 13

1517 CLARK AV.—Two unfurnished rooms; also one furnished front room for gent. 13

1606 OLIVE ST.—Second and third floor rooms for gents; also light housekeeping. 13

1606 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; also rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1612 LUCAS PL.—Neatly furnished rooms. 13

1616 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-floor front room; also parlor for light housekeeping.

1620 LA SALLE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for one or two gents; refs. required. 13

1623 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegantly fur. 2d-floor front; fire, gas and bath; cheap rent. 13

1635 MORGAN—One nicely fur. 2d-story front room for light housekeeping. 13

1708 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms. 13

1711 DOLMAN ST.—Second floor, four nice rooms. 13

1725 N. GARRISON AV.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; cheap. 13

1801 WASH ST.—1 room for gent or light housekeeping; rent $2.50. 13

1807 GARRISON AV.—Two, three or four rooms nicely fur. for housekeeping; bath, furnace, etc. 13

1831 S. 7TH ST—Nicely furnished room for one or two gents; gas, bath, fire; close to Broadway and Union Depot cars. 13

1909 CARR ST.—Nicely fur. rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences; $9. 13

1909 CARR ST.—Two large basement rooms with water, also large yard; $5 per month. 13

1909 CARR ST.—Nicely fur. rooms for light housekeeping, with all conveniences, $9 per month. 13

1916 FERRY ST.—Nicely furnished front room. 13

2006 EUGENIA ST.—Furnished room for gent or light housekeeping. 13

2017 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. rooms, bath, furnace heat; terms reasonable. 13

2022 WASH ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; front room and other rooms; all convenience. 13

2023 FRANKLIN AV.—3d floor front room furnished new, 6 pieces; 15x15 feet square. 13

2029 WALNUT ST.—Four large rooms first floor; $16. 13

2105 WALNUT ST.—Connecting fur. or unfur. rooms; terms reasonable. 13

2107 WALNUT ST.—Nicely fur. rooms; suitable for gentlemen; also unfur. rooms; terms reasonable. 13

2120 LUCAS PL.—1 furnished room for housekeeping, parties without children. 13

2121 PINE ST.—Two rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2121 ARSENAL ST.—A very pleasant room for a gentleman; $10. 13

2121 PINE ST.—Elegant front room, 2d floor, with alcove; also back parlor. 13

2125 WALNUT ST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, first floor; also rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2132 CLARK AV.—2 fur. rooms for light housekeeping, $10 per month. 13

2136 CALIFORNIA AV.—One furnished or two unfurnished rooms, cheap. 13

2136 EUGENIA ST.—Five rooms and bath; water paid; convenient to car; rent $20. 13

2309 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished second-story front rooms; southern exposure; single or en suite. 13

2309 CHESTNUT ST.—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms and one furnished; private family; references exchanged. 13

2312 CHESTNUT ST.—Hall room with stove, $1.25 per week; all conveniences. 13

2320 PINE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms for gents only in respectable private family; all conveniences. 13

2323 CHESTNUT ST.—Small back room, suitable for gent. 13

2324 OLIVE ST.—One or two desirable furnished rooms. 13

2327 MARKET ST.—Nicely furnished room; $1.50 per week, including fire. 13

2328 WASH ST.—4 large rooms, 1st floor, in good order. 13

2330 SCOTT AV.—2 large front rooms 2d floor fur. complete for light housekeeping; also 2 unfur. for housekeeping. 13

2337 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front parlor and second front and back; for gent and wife. 13

Results Guaranteed.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

5c per Line. READ OUR GUARANTEE.

2348 EUGENIA ST. (cor. Jefferson av.)—Three large light pleasant rooms; front hall entrance; use of bath and water; on second floor; $10 a month for three or will rent separately. 13

2513 QUINCY PL.—Four rooms and bath; $16; east of Garrison and north of Benton. 13

2533 SPRING AV.—Four rooms, first floor; water, gas, electric bells, cellar, attic and laundry; first-class condition and locality. 13

2600 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite. 13

2603 GLASGOW AV.—A nicely furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen; refs. 13

2607 LUCAS AV.—Two well-furnished rooms for housekeeping, bath; $15. 13

2618 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

2623 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. rooms complete for light housekeeping. 13

2629 CHESTNUT ST.—Pleasant 2d-story front room; modern conveniences. 13

2636 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished large front room, north and south ex. 13

2649 OLIVE ST.—A furnished back parlor for 1 or 2 gents. 13

2650 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room; southern exposure; all conveniences. 13

2727 STODDARD ST.—Very desirable 7-room house. Apply 2731 Stoddard st. 13

2727 BERNARD ST.—Large furnished south front room for housekeeping; convenient to Market st. cars; cheap. 13

2736 ALLEN AV.—Four rooms and bath room, 2d floor. Inquire on 1st floor. 13

2739 RUTGER ST.—Four rooms; hall room; bath, laundry and finished attic. 13

2745 MORGAN ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms en suite complete for light housekeeping. 13

2747 MORGAN ST.—Newly furnished rooms, complete for housekeeping; corner house; light rooms. 13

2800 MORGAN ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms complete for light housekeeping. Single or en suite. 13

2803 THOMAS ST.—Nicely furnished front room; very cheap. 13

2808 MORGAN ST.—Unfurnished rooms; 2 $7; 2 $12 per month. 13

2810½ CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished front room for two gents, with fire; private family. 13

2814 BERNARD ST.—One light, airy room, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for light housekeeping. 13

2831 CHESTNUT ST.—3 handsomely fur. rooms complete for housekeeping. 13

2835 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished rooms suitable for one or two gentlemen. 13

2843 THOMAS ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; completely furnished for housekeeping. 13

2847 FRANKLIN AV.—Handsomely furnished room, single or en suite, with all conveniences for gents or man and wife; board if desired; very reasonable. 13

2900 GAMBLE ST.—Elegantly furnished front room; desirable location; reasonable. 13

2901 WASHINGTON AV.—Second-story front room for one or two gentlemen; board, if desired. 13

2917 THOMAS ST.—Large front rooms, suitable for two, $2; nicely furnished. 13

2924 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly fur. front room, heated, bath, $18 per month; board if desired. 13

2937 MANCHESTER RD.—2 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping. 13

2937 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room, gas, bath and board to a gentleman; reasonable price for location. 13

2940 LOCUST ST.—Delightful rooms; agreeable prices; choice location; nice home; private family. 13

2946 CASS AV.—A nicely furnished room; private family. 13

3009 EASTON AV.—Furnished for light housekeeping; two handsome connecting rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences. 13

3010 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-floor rooms. 13

3012 LACLEDE AV.—One neatly furnished room for two gents; will rent cheap. 13

3014 DICKSON ST.—One large front room furnished or unfurnished. 13

3024A EASTON AV.—Pleasant front room, suitable for two gentlemen; heat, gas and bath; $10 a month. 13

3031 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely fur. 2d-floor front and dressing room; also single room; all conveniences. 13

3040 EASTON AV.—2 large unfurnished rooms to rent; $9. 13

3118 CLIFTON PL.—Elegantly furnished front room in quiet neighborhood, with best accommodations. 13

3147 SHERIDAN AV.—Furnished room for one or two gents. 13

3148 OLIVE ST.—New and elegant fur. rooms; gas and bath. 13

3205 KITTENREINER AV.—3 rooms; water in kitchen; $7.50. Key on premises. 13

3214 MORGAN ST.—Pleasant, nicely furnished room; private family; to one or two gentlemen. 13

3237 MORGAN ST.—Very nice furnished rooms, southern exposure, rent reasonable 13

3328 BELL AV.—Large 2d-story front room for $10, or 3 rooms for housekeeping. 13

3338 WASHINGTON AV.—Large, sunny room; excellent table. 13

3411 N. 9TH ST.—Furnished room to rent. 13

3522 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely fur. rooms; hot and cold water; 2d floor. 13

4340 FAIRFAX AV.—Furnished rooms for gents. 13

3516 NORTH MARKET ST.—Four rooms 1st or 2d floor; $16. 13

3725 KOSSUTH AV.—(One block west of Grand av.)—Elegantly furnished 2d story front room, also other rooms; board if desired. 13

4021 FAIRFAX AV.—1 neatly furnished front room. 13

4030 FINNEY AV.—Four nice large rooms, $12. Keys 4127 West Bell pl. 13

4219 OLIVE ST.—Front 3d-story room; 1 gent $12, two $15; bath and gas. 13

4413 HUNT AV.—Three rooms. 13

4766 LEDUC ST.—2 nice rooms; convenient to two car lines. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room for transients. Add. S 237, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nice furnished front rooms corner Beaumont and Olive sts. 13

FOR RENT—Four rooms; second floor; rent $11.50. Apply at 1614 N. 9th. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room for quiet transients. Add. X 243, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Unfur. room near Easton and Glasgow avs. G. H., 2840 Stoddard st. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room for transient, strictly private. Add. D 248, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Five rooms near Grand av.; lawn; 3 lines of cars. Inquire at 2606 Morgan st. 13

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished room for quiet transient couple. Add. O 245, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms suitable for married couple. Huse, 2317 Clark av. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished front room by a widow lady; terms reasonable. Add. P 251, this office.

FOR RENT—Widow lady living alone has quiet place for transient couples. Address A 251, this office. 13

FOR RENT—By widow lady; in quiet neighborhood; room for quiet parties. Add. W 243, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished 2d-floor front to 1 or 2 gents; on Washington av. near 34th. Ad. A 246, this office. 13

FOR RENT—By a widow lady; an elegant front room; no other roomers; location, Olive st. Add. M 250, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished room for parties using discretion; good accommodation and location. Add. E 251, this office. 13

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room for light housekeeping, gas, bath, fire; small private family. Address E 244, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping to married couple without children; rooms and location first class; refs. req. Ad. Y 241, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished second story front room, with board, in the vicinity of 37th and Pine sts; private family; references exchanged. Address D 249, this office. 13

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

THE BEAUMONT—Family hotel. Olive st. and Jefferson av.

WANTED—Room-mate; object being to reduce expenses on a nice room. Call Monday at 1413 Olive; printer preferred.

WANTED—Lady furnishing a small flat will rent one room to lady employed during day; will grant privileges. Address R 247, this office.

THE ERICSSON, 2608 Locust. Apartments for gentlemen, offices for physicians or dentists. W. C. McCreary, 506 Security bld. 13

2233 Washington Av.

Handsomely furnished rooms with gas and bath. 13

Results Guaranteed.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

5c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

FOR RENT.

Stores, 804, 806 and 808 N. 9th st., suitable for jobbers, dry goods, etc. Call for price.

ROOMS AS FOLLOWS:

804 N. 9th st.; 3 rooms, 2d floor	$12 00
806 N. 9th st.; 2 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
808 N. 9th st.; 2 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2109 O'Fallon st.; 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
1916 Cass av.; 2 rooms, rear	6 50
1216 Cass av.; 2 rooms, rear	5 00
825 Morgan st.; 3 rooms	11 50
819 Morgan st.; 3 rooms	9 00
813 N. 7th st.; 2 rooms	
1422 N. 19th st.; 4-room flat, and bath	18 00

Apply to JOS. X. MURPHY & BRO., 821 Chestnut st. 13

HOTEL ROSSMORE.

European; 8th and Chestnut. Elegant rooms newly furnished. 50c, 75c and $1. 13

THE KIRBY

RESTAURANT AND OYSTER PARLOR, N. e. cor. Garrison av. and Olive st.; twenty-one meals, $3.75; open from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m.; estimates furnished for private parties. 13

BOARDING.

5c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

414 MARKET ST.—Elegant front rooms; fire and gas and best of board; $4 to $6 a week; students $16 a month. 18

709 N. 22D ST.—Fur. rooms, with or without board. 18

930 N. GARRISON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms with first-class board; excellent location; reasonable. 18

1127 S. 10TH ST.—Nicely fur. room for two gents, with breakfast and supper. 18

1203 N. GARRISON AV.—Furnished room, with or without board; good location. 18

1303 MARKET ST.—A neatly furnished room for two gents, with or without board; reasonable. 18

1303 N. GARRISON AV.—A nice furnished front room, s. e.; all conv.; with or without board; private family; terms reasonable; reference exchanged. 18

1309 HICKORY ST.—Neatly furnished room; private family; suitable for 2 young men or ladies, with or without board. 18

1326 CHOUTEAU AV.—Newly fitted up house; private board; hot and cold water, bath and gas; elegant fur. front room; day board. 18

1339 N. GARRISON AV.—Nicely fur. room, with or without board; all conveniences. 18

1421 N. 23D ST.—A nice furnished front room with board. 18

1516 CHOUTEAU AV.—Fur. room; priv. family; home comforts; breakfast and tea if desired. 18

1520 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room for 3 or 4 gents, with board, $4 per week; also other rooms; table board a specialty. 18

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board; transients accommodated. 18

1729 CHOUTEAU AV.—Newly furnished rooms in private family; all conveniences; with or without board. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board. 18

2020 N. 11TH ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

2025 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished room, with or without board. 18

2109 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front and other rooms; good board; day boarders wanted; reasonable. 18

2113 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms; first-class board; transients accommodated. 18

2138 EUGENIA ST.—Second and third floor front room with board. 18

2205 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished front and back rooms; southern ex.; with 1st-class board. 18

2242 WASHINGTON AV.—Second-story front rooms with other pleasant rooms; nicely furnished with board. 18

2215 LUCAS PL.—The most desirable place in the city for parties desiring first-class board; room large and handsomely furnished; excellent table, large yard and all modern conveniences. 18

2223 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room with board, suitable for two gents or man and wife. 18

2227 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

2227 LUCAS PL.—Handsome front room, first floor, with 1st-class table board. 18

2314 SALISBURY ST.—Nicely furnished 2d story front room; gas and bath, with board for 2 gentlemen. 18

2347 MARKET ST.—1st and 2d-story fur. front room, man and wife or gents, with or without board. 18

2604 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished room with board, $4 per week; gents only. 18

2620 LOCUST ST.—Splendid 2d floor room with breakfast and supper; hot bath; genteel location. 18

2631 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; so. and e. ex.; good board; home comforts. 18

2633 WASHINGTON AV.—Nice front or back rooms, with good family board; call. 18

2634 OLIVE ST.—Rooms and board. 18

2642 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board. 18

2648 AND 2650 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished room, with board; terms reasonable. 18

2704 PINE—Second-story front room for two gentlemen or couple, with best accommodations in city; call and be convinced before locating. 18

2723 DICKSON ST.—Pleasant room, with good board; terms reasonable. 18

2732 OLIVE—Second and third-story front rooms; very desirable; with board; also hall room. 18

2734 OLIVE—Choice front room; board; modern conveniences; also hall room; moderate terms. 18

2804 LOCUST ST.—Elegantly fur. 2d-story front; also back parlor; good board; conveniences. 18

2806 LOCUST ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; 1st-class board for refined gentlemen; references. 18

2806 LOCUST ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; first-class board if desired; for refined gents; references. 18

2808 LOCUST ST.—Furnished rooms with board. 18

2814 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story room for two gents; private family. 18

2828 WASHINGTON AV.—Neatly furnished room with first-class board. 18

2835 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly fur. rooms; also 2d-story front; with good board. 18

2846 FRANKLIN AV.—Room and board for two gentlemen. 18

2858 ARSENAL ST.—Nicely furnished or unfurnished 2d story front room, with board. 18

2937 OLIVE ST.—Handsome front saloon parlor, newly furnished, gas, bath and fire; two gentlemen; breakfast and supper if desired; private family. 18

2949 SHERIDAN AV.—One large 2d-floor front room, nicely furnished, suitable for two or three gents, with or without board. 18

3002 CHESTNUT ST.—Handsome suite of parlors suitable for doctor or dentist; first-class board. 18

3002 LOCUST ST.—Either a very desirable 2d-story front or a pleasant back parlor, with board; ref. req. 18

3015 BELLE AV.—Handsome room, select neighborhood, so. expo.; cleanliness and comfort, with first-class board. 18

3016 LUCAS AV.—Nicely fur. rooms with every convenience and good board. 18

3016 AND 18 LUCAS AV.—Good board and furnished rooms; several rooms suitable for single gentlemen. 18

3022 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board; refs. required. 18

3037 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely fur. rooms with or without board; suitable for two gents. 18

3038 LUCAS AV.—Room with excellent board for man and wife or two young men. 18

3117 EASTON AV.—Elegantly furnished large room with good table board; home comforts; all conveniences; terms reasonable. 18

3213 PINE ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board, first-class accom. 18

3236 PINE ST.—A very large 2d-story front room with wash-room; also an exceptionally large closet; newly furnished house; very best of table board. 18

3335 PINE ST.—2d-story front, so. ex.; another room; good board; terms reas.; ref. 18

3503 EASTON AV.—Handsomely furnished room, with 1st-class board, for 2 gents; reasonable. 18

3523 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegantly furnished parlors suitable for gents, with first-class board; reasonable. 18

4001 W. BELLE PL.—Fur. room and board for 2 gentlemen or man and wife; reference. 18

4019 COOK AV.—Handsomely furnished second-floor front room; southern exp.; table of the best in the market. 18

4053 COOK AV.—Wanted, thoroughly respectable parties to rent two rooms, front and back parlor, handsomely furnished, with board in a private home. 18

Results Guaranteed.

WANTED ... our Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted ... erty; ... ed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed 242, this o... produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's ...t-DISPATCH.

BOARDING.

5c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

BOARDING—Large, airy room with 1st-class board and accommodations for three gentlemen, or couple; best refs regarding table. 3142 Locust st. 18

BOARDING—Table board for select couple or three gentlemen near Garrison and Belle avs. Ad. G 243, this office. 18

BOARDING—A private family in West End has a front room to rent; use of gas, bath and fire; with or without board. Add. Y 247, this office. 18

BOARDING—Handsome second-floor front room, alcove; sou. expo.; modern house; every convenience; first-class board; West End, near cars. Address L 231, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Room and board in private family; suitable for two; ref. ex. Address Y 248, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Two neatly furnished rooms on the first floor; with or without board. Add. T 244, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Elegantly fur. 2d-floor front room for ladies or gents; West End; with or without board. Add. Y 251, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A small private family on Compton and Pine have two or three newly and elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite; references exchanged; good board next door. Address G 249, this office. 18

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

WANTED—Day board in vicinity of 29th and Olive sts. Add. L 226, this office. 18

WANTED—To take care of and board one or two children. Address L 243, this office. 18

WANTED—Child to board; will receive the best of care; terms reasonable. 4021 Fairfax av. 18

WANTED—Young lady having nicely furnished room and good board wants room-mate. Address 3524 Page av. 18

WANTED—A widow with no children would like to board widower with 1 or 2 children; refs. Add. R 251, this office. 18

WANTED—Respectable boy, aged 12 to 14, with ref., can find pleasant room and board with school teacher by addressing T 251, this office. 18

WANTED—A respectable family will take care and board a child of 4 to 8 years old at moderate price. References exchanged. Address W 250, this office. 18

The Beaumont Dining-Room,

Olive st. and Jefferson av. Meals, 25c; ten-meal tickets for $2.00. 18

HOTEL BYINGTON,

KIRKWOOD, MO.

Seminary buildings and shady grounds. Open for transients, and ready to make rates for SUMMER BOARDERS.

Fifteen trains to and from St. Louis daily. Convenient to city men. 18

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

A GENUINE trance medium, Mrs. Tabor; 23 S. 14th st. Ladies 50c, gents $1. 74

ARRIVED—Mme. Moss, celebrated clairvoyant and magnetic healer. 2641 Olive st.; 50c and $1. 74

ANDRUS' Electric Belt, 919 Olive st., cures the sick, weak, nervous, pains, aches, etc.; book free.

ALL kinds of baths and massage treatment; experienced op.; first-class patronage solicited. Hours 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Mrs. Brooks, 1509 Chestnut st. 74

AMERICAN hair dresser; bangs cut, curled; wigs, curling irons, hair pins, shampoon, choice millinery arrived; seasonable. Mme. Barron, 609 Franklin av. 74

ATTENTION—Mme. LaFell, the gifted clairvoyant, forecaster and palmist, tells past, present and future and gives truthful advice on business, health, love, marriage, changes, journeys, lawsuits, divorces, contested wills, speculations, etc. She tells in what business and which places you will be successful; helps to unite the separated and causes speedy marriages; removes all evil; having all her power by inheritance and tradition, she never fails to give satisfaction. Letters containing lock of hair, date of birth and $1 will be promptly answered. 1519 Morgan st. 74

ATTENTION—Prof. Abbas, the Gypsy King of all fortune tellers, on his tour around the world, has arrived in St. Louis and will give the public the benefit of his wonderful power. He reads the life of all from birth upwards, without trickery, pretense or sleight of hand. Don't fail to see him if you are interested in the affairs of life. If marriage, sickness, deaths, changes, travels, divorces, separations, law suits, business transactions, wills, deeds and mortgages, lost or stolen property, hidden treasures, lost or absent friends interest you. If you care to know what you should do to be successful, where you should go and whom to avoid, when to buy and sell stocks, etc. If you desire to have your domestic troubles removed, your lost love restored, your bitterest enemies converted into staunch friends. In a word, whatever may be your troubles, suspicions or desires, call on this gifted man and he will send you away happier, wiser and bolder than ever before. Remember you will gain facts without nonsense. He challenges anyone in the United States who can equal him in reading a person's life or making the genuine Egyptian or any other mesmeric charms. Professor has spent twenty-one years at his profession. He don't advertise all he can do, but come and see for yourself. All communications strictly confidential. Fee, $1 and up. Letters containing $1 or $2, lock of hair and date of birth, will be answered. Office, 911 N. Jefferson av., between Franklin av. and Wash. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 74

BATHS—Mrs. Adams gives massage and elec. treatment; 1st-class patronage solic. 2204 Chestnut. 74

BATHS—Mrs. Webber of New York gives all kinds of baths, magnetic and massage treatment; skilled operators. Parlors 902 Pine st., in rear. 74

CALL on Dr. J. L. Fitzporter, No. 1516 Chestnut st. Female and chronic diseases a specialty. 74

CALL for the Doctor, 1115 Olive st.; charges only for medicine; visits, $1; formerly 9th and Olive. 74

DR. MARY ARTHUR treats female irregularities successfully; receives and boards ladies in con.; reas. terms; bus. confidential. Call 2344 Wash. 74

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife; treats and cures female troubles; board dur. con. Ladies in trouble call or write. 29 S. 14th.

DR. LOTTIE REINER, midwife; grad. 2 colleges; receives ladies during confine.; female complaints treated successfully; charges reas. 120 S. 14th st. 14

HIGHEST price paid for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address N. Jacobs, 318 Locust st. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

LA GRIPPE and neuralgia cured; send 25c for receipt and sample capsule; give your address in full. W. Smets, Box 22, Van Buren, Ark. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th. Established 1851. 74

MME. E. B. REYNOLDS, queen of fortune tellers. 525 Wash st.; satisfaction guaranteed. 74

MRS. CROWLEY, fortune teller ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. 1214 N. 8th st. 74

MISS MORGAN, medium, gives readings daily; public circles every Sunday evening. 704 S. 18th.

MRS. C. AMES gives massage, alcohol rubbing and baths; skilled operators. 26 S. 16th. 74

MRS. M. EDWARDS gives massage, magnetic and electric treatment. 2217 Market st. 74

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife, receives ladies during con.; reasonable rates; ladies in trouble call or write; take Market st. car. 2305 Market st. 74

MRS. McMILLAN, midwife, 2130 O'Fallon st., treats ladies during confinement; ladies in trouble call or write; business strictly confidential. 74

MRS. BAMBERGER, 919 Chouteau av., midwife and ladies' physician, cures all ladies' diseases; ladies boarded in confinement; reasonable prices. 74

MRS. J. SONNEN, graduate midwife, receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable prices; strictly confidential. Call or write 1031 Park av.; take U. D. cars south. 74

MRS. DR. M. DOSSEN, the world renowned female specialist; 25 years' practical experience; skilfully treats and cures all female complaints, with great success; call or write. 1006 Chouteau av. 74

MME. TABOR, one of the most eminent mediums of the country, has arrived and can be consulted on all affairs of life, business, sickness, law suits, divorces, contracts, absent friends, missing wills, buried treasures, speculations, or anything you may be in trouble or doubt of. When in a trance she advises you on all subjects. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily and Sundays. 23 S. 14th st., between Market st. and Clark av. Call or write. Ladies, 50c; gents, $1. 74

PROF. MORTEN, phrenologist, 2720 Pine st., can tell your best business or professional talents. 74

PERSONAL—Dr. George, ladies' special physician; ladies in trouble call or write; strictly confidential; advice free. 1719 Olive st. 74

SELECT OYSTERS 25c per dozen, any style. Wm. G. Milford's, 6th and Olive sts.

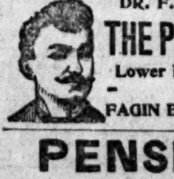
TONTIO! Tontio! For men only; greatest and most successful developer and restorer known; price $2; guaranteed; stamp for circulars; strictly confidential. Dr. H. F. Miller, 241 Wabash av., Chicago. 74

WARD'S Rheumatic Neuralgia Liniment, best on market; all druggists have it. 25c a bottle. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1. H. B. Creie & Co., printers. 815 Locust; send for estimates.

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 74

TAPE WORM Expelled with head or no pay; no starving nor sickness. Call or write Direct Medical Co., 919 Olive st.



DR. F. E. MORGAN, Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S DENTIST

Lower Prices than any Dentist.

ROOM 208

FAGIN BUILDING, 810 OLIVE ST.

PENSIONERS

And others desiring assistance in claims against the Government, should call on me. I have had many years' experience; advice free. H. D. O'Brien, Pension and Patent Attorney and Notary, 421 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo. (Late Adjutant-General of Morrow's Division, Army of the Tennessee.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

MADAME MOSS

The greatest living clairvoyant, second-sight seer and magnetic healer, is still at 2641 Olive st., where she can be consulted on all affairs of life.

This brilliant clairvoyant is acknowledged to be the peer in the profession. This is evident by the large number who daily visit her parlors seeking for the truth. She does not resort to trickery and fraud, but advises you to a certainly the best course to pursue; she places you on the right path and accompanies you to your journey's end, no matter what your troubles may be; she eas never been equaled in giving advice on love affairs, marriages, divorces, mining, lost or hidden treasures, stolen goods, lawsuits, lucky numbers, etc. Don't fail to secure one of her magic Egyptian charms. Letters containing $1, with lock of hair, date of birth answered. Open daily, evenings and Sundays. 2641 Olive st. Prices 50c, $1 and upwards. 74

CENTENNIAL DENTAL ROOMS,

Opposite Post-office, corner Locust and 9th.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TOOTH.

Formerly on Washington av.

Crown and Bridge work.

DRS. WICKERSHAM.

ST. LOUIS

Dental Rooms

618 OLIVE ST.

The only office where you can get Gold Crowns for $5 00

Best teeth (extracting free)	7 00
Gold fillings	1 50
Platina fillings	75c
Teeth extracted with gas or vitalized air	25c

Teeth Without Plates. Office open until 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p. m. German spoken.

DRS. WRIGHT & MUTH.

SOLDIERS, sailors or their heirs, who anticipate applying for pension, bounty or any claim against the Government will find it to their interest to correspond with me. Having the largest practice, as well as the best facilities, I can secure early and prompt action in all claims intrusted to me. To substantiate the fact I take the liberty to cite the following cases, to-wit: Ellen, widow of Charles Manser, Co. A, 4th Mo. Cav., claim filed Oct. 12, 1891, and allowed Dec. 8, 1891, being less than two months in course of prosecution. Catherine M., widow of Peter H. Freese, Co. B, 2d Mo. Art, claim was filed Oct. 14, 1892, and allowed Dec. 22, 1892, being a little over two months in course of prosecution. These are not the only claims that have been allowed in so short a time, but I cite these as instances.

Fred'k W. Fout,

810 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

Rooms 202, 203 and 204 Fagin Building. 74

PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE

AND COLLEGE OF MIDWIFERY,

Incorporated.

The only regular institute of the kind in the West.

Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated and find perfect seclusion. Female diseases a specialty.

DR. H. NEWLAND,

2201 and 2203 Olive St.

ODONTUNDER.

A newly-invented local anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth. This is not inhaled but applied to the gums, the patient entirely conscious but feeling no pain. Dr. Chase has bought the exclusive right of a large part of the city and is using Odontunder from twenty to fifty times a day. Hundreds of testimonials. No danger, no pain, no sickness.

E. C. Chase, D. D. S.,

74 904 Olive st.

MRS. C. WILCUS,

Business Adviser and Spiritual Healer.

Gives truthful advice on business, health, love, marriage, journeys, contested wills and lawsuits, speculations, etc. She tells in what business and which places you will be successful; locates diseases, etc.; helps to unite the separated and causes speedy marriages; removes all evil influences, and jealousy between lovers and friends. She received four gold medals from prominent business men and ladies for her truthful advices and good work; also sells the N. O. Magic Lucky Belt and Lucky Pocket Charm, and those wishing to be successful in all their undertakings should wear one.

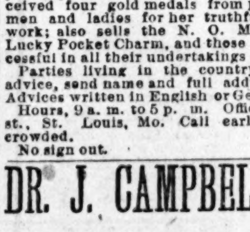
Parties living in the country wishing a written advice, send name and full address, inclosing $1. Advices written in English or German.

Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Office, No. 2015 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo. Call early, parlors always crowded.

No sign out. 74

DR. J. CAMPBELL & SON,

DENTISTS,



1002 OLIVE ST.

Set of Teeth	$8 00
Gold Fillings from	2 00
All other fillings	1 00
Extracting	50

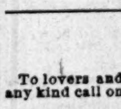
No extra charge for gas or freezing.

LUCK.

To lovers and business people. If in trouble of any kind call on

MME. LA VETA,

The truest fortune-teller in the city. Tells everything from the cradle to the grave with as much ease as if she had known you always. Call and satisfy yourself that she is genuine. Gives luck in love and business affairs with perfect satisfaction. Not one failure. Sells the lucky belt at a very reasonable price. There is no doubt that Mme. La Veta is the greatest medium on earth. Has been patronized by all the most prominent men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call send date of birth, lock of hair and $1, and have your fortune written. Address 2614 Wash st., St. Louis, Mo. Hours 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays the same. 74



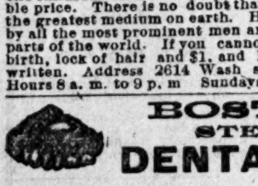
BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.

74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

REMOVED.



DR. J. A. SHOBER

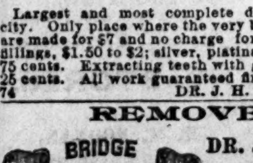
(Albany)

DENTIST.

Sets of teeth	$5 to $7
Gold filling	$1.00 up
Other fillings	50c and 75c
Extracting { Gas and vitalized air; free. }	25c

S. w. cor. 7th and Olive sts.; entrance on 7th st. 74

ARE YOU SICK OR WEAK?



DR. ANDRUS, 919 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., Electric Belt cures the sick, weak, nervous, pains, aches, etc.; restores health, strength, and vigor. Book free, telling all about it. Call or write. 74

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

MISSOURI DENTAL CO.,

[Established 1886.]

600 OLIVE ST.

Teeth per Set, $7.00

Gold fillings, $2.00 up; other fillings, 75c up. Extracting, 25c; gas given; gold crowns, $5 up; teeth without plate (bridge work) a specialty. None but experienced dentists employed. Open Sundays 9 to 1.

74 DR. C. H. DUNNING, Manager.

MRS. C. LUBY,

Fortune-teller, guarantees to her visitors complete satisfaction, revealing their secrets, gives every prominent event in your past life and future, if you would be successful in love, marriage, business, lawsuits or to bring back the absent friends; also sells the lucky belt and lucky charm. Letters with stamps answered. 2209 Market st. 74

FINANCIAL.

FIRST DEEDS OF TRUST FOR SALE.

We have first deeds of trust on city real estate, bearing 6 per cent interest in sums of $100, $200, $300, $400, $500 and $1,000.

Phone 3998. (31) T. P. BELL & BRO., 104 N. 10th st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest.

E. H. PONATH & CO., Real Estate and Financial Agents,

31 515 Chestnut st.

TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, 1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000 and $5,000 to loan on St. Louis city real estate. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FIRST-CLASS DEEDS of TRUST FOR SALE.

In amounts from $1,000 and up, secured on property worth double. Real estate for sale in all parts of the city. Rents collected.

31 O. C. VOELCKER & CO., 1025 Chestnut st.

$500 000 For loan on choice business property at 5 per cent. JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

MONEY TO LOAN from $1 to $10,000 on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instruments, etc. Low rates of interest. S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS on furniture, pianos, building association books, etc.; no publicity, no charge for papers; monthly payments received, thereby reducing both principal and interest. J. W. Staley, 717 and 719 Market st. 31

FURNITURE LOANS—Money loaned on furniture, real estate, building association books, other good securities; lowest rates. C. J. Voorhis, 111 N. 8th st.

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 1-2 Pine St.,

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodations will find it to their advantage to apply to us; if you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

IF YOU WANT MONEY

In sums to suit, on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, without publicity or removal of property, then call on us. Part payments taken and cost reduced in proportion. German-American Loan Co., F. W. Peters, manager, 515 Pine st., 2d floor. 31

MUTUAL LOAN CO., 218 N. 8TH ST. Near Olive.

Money loaned at reduced rates on furniture and other personal property. No removal necessary. Business confidential. No commission or charge for papers. Borrowers will receive the best terms and be treated right. Loans can be paid off part at a time and save interest. Do not fail to see us before making a loan.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Walker's LOAN OFFICE.

322 Locust St.

Liberal loans at lowest rates made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, etc. Old gold and silver bought. 31

PRIVATE party lends confidentially on furniture and other security without removal; terms reasonable; payable in installments; agent will call if desired. Call or ad. 914½ Olive st., room 6. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rate. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

Money Cheap. 619 Pine St. Money Quick.

We lend money on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons and all kinds of personal property; you can pay it back in small payments; each payment reduces your interest. See us before borrowing. Fidelity Loan & Guarantee Co. 31

IF YOU WANT TO

BORROW MONEY

On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, Clothing, Etc., CALL ON

THE CENTRAL LOAN CO.

Office, 204 N. 4th st., second door north of Pine st.

J. A. BRICE, Manager.

P. S.—Bargains in unredeemed pledges. Highest cash prices paid for old gold and silver.

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1003 Pine st.

DO YOU WANT MONEY

ADVANCED ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS?

Responsible parties can be accommodated with sums from $25 and upwards at low rates; no removal; business private; can be paid back to suit your own convenience.

31 O. C. VOELCKER & CO., 1025 Chestnut st.

FLATS FOR RENT.

10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

1101 SECOND CARONDELET AV.—Two elegant flats. Inquire at 1103 Second Carondelet av. or 209 Pine st. 83

1407 E. GRAND AV.—Elegant new flat of 4 rooms, first floor; hall, water and gas. 83

1422 VANDEVENTER AV.—Furnished handsome 5-room flat, southern ex., bath, gas; at once. 83

1528½ AND 30 MORGAN ST.—Two daisy flats, 3 rooms and 2 rooms. 83

1602 HICKORY ST.—Nicely furnished 4-room flat, completely furnished for housekeeping; $25 per month. 83

1816 A CHOUTEAU AV.—Flat of five rooms on 2d floor, with all modern improvements. 83

2712 GLASGOW AV.—Flat—Five rooms, second floor; stone front; rent $17; water license paid. 83

2731 DAYTON ST.—Flat 4 rooms, bath and gas; water license paid; rent $20. 83

2822 PARK AV.—Brand-new flat, 4 rooms, bath, gas, inside water closet, laundry, etc.

83 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

3013 A DICKSON ST., cor Garrison av. — Elegant new 2d-story 8-room flat with all latest improvements, including janitor service, etc.; finest flat in city; rent $30 per month.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.

83 211 N. 8th st.

3122 BELL ST.—Elegant flat. 83

3139 SHERIDAN AV.—4-room flat with bath; 2d floor, in good order. 83

3216 ST. VINCENT AV.—Compton Hill, new 4-room flat; $18. 83

3525 BELL AV.—Furnished flat for rent. 83

3559 LINDELL AV.—5 rooms and bath; present occupants are about to leave the city and will dispose of unexpired portion of lease (6 months) for $30 a month; inquire on premises. 83

3927 EVANS AV.—Convenient lower flat; stationary wash-stand, hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at 3955 Page av. 83

4126 PECK ST.—New 3-room flat on corner; only $14. 83

4456 EASTON AV.—Four rooms, bath, all conveniences. 83

FLATS FOR RENT.

10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

4564 A EVANS AV.—Four-room flat; very light. MALCOLM MACBETH, 106 N. 8th st. 83

CARPET cleaning; best process; lowest prices. J. N. Verdier, cor. 19th and Pine; phone 1187. 83

FOR RENT—Flats opposite new City Hall. Philip Riley, 23 S. 13th st. 83

FOR RENT—1521A Bacon st., elegant 4-room flat, w. c. and bath; $18. G. H. Boehmer. 83

FOR RENT—Flat of 5 rooms; gas fixtures; gas stove; heat furnished. Apply at 3700 Pine st. 83

FOR RENT—First-class 7-room flat near Morgan and 31st, furnished or unfurnished; gent would board with right parties; terms liberal; references required. Address C 237, this office. 83

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

801 CARDINAL AV., cor. of Morgan st.—Very neat 6-room house, bath, hall and gas, hot and cold water. Apply to J. E. KAIME & BRO., House and Real Estate Agents,

14 619 Chestnut st.

1516 CORA PL.—Very desirable 7-room brick house, with hall, gas, bath, furnace; $33 per month. J. E. KAIME & BRO., House and Real Estate Agents,

14 619 Chestnut st.

1761 MISSISSIPPI AV.—An 8-room dwelling. H. W. MEPHAM, 1821 S. Jefferson av. 14

1829 LAFAYETTE AV.—9 rooms and bath; all conveniences. Inquire at 1827. 14

1924 GRATIOT ST.—House 4 rooms; $11. 14

2016 RUTGER ST.—7 rooms, finished laundry, hall, bath, gas, hot and cold water. Apply at house. 14

2910 DICKSON ST.—Will give three weeks' rent of residence to any one purchasing household goods and carpets. 14

3019 EASTON AV.—Ten-room house; all conveniences. Key at 3017 Easton av. 14

3858 PINE ST.—A beautiful home in a very desirable neighborhood; modern throughout. Legg-Blackwelder-Holbrook Realty Co., Wainwright Building. 14

3936 DELMAR BOULEVARD — Elegant new stone-front, 9 rooms, quartered oak reception hall, beautiful mantels, plate glass, cemented cellar, laundry; every improvement; or will sell; suitable terms; bargain. 14

3938 FINNEY AV.—Six rooms, laundry, bath, gas; cheap rent; keys at 3910. 14

4162 WASHINGTON AV.—10 room house, $83.33 per month; combination gas and electric fixtures for sale, also part of the furniture. Inquire on premises. 14

4044 MORGAN ST.—Six rooms, hall, bath and gas. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—5-room house on Euclid av. Inquire 1311 Euclid av. 14

FOR RENT—A six-room house and stable; 3717 Chouteau av. Apply to 1313 Pine st. 14

FOR RENT—2d floor; South Side residence, near park; adults preferred. Add. S 246, this office.

FOR RENT—Handsomely fur. house of 8 rooms, desirable part of Pine st., from April 1. Add T 224, this office. 14

FOR SALE—6-room house, new, 3 rooms, finished, half block from electric cars; will sell cheap. Call 4128 Warne av. 14

FOR RENT—No. 3136-3138 Chestnut st., 9-room brick houses with hall, gas, bath; $35 per mo. J. E. KAIME & BRO.,

14 House and Real Estate Agents, 619 Chestnut.

FOR RENT—No. 3925 Finney av., 10-room house; hall, gas and bath; in good order throughout. J. E. KAIME & BRO.,

14 House and Real Estate Agents, 619 Chestnut.

FOR RENT—No. 3309 Morgan st., 10-room stone front house with hall, gas and bath; $45 month. Apply to J. E. KAIME & BRO., House and Real Estate Agents,

14 619 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—No. 2222 Walnut st., 8-room brick house; bath and gas; $25 per month. J. E. KAIME & BRO.,

14 House and Real Estate Agents, 619 Chestnut.

FOR RENT—Very neat 6-room brick house, with hot and cold water, bath and gas; 3103 Morgan st.; $30 per month. J. E. KAIME & BRO.,

14 619 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—House No. 2233 University st., cheapest house in N. St. Louis; well built, with stable and 100 feet of ground. Apply on premises. 14

MUST BE RENTED.

2214 Chestnut st., 7 room stone-front with all conveniences and in first-class order; rent, $30.

14 NOONAN REAL ESTATE AND INV. CO.

FOR RENT.

DWELLINGS.

3101 Clark av., 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath	$ 25 00
1318 Chestnut st., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath	35 00
3803 Clarence av., 3-room cottage	10 00
2331 Market st., 6 rooms	20 00
FLATS.	
1409 Dolman st., 5 rooms on 1st floor	23 00
1417 Franklin av., 4 rooms on 2d floor	20 00
1419 Dolman st., 4 rooms on 2d floor	18 00
STORES.	
1913 Olive st., new	20 00
1417 Franklin av., large store with 2 rooms	80 00
Or whole building, store and 10 rooms	125 00

MUELLER & FARIBAULT,

919 Chestnut St. 14

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

622 Chestnut Street.

DWELLINGS.

3337 LACLEDE AV., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	45 00
1424 MORGAN ST., 14 rooms, hall, gas, bath	50 00
2808 WASHINGTON AV., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	52 50

TO LET, DWELLINGS.

2801 Chariton st. (California cars), cozy 3-room home; $12.

2639 Pine st., 10 rooms; $55.

STORES AND OFFICES.

309 N. 28th st., fine stand for a cigar store; $12.

117 N. Main st., 4-story store.

112 N. 2d st., store, first floor; $40.

708-10-12 S. 3d st., large brick warehouse.

GREER R. E. CO.,

14 902 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

2911 Atlantic st., 3 rooms on 1st floor; $8.50.

3331 Clark av., new 3-room flat, finished basement; $17.

311 S. 15th st., 4-room brick house; $13.50.

410 S. 7th st., store and 12 rooms; $60.

3358 S. 2d st., 5-room house; $12.

1124 Bayard av., 7-room, stone-front house, $25.

1117 Joab st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $9.

1105 N. Channing av., 7-room stone-front house; bath and water closet; $27.50.

D. B. BRENNAN REAL ESTATE CO.,

14 816 Chestnut st.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT

7-room house at Maplewood	$30 00
3721 Olive st., 8 rooms; bath, etc	65 00
220 N. Compton av., 8 rooms	45 00
224 N. Compton av., 8 rooms	35 00
1305 Chestnut st., 10 rooms	45 00
ROOMS AND FLATS	
2306 Wash st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	15 00
823 Franklin av., 4 rooms, 2d floor	26 00
206 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	17 00
1038 S. 8th st., 5 rooms, 1st floor	20 00
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
1208 N. Leffingwell av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	15 00
206 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 4th floor	10 00
1718 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 50
STORES AND OFFICES.	
312 Locust st., store	50 00
120 Pine st., 4-story building	50 00
303 and 305 N. 3d st., 3d floor	50 00
3549 Olive st., store, yard and stable	40 00
3146 Olive st., store	40 00
703 N. 12th st., store	35 00
212 N. 7th st., 2d floor, suitable for printer	25 00
813 Olive st., 2 office rooms, 2d floor	25 00
516 N. Commercial st., warehouse	40 00

FOR RENT.

3912 N. Grand av., 6 rooms; $16.

3150 Clifton pl., 2d floor, 4 rooms; $16.

1243 N. 8th st., 1st floor, 3 rooms; $10.

333 S. Garrison av., 4 rooms; $15.

1032 and 1034 Market st., 14 rooms, for boarding or rooming house; $60.

MEAGHER & NAGLE,

14 Southeast corner 9th and Chestnut sts.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

NOONAN,

800 CHESTNUT.

HOUSES.

No. 6 N. Grand; elegant 8-room dwelling	$ 40 00
4613 Delmar av., 10-room dwelling; new and and in fine order; examine this at once	45 00
2843 Morgan st., 9 rooms, large halls, gas, bath, etc.; will put in fine repair for good tenant	40 00
1320 LaSalle st., 7 rooms; all conveniences	25 00
1502 Singleton av., 6 rooms, including water	16 50
4021 Cook av.; 6-room dwelling	25 00
2832 Dayton st.; 10-room detached residence; low rent	
2611 Madison st.; 6-room brick	18 50
2111 Walnut st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	18 00
1621 Morgan st., 6 rooms, 2d and 3d floors	30 00
FLATS.	
4484 Delmar av., new flat of 4 rooms, in fine order	22 50
2336 Eugenia st., 4-room flat in first-class repair; 1st floor	20 00
1545 N. Broadway, 4 rooms, 2d floor, water in kitchen	15 00
1402 N. 12th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
3436 Manchester rd.; 3 rooms; water in kitchen; 2d floor	10 00
Grand and Finney; 6 rooms and bath	
Garrison and North Market; 3 rooms, new	13 00
1217 Howard st., 2 large rooms, 1st floor	8 00
808 S. 8th st., 3 large rooms and bath, 2d floor	13 50
1637 Franklin av., 3 nice rooms; water in kitchen on 2d floor	13 00
1235 Gay st., 2 rooms and attic, 2d floor; low rent	

Northwest corner 9th and Lucas av.; new 8-story modern fire-proof building, 85x105; now in course of construction; one or two stores, as desired; long or short lease to good tenants. 14

FOR RENT.

FISHER & CO.

714 Chestnut st.

Telephone 760.

DWELLINGS.

3865 DELMAR AV., 9-room stone front. 60

1107 N. NINETEENTH ST.—Six rooms, hall, gas and bath. 25

2726 DICKSON ST.—8 rooms, stone front, in good order. 35

1213 SPRING AV.—8 rooms, stone front. 30

3027 LACLEDE AV.—10 rooms; hall, gas and bath. 45

FLATS.

3317 A FRANKLIN AV.—5 rooms, 2d floor; key 1st floor. 20

4303 EVANS AV.—5 rooms, 2d floor; bath. 21

1304 NEWSTEAD AV.—5-room flat, 2d floor; hall, gas, bath. 21

1 AND 3 N. GARRISON AV.—6 rooms, 1st and 2d floors; hot and cold water. 35

STORE.

601 WASHINGTON AV.—Large, elegant store; $250 per month; under the Lindell. 14

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.

109 N. 8th St.

Telephone, 477.

DWELLINGS.

4489 Margaretta av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms	$20 00
3020 Cass av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms	22 50
3310 Pine st., 2 story brick, 6 rooms and bath	45 00
3103 Lucas av., 2-story, stone front, 10 rooms; furnace and all improvements	60 00
2839 Florence av., 2-story brick, 4 rooms	13 00
FLATS.	
4342 Easton av., 2d floor, 4 rooms	19 00
4348 Easton av., 2d floor, 4 rooms	18 00
2129 Wash st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	15 00
3008 Park av., 1st floor, 4 rooms and basement	20 00
4338 Easton av , 2d floor, 4 rooms	18 00
1323 Hickory st., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	26 00
3010 Park av., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
3011 North Market st., 2d floor, 4 rooms	15 00
3011 North Market st., 1st floor, 4 rooms	15 00
3015 North Market st., 2d floor, 4 rooms	15 00
3017 North Market st., 2d floor, 4 rooms	15 00
3019 North Market st., 2d floor, 4 rooms	15 00
1430 N. Grand av., 2d floor, 4 rooms	18 00
3010 Park av., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath	20 00
3537 Cozzens av., 2d floor, 3 rooms	14 00
ROOMS.	
2132 O'Fallon st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	6 00
1221 S. 7th st., 1st floor, 3 rooms	9 00
1408 N. 7th st., 1st floor, 4 rooms	12 00
3633 Sullivan av., 1st floor, 3 rooms	10 00
3221 Cass av., 2d floor, 4 rooms, hall entrance	13 00
STORES.	
1211 N. Jefferson av., store	17 50
502 N. 12th st., store	20 00
25 S. 8th st., large store, just completed	50 00
22 S. 8th st., large store, just completed	40 00
2123 Market st., new store	25 00

HAYDEL & SON,

FORMERLY

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.

109 N. 7th St.

DWELLINGS.

1112 S. 10th st., 2-story stone-front, 8 rooms; possession April 1	$35 00
3542 Washington av., 15-room stone front	100 00
1806 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms	45 00
1731 Lucas av., 2-story brick, 5 rooms	18 00
2710 Olive st., 3-story brick, 10 rooms	75 00
2635 Washington av., 12-room stone-front	83 35
2639 Washington av., 12-room stone-front	83 35
909 S. 11th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms	25 00
1808 Rutger st., 9 rooms, all conveniences	40 00
1811 Rutger st., 2-story stone front; 9 rooms	42 50
1814 Hickory st., stone-front, 10 rooms	45 00
1103 S. 10th st., 2-story stone front, 10 rooms	40 00
ROOMS, FLATS, ETC	
417 S. Jefferson av., 4 rooms, 2d floor; bath	16 00
931 N. 7th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	11 00
2928 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	14 00
2734 Walnut st., 3 rooms, 2d floor (colored)	7 00
935 N. 7th st., 2 front rooms, 2d floor	7 00
712 Wash st., 2 rear rooms, 2d floor	7 00
4144 Nebraska av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
1569 O'Fallon st., 2d floor	8 00
1209 N. 17th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
1807 S. Broadway, 2 rooms, 1st floor	6 00
2820 St. Vincent av., 5 rooms, 2d floor; bath	25 00
714 S. Broadway, 2 rooms, 3d floor	7 00
1519 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
1023 Armstrong av., new 3-room flat	13 00
1214 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00
1216 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 2d floor	6 00
633 S. 6th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00
2834 S. Jefferson av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	11 00
1521 Gratiot st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
STORES, ETC.	
1600 Lucas pl., 2 large offices	
204 Chestnut st., storeroom	15 00
1701 Biddle st., corner store	18 00
116-118 Chestnut st., 3d and 4th floors	25 00
307 N. 2d st., 4-story building	75 00
311 N. 2d st., 4-story building	75 00
931 N. 7th st., small store	10 00
1017 N. Broadway, 3-story store and rooms	75 00
1816 S. Broadway, 3-story brick warehouse, rear	
810 S 7th st., store and 2 rooms	13 00

FOR RENT.

Rutledge & Horton

1005 CHESTNUT ST.

TELEPHONE NO. 3943.

DWELLINGS.

3646 Finney av., 10 rooms, bargain	50 00
1821 Kennett pl., 8 rooms in fine order	45 00
3220 Franklin av., 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.	25 00
2632 Rutger st., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath	22 50
1404 Francis st., 6 rooms, house only	20 00
4613 Delmar av., 4-room stone front cottage	16 00
5133 Natural Bridge rd., 4-room cottage	10 00
FLATS.	
2902 Morgan st., 5 rooms, 1st floor, in good condition	30 00
913 Ware av., elegant 5-room flat, 1st floor, every modern improvement, gas stove, electric light and gas fixtures, water paid, janitor service; this is something nice; rent	35 00
3136 Clifton place, 5 rooms, 1st floor	14 00

Waste Not, Want Not,

the old time adage, was all right in those days. Now, if you happen to want, an advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will cause you to want not.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

LEON L. HULL & CO.,

Real Estate and House Agents.

Telephone 890. 804 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT:

2801 Gamble st., 10 rooms, stone front, all impts., furnace, brick stable and yards	$60 00
4434 to 4450 Laclede av., south side, between Taylor and Newstead, 4 new detached dwellings, 9 rooms each; all modern improvements; furnace; front and rear yards	60 00
3117 Franklin av., 9-room stone front, detached; all improvements and yards	45 00
415 S. 6th st., 6-room brick dwelling, finished basement	50 00
3446 Chestnut st., 9 rooms, stone front, detached, all impts., furnace and garden	50 00
3115 Franklin av., 9-room stone front, all impts., front and rear yards	45 00
714 Leonard av., 6-room brick, reception hall, all modern improvements	40 00
2908 Dickson st., 6-room stone front; hall, gas, bath, laundry and yards	32 50
2819 Thomas st., 7-room brick, hall, bath, gas, front and rear yards	30 00
1212 Elliot av., 6-room brick; hall, bath, gas; in good order	21 00
Forest Park boulevard, 4-room frame cottage; stable and yard	15 00
FLATS AND ROOMS.	
4260 Finney av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, hall, bath, gas and laundry; water paid	25 00
701 Washington av., 3d and 4th floors, desirable sleeping rooms; janitor in building	......
1532 Olive st., 5 rooms, 2d floor; hall, bath, gas; electric bells; water paid	30 00
2922 Dickson st., 6 rooms, 2d floor; hall, bath, gas; laundry; water paid	25 00
1438 N. Jefferson av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; same as above; water paid	17 00
1438 N. Jefferson av., rear, new, 3 rooms, 1st floor; hall, gas and yard	16 00
2717 Glasgow av., 4 rooms, 1st floor; hall, bath, gas; yard; water paid	20 00
11 S. Channing av., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
STORES AND OFFICES.	
218 N. 8th st., desirable office, 3d floor; steam heat	......
617 Chestnut st., large office, 2d floor	15 00
701 Washington av., large corner store and basement; possession Jan. 1	225 00
213 N. 14th st., good store, steam heat and electric light	25 00
804 Chestnut st., 2 large offices, 2d floor front, in good order	25 00
215 N. 14th st., good store, steam heat and electric light	25 00
1400 Olive st., desirable offices, third floor; electric light; steam heat, janitor, etc.	......
215 N. 28th st., store and cellar	18 00

F. X. Barada, President. Jas. C. Ghio, Vice-Pres. Wm. J. Hruska, Sec. & Treas.

BARADA-GHIO

Real Estate Co.,

915 Chestnut. Phone 3915.

DWELLINGS.

2216 Chestnut st., 5 rooms and yard, $20.

1962 Euclid av., modern dwelling house, with large lawn and out-houses, $40.

3603 Page av., detached 8-room house, hall, gas and bath and laundry, $40.

1344 Garrison av., 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath, $40.

STORES.

3601 Page av. (cor. Grand av.), 1st class business place, suitable for drug store; new store.

515-17 N. Main, 2 large 4-story stores.

2966 Manchester road, store, $18.

909-11 S. 14th st., new stores with rooms above.

FLATS.

907-9 S. 14th st., new 3-room flats.

2958 Manchester rd., 4 rooms, 1st floor, $18. 14

FOR RENT

—BY—

Wm. Booth & Co.,

617 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS.

2024 Pine st.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc	37 50
705 N. 14th st.—6 rooms	18 00
3518 Olive st.—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, yard, etc	50 00
2632 Locust st.—10 rooms, furnace, all conveniences	70 00
617 Soulard st.—6 rooms	18 00
1803 California av.—6 rooms, furnished, all conveniences	35 00
3004 Cass av.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	30 00
818 Labeaume st., 6 rooms	16 00
1112 Chambers st.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	30 00
ROOMS, FLATS, ETC.	
2519 N. 10th st.—(corner Warren)—5-room flat, 1st floor; hall, gas, bath, yard, etc	....
3323 Hickory st.—4 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
1010 Papin st.—3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
1010 Papin st.—2 rooms, 1st floor	5 00

STORES AND OFFICES.

Offices for rent at n. e. cor. 7th and Locust sts., 2d and 3d floors.

217-19 N. 2d st.—2 stores.

1513 Olive st.—Large store.

Office—N. w. cor. 2d and Pine sts., 2d floor. 14

FOR RENT.

DWELLINGS.

1118 Leonard av., 6 rooms, bath, etc.; all [illegible] conveniences; rent, $32.50 per month.

2722 Dickson st., 6 rooms; all conve[illegible] $25 per month.

At Benton, nice 7-room house, 5 minutes walk from depot; rent, $25 per month.

3626 Garfield av., beautiful Queen Anne residence, 7 rooms, all conveniences; rent, $35 per month.

4589 Kennerly av., nice cottage; $14 per month.

3624 Garfield av., 4 rooms, all conveniences, $18 per month.

4227 Garfield av., 9 rooms, stable, etc., $35 per month.

FLATS.

3718 Morgan st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; all conveniences; rent, $20 per month.

1915 Carr st., rear, 3 rooms, $8 per month.

4364 Vista av., 4 rooms, 2d floor, $13 per month.

2904 Madison st., 4 rooms; $17.

3044 Cass av., second floor, 5 rooms, bath, gas, etc.; rent, $20 per month.

PONATH & BRUEGGEMAN,

14 515 Chestnut st.

HAYNES REALTY AND FINANCIAL CO.,

805 Pine St.

2628 Washington av., 10 rooms, all conven.; $75.

2923 Chestnut st., 11 rooms; $50.

1523 Franklin av., 10 rooms, desirable residence for physician.

2903 Dayton st., 9 rooms; all conveniences; $35.

3345 Morgan st., 10 rooms.

STORES AND FLATS.

2941 Gamble st., 6 rooms, bath, etc.; $25.

2609 Olive st., large store. 14

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. 31

DWELLINGS FOR RENT. 10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,

213 N. 8th St.

We solicit rent collections. No charge for advertising.

RESIDENCES.

5064 Wells av., new, 7 rooms and reception hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, every convenience..	$ 85 00
1433 N. 16th st., 6 rooms, in good repair	18 00
3128 Pine st., 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; all in perfect condition	60 00
1427½ N. 16th st., 6 rooms, in good repair	18 00
1431 N. 16th st., 6 rooms, good condition	18 00
1428 N. 16th st., 6 rooms	18 00
4966 Lotus av. (Euclid pl.), 7 rooms and reception hall, with all the latest improvements, Jan. 1, 1893	50 00
4147A Lee av., 4-room cottage	10 00
FLATS.	
3721 Page av., 5 nice rooms, 1st floor, in splendid condition; all conveniences	27 50
2700 Baldwin st., 4 rooms, 2d floor; newly repaired	16 00
Easton and Hamilton avs., 5 rooms, 2d floor, good repair	15 00
3843 Windsor pl., 6 rooms, 1st floor, all conveniences	32 50
ROOMS.	
2004 Walnut st., 2 rooms 2d floor	7 00
923 Collins st., 1 room, basement	3 00
25 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
78 N. 11th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	7 50
723 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2004 Walnut st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	6 00
923 Collins st., 2 rooms, rear, 1st floor	4 00
112 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	6 00
STORES.	
733 S. 7th st., store and room	12 00
1005 N. Vandeventer av., good store, 15x45; good location	25 00
1234 N. 3d st., large store	30 00
2700 Baldwin st., store and 3 rooms	25 00
710 and 712 S. 3d st., large 2-story brick building, fitted and arranged for cold storage business	100 00
1826 N. Broadway, large store and rooms above	35 00
1828 N. Broadway, small store	10 00
708 S. 2d st., large store, rooms above	20 00
705 S. Main st., 3-story building, suitable for warehouse purposes or wholesale business	......
N. e. cor. Hamilton and Easton avs., large store on corner	25 00
N. e. cor. Easton and Hamilton avs., large store next to corner	20 00
1448 N. Broadway, large store with 15 rooms; good repair; first-class location for saloon and boarding house	......
FOR LEASE.	
715 and 717 Lucas av., large 6-story building, has all the necessary appliances	6,500 00
203 N. 4th st., 3 upper floors; will put in good repair; well adapted for light manufacturing purposes; rent	100 00
N. 11th st., s. w. cor North Market st., large factory with engine and machinery complete; per year	1,000 00
1200 Franklin av., 4 stories and basement; elevator, electric light, steam heat, first-class business locality; per year	2,000 00

FOR RENT.

Chas. H. Gleason & Co.,

211 N. EIGHTH ST.

DWELLINGS.

$20 per month, 2714 Gamble st.; 6 rooms.
$70, Laclede av., n. s., between Newstead and Taylor; 11 rooms.
$37.50, 2707-9 Henrietta st.; 8 rooms; new and modern.
$30, 1108 Second Carondelet av., 8 rooms.
$30, 1639 to 1645 Ohio av.; 6 rooms; new and modern.
$33.33, 2700 Henrietta st., 8 rooms; new and modern.
$30, 2702-4-6 Henrietta st., 8 rooms; new and modern.
$30, 1625 Ohio av., 6 rooms; new.
$17.50, 3648 Cote Brilliante av., 5 rooms.

FLATS.

$35, 4157A Bell av., 8 rooms 2d floor.
$60 each, 616 and 618 N. Garrison av., 2d floor, 8 rooms each; steam heat.
$50, 622 N. Garrison av., 2d floor, 8 rooms; steam heat.
$55, 624A Garrison av., 2d floor, 8 rooms; steam heat.
$60, 626A Garrison av., 2d floor, 8 rooms; steam heat.
$55 each, 618 to 624 Garrison av., 5 rooms; steam heat.
$45 each, 2936-38-40 Lucas av., 1st floor, 5 rooms each; steam heat.
$45, 2938A Lucas av., 2d floor, 5 rooms; steam heat.
$50, 2940A Lucas av., 2d floor, 6 rooms; steam heat.
$35, 3013A Dickson st., 2d floor, 8 rooms; janitor.
$35, 3011A Dickson st., 2d floor, 8 rooms; janitor.
$40, 1522 Mississippi av., 1st floor, 6 rooms; new.
$40, 1522A Mississippi av., 2d floor, 6 rooms; new.
$38, 3031A Franklin av., 6 rooms, 2d floor.
$25, 2720 Morgan st., 5 rooms, 1st floor.
$28, 3842 Windsor pl., 5 rooms, 1st floor.
$23, 4056 Finney av., 5 rooms, 1st floor.
$14, 1120 N. Broadway, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
$14, 1118 N. Broadway, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
$18, 24 S. 17th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.
$40, 205 N. 8th st., 6 rooms, 2d and 3d floors.

OFFICES.

$125, 207 N. 8th st.
$6, 410 Market st., 1 room.
$6, [illegible] Market st., 1 room.
$[illegible] [illegible]05 Pine st.

STORES.

$1,000 per year, 412 and 414 S. 6th st., for light manufacturing.
$250 per month, hotel on 4th st., between Olive and Locust sts., 48 rooms.
[illegible] each, 310-12 N. 4th st., between Olive and Locust sts.
$150, 314 Chestnut st.
$20, 1114 to 1124 N. Broadway; each store.
$60, 1627 Ohio av., new store and 3 rooms above.
$65, 1524 Olive st.; rent after June 1, 1893, $75.
$25, 2003 Olive st.
$63, 614 N. 11th st. 14

PERCY & VALLAT,

Telephone 410.

115 N. 8th St.

DWELLINGS.

1523 Hickory st., 13 rooms, all improvements	$75 00
27 Laclede av., 8 rooms; laundry; hot water, furnace, etc.	[illegible]
[illegible]02 Park av., 6 rooms	20 00
[illegible]42 Olive, 10 rooms, all improvements	40 00
[illegible]10 Glasgow av., 6 rooms, all conveniences	25 00
[illegible]arge yard, etc.	25 00
[illegible] Grattan st., 6 rooms, all improvements	25 00
[illegible] Adams st., 6 rooms, all improvements	22 50
[illegible] Peck st., 5 rooms, all conveniences	18 00
[illegible]08 N. 11th, 6 rooms	15 00
[illegible] McRee av., 7 rooms, all improvements, new, cheap	
2922 N. Grand av., 3-room frame	12 00
FLATS AND ROOMS.	
2802 Scott av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
2706A Eads av., 5 rooms, 2d floor	13 00
2839 N. Grand av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
617 S. Jefferson av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	11 00
1702 Chouteau av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	14 00
2719 Dickson st., 5 rooms, 2d floor	25 00
[illegible] 4th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
2856 Scott av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
808 S. 4th st., 5 rooms, 3d floor, all improvements	18 00
N. w. cor. 6th and Market sts., 2d and 3d floors	50 00
512 Cass av., 8 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
2135 Gratiot st., 4 rooms	15 00
3136 Adams st., 4 rooms, 2d floor	16 00
2750 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, all improvements	26 00
1809 N. Jefferson av., 5 rooms, 1st floor	16 00
608 S. 4th st., 4 rooms, 2d floor	16 00
2656 Scott av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	11 00
1443 N. 16th st., 3 rooms, rear, 1st floor	7 00
2112 S. 22d st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 50
3652 Finney av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, all modern conveniences	30 00
STORES AND OFFICES.	
115 N. 8th st., 2 large office rooms, 2d floor	25 00
1611 Park av., store and cellar	20 00
3148 Chouteau av., bldg. for livery stable	30 00
3146 Chouteau av., store	25 00

FOR LEASE.

A PERPETUAL LEASE; rents $440 per year; ground rents $70 per year; price, $$1,800. W. H. McLaran, 722 Pine st. 10

FOR LEASE—30 acres farm or garden lands with new 4-room house and barn in St. Louis County, 2 miles west of city limits on Rock rd.; will give 1, 2 or 3 years lease to responsible party. Address B 244, this office. 10

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—To rent or lease improved acre property; state price and condition. Address A 242, this office. 80

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

A HOUSE for colored people, for $100 cash and $17 month; 5 room brick house, with hall, gas and bath; price $2,400. Add. O 242, this office. 7

GOOD investment property; always rented and a bargain; s. e. cor. Angelica and 11th st.; convenient to electric and cable cars.
H. W. BARKHOEFER,
7 Room 209 Globe-Democrat Building.

FOR SALE—2706 Madison st., 4-room house, 25x140. Inquire on premises. 7

FOR SALE—10-room brick house; lot 30 ft. 6 in. by 133 ft. 11 in.; $5,400. 405 S. 23d st. 7

FOR SALE—3907 Evans av., 6-room brick; gas, bath, etc.; can be bought on monthly payments. 7

FOR SALE—5106 Wells av., 6 rooms, bath and laundry; price $3,500. Inquire 2820 Sheridan av. 7

FOR SALE—Or Rent—6-room brick and stable, 1603 Mound st.; purchase price $1,200; a bargain. 7

FOR SALE—2 first deed of trust loans, 6 per cent, $3,200 and $700; property worth double. Add. C 251, this office. 7

FOR SALE—$2,800 will buy a new 2-story, 5-room brick dwelling, No. 7417 Pennsylvania av.; lot 30x138. HILL & HAMMEL,
7 6714 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$2,000 cash and $33 per month will buy a fine West End residence of 8 rooms, bath, hot and cold water and furnace. Ad. F 239, this office. 7

FOR SALE—At a bargain 970 ft. in the choice residence portion of East St. Louis, near Heim's Brewery and above high water mark of 1844. Add. H 240, this office. 7

FOR SALE—Monthly payments—4145 Sarpy av., new brick cottage of 5 rooms; lot 25x125 feet; $200 cash and $15 per month. Keys at
7 KEELEY & CO.'S, 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Monthly payments—2004 Hereford st., near Shaw av., new brick cottage of 5 rooms, lot 25x118 feet; terms, $200 cash; balance $12 per month. (7) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Monthly payments—4786 Hogan pl. or Cottage av., one block west of Marcus av., brand new 2-story pressed brick front house of six rooms, hall, bath, inside w. c., hot and cold water; lot 40x115 feet; terms, $300 cash; balance $20 per month.
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Corner business property, s. e. corner 3d and Plum sts.; lot 30x100; 3-story brick building front, 1-story frame in rear; price $6,000.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Those new one-story houses, 4 rooms complete, east side of Union av., bet. Easton and Cote Brilliante avs.; look at them; monthly payments. GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,
7 1107 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—1429 N. 23d st., 2-story brick house (flats), 7 rooms, laundry, cemented cellar, lot 24x127½; look at this; owner will show you through; price, $3,300. GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,
7 1107 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Monthly payments, house and lot, No. 5029 Shaw av., one block west of King's highway, brick cottage of 6 rooms; lot 27x170 feet; $300 cash, balance $20 per month.
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Monthly payments—4316 New Manchester rd., brick cottage, 5 rooms; lot 25x125 feet; $200 cash, balance $15 per month.
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—No. 758 Walton av., two-story brick, six rooms and bath; $2,900. We have also 3, 5, 6 and 7-room houses for sale; cash or monthly payments. Select a lot, we will buy it and build to suit you on same terms.
J. W. McINTYRE, 712 Chestnut st.
Office hours, 12:30 to 6 p. m. 7

3413 CHESTNUT ST.—7 rooms, stock brick, bath, reception hall, hard-wood mantels; lot 25x128½; for quick sale $5,500.
HOWARD GAMBRELL,
902, Chestnut st. 7

3925 CASTLEMAN AV.—Modern 9-room residence, reception hall, furnace, gas and electric fixtures, cabinet, mantels, etc.; lot 50x122, $7,500. Howard Gambrill, 902 Chestnut st. 7

3925 CASTLEMAN AV.—Modern 9 room residence, reception hall, furnace, gas and electric fixtures, cabinet mantels, etc; lot 50x122. $7,500. HOWARD GAMBRELL,
902 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—Howard st., 2313-15-17; $9,000; lot 50x130; nice 2-story brick flats; 6 flats and large brick stable in rear.
NAUGHTON & BERGFELD,
7 17 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—1916 Bacon st., $4,650; lot 25x120; 2-story 6-room stone front; all improvements; house newly papered and in first-class condition; a bargain for a quick sale.
NAUGHTON & BERGFELD,
7 17 N. 8th st.

1431 NEWSTEAD AV.—Lot 20x125; 1-story 6-room brick cottage; $2,500.
NAUGHTON & BERGFELD,
7 17 N. 8th st.

2526 WHITTIER ST.—1½-story 5-room frame; lot 25x141; $1,700.
NAUGHTON & BERGFELD,
7 17 N. 8th st.

3612 N. MARKET ST.—$6,000—Lot 50x125; 2-story 8-room brick, large rooms; very convenient; large stable.
NAUGHTON & BERGFELD,
7 17 N. 8th st.

2843 BENTON ST.—Lot 25x110; 6 rooms; 1½-story brick; $2,650.
NAUGHTON & BERGFELD,
7 17 N. 8th st.

4326 COTTAGE AV.—Lot 25x134; 1-story 5-room frame, in good condition; $1,700.
NAUGHTON & BERGFELD,
7 17 N. 8th st.

Price Reduced from $5500 to $5000

Renting for $600 per annum. 1915, 1915½, 1917, 1917½ Coleman st.; 4 3-room flats; every convenience; half block from Northern Central cars; two blocks from Grand av. cable; in good repair.
NAUGHTON & BERGFELD,
7 17 N. 8th st.

ROCK CHURCH PARISH—An 8-room Bargain.

7 STORM & FARISH.

CHOICE HOME PROPERTY

On one of the best streets on the south side; fine neighborhood and choice lot, 75x190 to 20 ft. alley; house in good condition, with all improvements and good, large brick stable; any one looking for a comfortable home, this is a bargain; terms to suit; for particulars apply to H. W. BARKHOEFER,
7 Room 209, Globe-Democrat Building.

2411 and 2413 Second Carondelet Av.,

Between Lami and Barton sts., two 2-story brick houses, each containing seven rooms, bath, large hall, garret, laundry and cellar, water, gas and sewer, street and alley made; lot 50x183½; $8,000.
7 CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

Splendid Location for Confectioner.

On Baker, southwest corner of Russell and Ohio avs.; lot 90x125 ft. CHAS. F. VOGEL,
7 716 Chestnut st.

DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

East of 12th and south of Morgan st.; lot 30 ft. front by 125 ft. to alley; will sell with improvements for $15,000. JOSEPH H. TIERNAN,
7 720 Chestnut st.

4151 OLIVE ST.

For sale—Being a two-story brick house of 8 rooms with hall and gas; lot 29⅛x150 feet to an alley.
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

3110 and 3112 Hickory st., 2 6-room brick houses in flats, renting for $469 per year; $3,500.
3427 La Salle st., new 6-room brick house; price, $2,500.
D. B. BRENNAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 816 Chestnut st.

CALL FOR PRICE LIST.

Choice Residence, Business, Investment and Unimproved Property for sale in all parts of the city. First Deeds of Trust for sale.
O. C. VOELCKER & CO.,
7 1025 Chestnut st.

4044 MORGAN ST.

For sale—Being a nice two-story stone-front house of 6 rooms, finished laundry, with hall, bath, hot water, gas; choice neighborhood.
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

St. Louis Av., No. 4332.

Frame dwelling, 1½ story, 4 rooms; lot 25x160, on the new electric car line; buy before the price advances, $1,700. You can buy on monthly payments.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 4th and Chestnut sts.

Garfield Av., No. 3632.

Six-room new brick, bath, gas, water, etc., stable; lot 25x120; price $3,250; special terms.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 4th and Chestnut sts.

N. 11th St., No. 2710.

Two story 6-room brick, water in house; lot 14x80; all improvements; very cheap; terms, $300 cash; balance monthly.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 4th and Chestnut sts.

$2,500.

$200 cash and balance monthly, 6-room brick dwelling, just completed; all conveniences; lot 25x130; west of Vandeventer; one block to electric car. CHAS. H. PECK, JR.,
Tel. 768. (7) 1002 Chestnut st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

PINE ST.

No. 1527 Pine st., fine stock brick store and flat, 8 rooms, 25x109; rents pay 7 per cent; price, $13,750.

ARCHIE F. HASKINS,

107 N. 8th st. 7

16TH AND MORGAN.

Fine 3-story brick, near corner, 20x108, rents $35; sell for $5,600 to realize quick; specially easy terms. ARCHIE F. HASKINS,
7 107 N. 8th st.

JEAN F. BAERVELDT,

Architect and builder, room 54, Emilie Building, 904 Olive st.; houses built and sold on time payments; office hours from 12 to 2. 7

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTILLERS, ATTENTION!

I have for sale in the southern part of the city a splendid piece of manufacturing property; also, well adapted for distillery; lot 120x140 ft.; large 4-story brick building, substantially built; warehouses, storage-rooms, elevator, boiler and engine-house, with boilers, engine and machinery, etc.; brick stable and large wagon-shed; street, alley and sewer made; property is located one block from switch on St. L., I. M. & S. R. R.; will be sold at a great sacrifice to close an estate. For further information apply to (7) CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

NICE BRICK COTTAGE

For Sale—Being No. 3439 Indiana av., bet. Cherokee and Potomac, contains 5 large rooms, water in kitchen; lot 25x125 feet to alley, sewered and paved.
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

A MODERN HOME.

2624 St. Vincent av., between Jefferson and Ohio avs., a 2-story and mansard brick residence containing 8 rooms, bath-room, closets, hot and cold water, finished laundry, furnace, and has all modern conveniences; lot 25x124 feet. If you are looking for a nice home do not fail to see this, as it will surely suit you. House open for inspection every day.
7 CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

Attention!

Put your real estate in our hands. We are workers. Have now outside capital seeking safe investment.

GEORGE C. ARBUCKLE & CO.,

7 813 Wainwright Building.

A COMPTON HILL RESIDENCE.

1902 Louisiana av., between Geyer and Russell avs., a 2-story and mansard brick residence (stock-brick front) containing 8 rooms, bath, halls, laundry, cellar and attic, with lot 40x131 feet; splendid residence property; will trade equity for vacant lots in Southern part of city; $6,500.
7 CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Magnificent 3-story brick building with cellar under entire house, located at northwest corner Broadway and Mullanphy street; has a frontage of 60 ft. by a depth of 135 ft., with 20 ft. vacant ground adjoining; has steam power and platform elevator, suitable for manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to
SCHWARTZ BROS. COMMISSION CO.,
7 Room 205, Chamber of Commerce.

$4,400

WILL BUY

3210 Harper st., if taken before April 1; an elegantly finished dwelling, 7 rooms and reception hall, bath, etc., finished laundry, furnace flues to each room; lot 30 feet front; this property is accessible by 6 electric and 1 cable road; terms to suit purchasers. CHAS. H. PECK, JR.,
Tel. 768. (7) 1002 Chestnut st.

North Market, Nos. 2308-10-12

Two-story brick containing 3 flats of 3 rooms each and large store 45x80; also a 1 and 2-story brick in rear and 2-story brick stable; lot 53x165; rent, $80; price, $8,000; bargain; exceptional easy terms. See
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 Fourth and Chestnut.

Bacon St., No. 2431.

Six-room brick, all improvements, modern; lot 25x120; price $4,000; exceptional easy terms.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 Fourth and Chestnut.

Ridge Av., No. 5123.

Six-room new brick dwelling, modern; lot 30x180; price $3,950; equity $1,550.

Cottage Av., No. 3957.

Two-story new brick of 5 rooms, modern, about ready for occupancy; lot 25x120; a real bargain; price $2,850.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 Fourth and Chestnut.

5035 MINERVA AV.,

A 2-story brick house of 6 rooms, finished basement, fire-places, reception hall, bath, gas, water, sewer; lot, 30x125. Price, $4,800.

J. T. DONOVAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
513 N. 6th St.

1415 GOODFELLOW AV.,

A new 2-story brick house of 7 rooms, hall, porch, slate roof; lot 25x139. Price $3,750.
J. T. Donovan Real Estate Co.,
513 N. 6th St.

Investments and Homes.

Franklin av	$50,000
Franklin av	15,000
Franklin av	12,000
Cass av	30,000
Maffit av	4,500
Euclid av	4,600
Spring av	2,200
Ella av	1,200
Minerva av	1,400
Etzel av	2,500

We can sell you a home at any price and on any terms. McKEE-HARTNAGEL R. E. CO.,
Phone 865. (7) 1134 Chestnut st.

SELECT FLATS.

For Sale—2117 Oregon av., new detached 2-story pressed-brick front house with slate roof, with 5 rooms on 1st floor and 8 rooms on 2d and 3d floors; 2 bath rooms, 2 water closets, etc.; lot 25x125 feet.
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

CHESTNUT ST.

Nos. 1522-4, in the great speculative district, 50x73. For price see HAYDEL & SON,
7 109 N. 7th st.

SEE THIS NEAT HOME!

5056 Wells av., 6-room brick; convenient to Washington av. and Easton av. cars; lot 30x140; the price is low and a bargain; $3,500.
CHAS H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 211 N. 8th st.

3211 Harper St.

Modern 7-room and attic Queen Anne house; lot 30x117.6 ft.; must be sold at once. Apply to owner on premises or to

W. B. THORNHILL,
7 1006 Chestnut st.

Delmar Av. Residence.

For $9,000 a prompt buyer can get the substantial, well built 10-room residence No. 3927 Delmar av.; lot 35x145. Bargain. PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

NICE FLATS.

For Sale—Being house and lot, No. 1751 Mississippi av., brand-new 2-story pressed brick front house of 9 rooms, in flats, 2 baths and 2 water-closets; lot 25x100 feet; rents for $600 per annum.
7 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

No. 1124 Bayard av., 7 rooms, bath; lot 30x180 ft.; a bargain; on easy payments.
No. 4800 Hammett pl., new 9 rooms, Queen Anne style, modern house; lot 35x196 ft.; very cheap; terms to suit.
No. 4352 Finney av., handsome flat finished in hardwood, modern conveniences on both floors; lot 27x133 to Fairfax av; renting for $50 per month; a bargain; must be sold. 7

OLIVE STREET CORNER.

7 STORM & FARISH.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

ELEGANT HOME.

No. 5307 Bartmer av., Chamberlain Park

Has 9 rooms, reception hall, bath room, laundry, city water, sewer, fine large cistern, granitoid cellar, fine furnace, stable and carriage house, granitoid walks, electric light, gas throughout the house and cellar, with all the carpets, portieres, window shades, gas and electric light fixtures, screens complete for doors and windows, newly papered and painted throughout, convenient to Washington av. and Suburban electric cars, neighborhood and neighbors first-class, location one of the prettiest in this city, schools and churches close by. For price, etc., apply H. W. BARKHOEFER,
Room 209 Globe-Democrat Building.
E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
Turner Building. 7

FOR SALE.

Three elegant modern dwellings, 560 feet west of King's highway, on south side of Morgan st., containing 8 large rooms and reception hall, bath and laundry; lot 34x170 ft.; price $7,000. Apply to

JOS. X. MURPHY & BRO.,
7 821 Chestnut st.

SPRING BARGAINS.

Nos. 3333, 3335, 3347 and 3349 Arlington av., 3-room cottages, lot 25x180 each; price $1,100.
No. 5737 Garfield av., 4-room brick, lot 35x170; price $2,000.
No. 916 Hodiamont av., 6-room and bath, all conveniences, lot 37x168; price $3,250.
For sale on easy terms. Apply to T. F. Baerveldt, room 54, Emilie building, 904 Olive st. Office hours from 12 to 2. 7

4428 WEST BELLE PLACE.

For sale—A strictly modern 8-room house, solid oak reception hall, finished in hard wood; lot 30x135; Price, $9,500; a big bargain. Open to-day from 2 to 5 p. m. JOS. H. BARR, 520 Olive st.

ONLY $3,400.

5369 Easton av., new 2 story brick house, arranged in flats of 4 rooms and finished basement on first floor, 4 rooms and large porch on second floor, cabinet mantels, marble steps, etc. Terms to suit.
J. CAVANAUGH & BRO.,
7 905 Chestnut st.

SIMPLY BEAUTIFUL.

3808 Olive st., elegant 3-story rock front house arranged in flats of six rooms on first and second floors, 3 rooms on third floor; beautiful white and gold cabinet mantels, wide halls, lovely front porch and balcony, porcelain bath tubs, separate furnaces and laundries, electric lights and bells, speaking-tubes, marble steps; lot 30x155; price, $9,500, terms to suit. Please call at office for card of admission. J. CAVANAUGH & BRO.,
7 905 Chestnut st.

$7500

Is the price of that elegant 9-room dwelling, No. 4000 Cook av. Has reception, natural wood finish; cemented cellar; sanitary plumbing, and is wired for electricity. Is on lot 33x140, and will be finished in a few days. See it and then see
7 MALCOLM MACBETH, Agent, 106 N. 8th st.

CHOICE NEW FLATS.

For Sale—Houses Nos. 2822 and 2824 Park av., being two new two-story pressed-brick front houses of 8 rooms each, in flats of 4 rooms, with bath and w. c. in each flat; finished laundry; lot 38⅛x125 ft. to alley. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 7

SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO'S.

"SUNDAY OFFERINGS"

Our extraordinary list of sales since Jan. 1, amounting to over $800,000, is the strongest kind of evidence that we offer the most desirable property and the best bargains of any agency in St. Louis. We submit a few of our special "good things" to-day and invite buyers to call at our office for further particulars. 7

WASHINGTON AV.

$13,000 will buy one of the most elegant reception hall dwellings on Washington av., near Newstead av.; house contains 10 rooms, handsomely decorated throughout, and every convenience to be found in a modern first-class house. If interested, call and see us. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 701 Chestnut st.

"DOWN-TOWN REALTY."

$350 per foot will buy 46 feet of ground, with improvements, rented at $72 per month, on 11th st., bet. Lucas av. and Morgan st., corner of alley; purchaser can make $5,000 on this purchase within one year or less. If you are speculatively inclined, see us to-morrow morning. This will go quick. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 701 Chestnut st.

A FINE CORNER.

We have for sale the southwest corner of 23d and Morgan sts., 85x144. Present improvements will net purchaser 6 per cent on the investment. This will make a valuable site for a manufacturing building and enhance largely in value. For particulars call on SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 701 Chestnut st.

$800 PER FOOT.

Franklin av. is the coming leading retail business thoroughfare, and its junction with 12th st. is bound to be most valuable for large retail concerns. We have 52 feet of ground adjoining the northeast corner of High (12th) st., which we will sell at $800 per foot; purchaser can make $200 per foot on this within 90 days; very little of this class of property can be bought at any price.
7 SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., 701 Chestnut st.

$30,000 WILL BUY

A splendid corner 80x150; improved with a block of stores and flats, all new and bringing a rental of $3,300 per year; will absolutely net 9 per cent on the investment. If interested, see us about it.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 701 Chestnut st.

FRANKLIN AV.

$15,000 will buy the property Nos. 1412 and 1414 Franklin av.; lot 30x145, improved with two stores and flats; we will guarantee purchaser 6 per cent net on present improvements, and by expending $2,500 in building tenements on the rear of lot we can make this a 10 per cent investment. This is a "special bargain," as the ground alone is worth the price named. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 701 Chestnut st.

$9500 WILL BUY

A splendid corner, lot 26x155, east of Jefferson av.; now rented for $900, and rentals can easily be increased by a few alterations. Call and see us for particulars. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 701 Chestnut st.

$250 PER FOOT

Will buy 90x132 feet of ground on the east side of 11th st., between Franklin av. and Wash st.; present improvements bring $1,800 per year; this would make a splendid manufacturing site, or will be suitable for a good business block in the near future; there are very few parcels of this size located so centrally which can be bought under $500 per foot, and buyer can double his money on this purchase within a short time. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 701 Chestnut st.

FRANKLIN AV.

$15,000 will buy the very attractive investment property, No. 2208 Franklin av.; rented at over 7 per cent net; improvements are new and substantial; nothing nicer on the street.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 701 Chestnut st.

$12,000 Will Buy

A block of desirable new flats on south Jefferson av.; rented at $1,500 per year; only $5,000 cash required, and this property will net purchaser 20 per cent on the equity. For particulars call on
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 701 Chestnut st.

$13,500 Will Buy

4418 WASHINGTON AV.

New 10-room house, very modern, with stable; lot 35x244; terms to suit.
R. PARK VON WEDELSTAEDT,
Exclusive agent. (7) 214 Wainwright Bldg.

$14,500 Will Buy

4429 WASHINGTON AV.

An artistic 10-room stone house, bath, laundry, furnace, gas and electric light; built by the owner for a home and a decided bargain; lot 50x150; terms to suit. R. PARK VON WEDELSTAEDT,
Exclusive agent. (7) 214 Wainwright Bldg.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 1430 Papin st., 10 rooms; $3,000.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE--Business Property.

2604 and 2606 Franklin av., stores and rooms above, and three houses on alley.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

NICE HOMES.

In Cabanne pl., Chamberlain Park, Clemens pl. and vicinity I have some beautiful places; handsome grounds, modern architecture, everything desirable; prices $10,000 to $22,000; also a number of nice places from $6,000 to $8,000. Take Washington av. or Suburban electric cars; look around, call and see me for full information.
7 F. S. PARKER, 816 Olive st., room 420.

CABANNE

And vicinity. I have some beautiful residences for sale; all modern improvements. Prices from $4,700 to $22,000. Take Washington av., St. Louis & Suburban electric cars; look around and call on me for full information; also lots $25 to $100 per foot.
7 F. S. PARKER, 816 Olive st., room 420.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT,

816 S. 8th st., 10 rooms; $4,000.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 S. 8th st.

FOR SALE—$6,000.

1221 and 1223 Sarah st., two 2-story 6-room detached dwellings; every convenience; lot 50-feet front; cable and electric cars two blocks.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING DISTRICT.

Lucas pl., near 22d st.; lot 69x155 to St. Charles st., with improvements; the property is continually advancing; now is the time to buy.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE--$4,800.

4570 Richmond pl.; six-room, reception hall dwelling; every convenience; hardwood finish; lot 25x150. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.
107 N. 8th st.

$5,300

Will buy a good two-story brick house with eight rooms, reception hall, hot and cold water, furnace, cistern and stable; lot 40x165; near Easton av.

MUELLER & FARIBAULT,

7 919 Chestnut St.

$5,900

Will buy a good two-story stock-brick house with seven rooms; reception hall and all modern improvements; slate roof; lot 30x160; house built for a home and not to sell, but owner cannot hold it; a bargain for some one; convenient to two electric roads in the West End.

MUELLER & FARIBAULT,

7 919 Chestnut St.

5326 VERNON AV.

A new 3-story press brick, slate-roof house of 10 large rooms, large reception hall, front verandah, cemented cellar, furnace, all conveniences; lot 60x126; price, $8,500.

J. T. DONOVAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 513 N. Sixth st.

CATES AV. CLEMENS PL.

5652 Cates av.
A handsome 3-story press-brick and slate-roof house of 9 rooms, reception hall; hardwood finish; all conveniences; lot 60x185; price, $7,500.

5634 Cates av.
A fine 3-story press-brick slate-roof house of 9 rooms, broad veranda, reception hall; hardwood finish; all conveniences; lot 60x185; price, $7,500.

5720 Cates av.
A good 2-story slate-roof house of 7 rooms, reception hall, laundry, cellar, electric lights and bells, water, sewer, etc.; lot 60x185; price, $6,500.

5572 Cates av.
A 2-story Queen Anne house of 6 rooms and reception hall; hardwood finish; complete in every way; lot 60x185; price, $5,500.

J. T. DONOVAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 513 N. 6th st.

FOR SALE!

100x157 feet of ground, n. s. Cates av., 300 feet east of Hamilton; high ground; will be sold cheap.
218x125 feet ground, e. s. Bayard av., near Page, at a low figure if sold soon.
218x125 feet ground, corner lot and good manufacturing property; within three blocks of North End depots; street, alley, sewer, water, etc., all in. Will make a specially low figure upon this property for a quick sale.
50x185 feet, n. s. Clemens av., west of Hamilton; granitoid sidewalk, high ground, well located. sell at a reasonable figure.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

2709 Glasgow av.—Good 7-room brick house, hall gas, water, bath, etc.; good stable for four or five horses; easy terms. Property in first-class condition. Price, $5,500.
2631 Rutger st.—Lot 28x135. Good 6-room house, water, gas, etc., and all improvements made; in good condition. Price, $2,900.
We have some good improved as well as vacant property to exchange. Call and see us.

ROBINSON & BANISTER,

813 1-2 Chestnut St.

BEFORE YOU BUY A HOME

Look at those nice houses now in course of erection on the west side of Nebraska av., between Miami and Potomac streets.

Nine (9) new 2-story brick residences (stock-brick front, with marble window sills), each house containing six large rooms and cellar, conveniently arranged for one or two families; are substantially built, having thirteen (13) inch walls all around from cellar to roof, hydrant, electric light, gas and electric bells on each floor, closets, sliding doors and four fine slate mantels in each house, large porch in rear and a nice porch over the side entrance, separate shed and closet for each family.

These houses are being built to sell, and if you contemplate purchasing a home, it will be to your interest to go out and examine these houses, as they are in course of construction and they will bear the closest inspection. Parties wishing to purchase can have any changes made in the interior that they may desire before buildings are completed.

Price of house, with lot, 25x125 feet, $3,300.
Price of house, with lot, 50x125 feet, $4,050.

Which includes the entire cost of constructing the street, grading, macadamizing, Telford paving, six-inch curbing, guttering and granitoid sidewalks.

Can be purchased on monthly payments by joining a building association.

If you have any vacant property situated in the southern part of the city that you do not intend to improve, we will take 25, 50 or 100 feet, if desirable, in trade, as part payment for any of the above described houses.

Further particulars can be had by calling on
CHAS. F. VOGEL,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
7 716 Chestnut st.

CHOICE LIST OF BARGAINS.

1128 N. 23d st., 5 rooms; 28x51	$ 1,400
1114 N. 24th st., 3 rooms	1,000
1008 Papin st., 6 rooms; 22x60	2,000
1105 Armstrong av., 6 rooms; 25x100	2,500
2308 Papin st., 6 rooms; 25x131	2,500
2753 Bacon st., 6 rooms; 46x42	3,100
2700 and 2702 Clark av., 2 6-room houses	4,000
4287 Finney av., 6 rooms; 25x140	5,000
2818 Gamble st., 10 rooms; 25x118.3	6,000
Gamble near Garrison, double house, 10 rooms; large lot 50x118.3	7,500
208 S. 6th st., 10 rooms; 23x135	12,000
4285 Finney av., new flats; 25x146	6,300
3063 and 3065 Thomas st., on cor.; two choice dwellings; 6 rooms each, 35x118.3	8,500
Bell av. near King's highway, 8 rooms; 50x162	7,500
Laclede av., cor. of Channing av., covered with improvements; lot 32x120	12,500
Maryland av. near Euclid, choice residence of 9 rooms; lot 50x213	11,500
210 and 212 S. 6th st.; 45x135	25,000
804 Chestnut st.; lot 20x90	25,000
617 Chestnut st.; 21.3x115	37,500
LOTS.	
100 ft. cor. Laclede and Newstead	$100
50 ft. Pine near Boyle av.	85
400 ft. Barnes av. near King's highway	60
500 ft. Forest Park Boulevard $75 to $100 per foot	
200 ft. Lindell av. near Vandeventer av.	120
300 ft. Laclede av. near King's highway	80
300 ft. Etzel av. or Emmett av.	30

LEON L. HULL & CO.,
7 804 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—$2,000.

Market st.; near Jefferson av., 2-story, 6-room brick dwelling; lot 12.6x80 to alley; near business center; always rented.
7 JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

FOR SALE—EASTON AV.

3615-17-19, west of Grand, 50-foot lot; two three-story brick buildings in front of lot; also, three two-story, 3-room flats in rear, fronting 58 feet on Cozzens av.; rental for all, $215; price, $29,000.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

Look at These Houses To-Day.

Nos. 4471-75-79 and 83 Laclede av., elegant newly built 11-room residences, with the very latest improvements, including bath, gas, electric wires and 5 fireplaces to each house; street improvements complete; large lawn in front of house, granitoid walks etc.; the Laclede av. cars will shortly turn north, 13th st. to Olive, and eastwardly to 4th st., landing passengers at 4th and Olive sts. making these houses very desirable. Apply at once for terms, etc.

Chas. H. Gleason & Co.,

7 211 N. Eighth st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. 10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

ELEGANT building lot; 100x123; n. e. cor. Russell av. and Cabanne. H. W. BARKHOFFER,
8 Room 209 Globe-Democrat Building.

FOR SALE—Lot 50x185 n. s. Von Versen av., bet. Hamilton and Goodfellow. Address L 248, this office. 8

FOR SALE—Lot No. 4, 50x156 ft., on Warner av., Forest Park Heights; choicely located; will accept $7 per foot for immediate purchase. Address Real Estate, Box A W, city. 8

FOR SALE—160x125, n. w. cor. of Tower Grove and Swan av., good lot for building; make good terms or will trade for improved property.
GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,
8 1107 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—Broadway near Washington av., 36 ft. front. For prices and terms apply to
S. W. GETTEMEIER & CO.,
(Late of Cohick, Gettemeier & Harney),
8 Real Estate, Farms, 517½ Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—The northwest corner of Mills and Jefferson av., 160x118, the best corner in the city for stores and flats; a splendid location for a manufacturing site, being close to new Washington av. depot. RUTTER & BRAUCKMAN,
8 1004 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—$6 per front foot—At terminus of South St. Louis Electric Railway, one block east of Klausman's Garden; nice level ground; owner is a non-resident and wishes to dispose of his 25 lots inside of 10 days; call and see us. HILL & HAMMEL,
8 6714 S. Broadway.

Chamberlain Park, 50 feet north side of Bartmer and east of Clara av.; for a quick sale, $50; here is a dandy snap. Address C 242, this office. 8

$1,620 WILL BUY best vacant lot 27x124; No. 4525, on Easton av.; 300 feet west from Taylor. THOMAS BETTS, 421 Chestnut. 8

TWO LOTS FOR STABLES.

For Sale—One lot corner two alleys, between Easton, Stoddard, Leffingwell and Glasgow, being 17½x40 ft.; the other lot is 109x37½ ft., in two alleys, between Clark and Walnut, Leffingwell and Summit; 3 alleys around this lot.
8 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

OLIVE STREET CORNER.

8 STORM & FARISH.

FOR SALE.

85 acres on Page av. near Hanley road.
JAMES W. DARST,
8 214 Wainwright Building.

Bargains in Lots.

$6.00—Per foot buys 50x180, w. s. of Semple, near St. Louis av.
$6.00—50x180, e. s. Florence, near St. Louis av.
$7.00—85x180, w. s. Semple, near St. Louis av.
$12.00—100x217, e. s. Arlington, near St. Louis av.
$12.00—85x180, e. s. Florence, near St. Louis av.
$13.00—250x125, n. s. Humphrey, east of Bent.
$14.00—85x125, n. e. cor. Humphrey and Bent.
$15.00—79x120, s. w. cor. San Francisco and Sophia.
$16.00—125x120, s. s. Theodosia, east of Goodfellow.
$16.00—565x120, s. s. Cote Brilliante, east of Goodfellow.
$18.00—25x140, n. s. Kennerly, west of Taylor.
$18.00—50x125, w. s. Temple pl., bet. Ridge and Wells.
$20.00—200x180, e. s. Semple, near Easton.
$20.00—100x120, n. w. cor. Hodiamont and Minerva.
$37.00—35x198, n. s. Ridge av., near Academy.
$45.00—50x120, s. s. Park av., near Louisiana.
$50.00—50x195, n. s. Easton, near Marcus.
$55.00—36x153, n. s. Page, near Pendleton.
$55.00—44x153, s. w. cor. Evans and Pendleton.
RUTTER & BRAUCKMAN,
8 No. 1004 Chestnut st.

MONEY MADE

By buying lots in Cabanne pl., Chamberlain Park, Clemens pl. and vicinity; values increasing; buy now and make the profit.
8 F. S. PARKER, 816 Olive st., room 420.

For Sale—Big Bargain.

$6 PER FOOT.

150x140 on s. e. corner Grand and Koeln avs., nice, level ground; 4 blocks from new electric.
HILL & HAMMEL,
8 6714 S. Broadway.

CLEMENS "SNAP."

S. e. cor. Clemens and Goodfellow, 71x185; all improvements, $42.50 per foot; bottom price for a quick buyer; cheapest corner in Clemens pl.; $5 a foot profit in it this spring. F. S. PARKER,
8 816 Olive, Room 420.

SPECULATORS SEE

Where others are blind. They know the enhancement of values that follows rapid transit railway extension. The new Grand av. railroad and the Compton Heights railroad are bound to redeem the Compton Hill district and send up values 50 per cent or more in the next 12 months. Look at this: 275x127 on w. s. Compton av., cor. Powhattan; also 275x127 on e. s. Virginia av., cor Powhattan; will sell the two parcels separate or together; Compton Heights railroad will pass one block from this property.
8 HAYDEL & SON, 109 N. 7th st.

T. P. BELL & BRO.,
PHONE 3998. 104 N. TENTH ST.

DWELLINGS.

4519 Page av., 8 rooms	$42 00
2417 N. Taylor av., 7 rooms	30 00
6120 Elizabeth av., 8 rooms, Clifton Heights	30 00
1023 Clark av., 7 rooms	29 00
8559 Mora lane, 8 rooms, Inglesyde	27 50
2421 N. Taylor av., 7 rooms	25 00
4226A St. Ferdinand, 7 rooms	20 00
FLATS.	
2624 Wash st., 6 rooms, 1st floor	18 00
4138 Olive st., 4 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
ROOMS.	
1021 Clark av., 2 rooms, 1st floor	7 00

MANUFACTURING SITES.

For Sale—The northwest corner of Jefferson av. for mills; lot 160x118 to an alley.
West side of 8th st., between Mullanphy and Howard; lot 182x125 to 50-foot alley.
RUTTER & BRAUCKMAN,
8 1004 Chestnut st.

McPHERSON AV., West of Euclid.

The cheapest lot in the West End. Somebody can secure a bargain here, as the owner needs his money.
E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
8 304 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

About 1,700 feet of choice ground on

MAGNOLIA AVENUE,

Between Tower Grove av. and King's highway, abutting

Tower Grove Park.

For Price, Terms, Etc., Apply to

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
304 N. Eighth St. 8

BUILDERS! SPECULATORS!

We Will Sell

N. E. Cor. Morgan and Taylor Av.

451¼x110¼. For price and terms see
NAUGHTON & BERGFELD,
8 17 N. 8th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. 10c per Line.

READ OUR GUARANTEE.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CORNER IN CHAMBERLAIN PARK

(UNIMPROVED.)

N. e. cor. of Maple and Florence avs.; highest and most sightly. The price at which it can be purchased is far below what it will bring the coming spring. Here is a chance for a quick turn.
E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
8 304 N. 8th st.

LINDELL AV. RESIDENCE LOT.

100x213 feet, between Cabanne and Vandeventer; no better lot on the avenue; reasonable in price and exceedingly easy terms.

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.
8 304 N. 8th St.

Fancy Corners!!

Are getting scarce but this one corner, 10th and Morgan, 56x105 to alley, is a bargain. The shrewd investor will look into this.

GEORGE C. ARBUCKLE & CO.,

8 813 Wainwright Building.

ADAM BOECK & CO.

Wish to announce that they have moved into their new office in the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE BUILDING, No. 622 CHESTNUT ST., where they will continue, as they have for the last 27 years, to attend to the making of money for their patrons and friends in the purchase and sale of real estate and the care and management of estates.

They have for sale some of the finest lots on
Lindell av.
Forest Park boulevard.
Laclede av.
Pine st.
McPherson av.
Taylor av.
Lots in "Compton Heights."
Also acre property.

They have money to loan in large or small amounts on city real estate security. ADAM BOECK & CO.,
8 622 Chestnut st.

THE HANDSOMEST RESIDENCE

In Chamberlain Park on the Most Beautiful Lot.

N. W. Corner Bartmer and Florence.

We can sell this on remarkably easy terms, or will exchange in part for other property. A RARE CHANCE FOR A HOME.

For price; terms and full particulars, or for cards of admission, apply at the office of

E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.

304 N. EIGHTH ST.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE IN PARTITION.

Saturday, March 18, 1893, at noon, at east front door of Court-house, the northeast corner of 12th and Washington av., being 55 ft. on Washington av. by depth of 137 ft. to Lucas av. One-third cash, balance in equal payments in one and two years with 6 per cent interest, or all cash, at purchaser's option. VALLE REYBURN, Commissioner,
7 509 Olive st.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE IN PARTITION.

A fine row of six two-story brick dwellings, situate on the west line of 14th st., being the southwest corner of Mullanphy st., Nos. 1535-37-39-41-43-45 N. 14th st., with a lot of ground having a front of 150 ft. by 127 ft. in depth to alley, in city block 598.

A row of four two-story brick dwellings, situate on the south line of Clinton street, bet. 12th and 13th sts., being Nos. 1214-16-18-20 Clinton st., with a lot of ground having a front of 80 ft. on Clinton st. by a depth of 51 ft., city block 641. The above is first-class tenement and renting property.

Also a lot fronting 25 ft. of the south line of Palm st. by 151 ft. in depth, city block 2376.

Will be sold at the east front door of the Court-house, city of St. Louis, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

Sale subject to the approval of the Circuit Court. Sign board on properties.
One-third cash, one-third in one year, one-third in two years.

C. C. CRONE,
Special Commissioner,
LUBKE & MUENCH, 3602 N. Broadway,
Attorneys.

Special Commissioner's Sale

IN PARTITION.

A fine Farm of 75 arpens, with improvements, situate on the east and west sides of Columbia Bottom road, north of and near the Chain of Rocks, will be sold on

Monday, the 20th Day of March, 1893,

At the front door of the Court-house at Clayton, St. Louis County.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with 6 per cent interest, secured by deed of trust on the property sold. Sale subject to approval of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis.

C. C. CRONE,
Special Commissioner, 3602 N. Broadway.
LUBKE & MUENCH, Attorneys.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A farm of 110 acres in Jefferson County, with house and stable; half of it timber; a good, never failing spring near the house; suitable for dairy or poultry. 2115 Morgan st. 79

FOR SALE—To speculator, farm with splendid wheat and hunting grounds, with fish lakes, suitable for sporting clubs. Inquire at 1447 N. 15th st. 79

FOR SALE—A fine stock farm 7 miles north of Peirce City, Mo., consisting of 360 acres; 270 acres fenced, mostly wire; 200 acres are very fertile and under fine state of cultivation, 160 acres of which is creek bottom, 40 acres upland, half timber and blue grass pasture, 30 acres timber hog pasture, 90 acres upland covered with young timber, mostly red oak, lying on north side of farm, residence buildings, 2-story frame, 10 rooms, barn, frame, 40x60, 14 ft. to eaves; store and post-office, house 1 story, 18x30 with side room 10 ft.; blacksmith and wood work shop and other buildings, 1 spring of living water except in very dry seasons, 3 good wells; 1 cistern, 1 tank, 100 acres in wheat; possession given at once; title good. Write for particulars to John Paxton, Peirce City, Lawrence County, Mo. 79

1214 OLIVE ST.

For Lease—Four-story building, with large store on first floor and 16 rooms on 2d, 3d and 4th floors.
10 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S auction sale of fine residence, Saturday, March 25, 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the premises, 3638 Finney av., stone front, 10 rooms, all conveniences, good order. For particulars inquire of Chas. L. Moss, Attorney, Roe Building.

A Want Advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH has proved the turning point in many a man's life—leading to comfort and happiness, when rightly improved. Try it and be convinced.

A ROMANTIC COUPLE MISSING.

Herbert Reeves of the New York Bar Elopes With His Typewriter's Sister.

NEW YORK, March 4.—And so they may be married—not before a throng of admiring relatives and friends, and not with the usual little announcement in the daily papers, but still married. And the girl who was known in the social and Sunday-school circles of Blythebourne and West Brooklyn, and in the typewriter corps of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. as Miss Jennie McCall will be addressed as Mrs. Herbert Reeves.

No one knows just why Herbert and Jennie ran away on Thursday night to be married. Their parents had known and smiled upon their affection for four months. Their friends in the Sunday-school of the Edgewood Reformed Church in Blythebourne knew that they were "keeping company," and it was just as well known in the big building, No. 55 Liberty street, where both were employed. There had been not a straw thrown in the way of their ultimate happiness. The bride is the daughter of James McCall, a produce merchant at No. 362 Greenwich street, and was a "searcher" in the Title Guarantee and Trust offices, where she had been employed for about six months. She lived with her parents in West Brooklyn, which is the hamlet adjoining Blythebourne, where her husband's parents reside. She is short, slender, bright and pretty, and was a prominent figure at all the sociables in her neighborhood. The groom is a new member of the New York bar and studied in the office of his brother, Alfred G. Reeves, who is a professor in the New York Law School, and practices in the firm of Reeves & Todd. The young bridegroom is thin and studious looking and has the reputation of being an unusually steady young man. The young people met continually at their homes, in church and Sunday-school, on the trains morning and evening and in the building at No. 55 Liberty street, in which they are separated by but two floors.

The bride's sister, Miss Florence McCall, was a type writer in Prof. Reeves' office, and this afforded opportunities for several claspings of the hand and lingering glances every day.

A sister of Mrs. McCall, who lives on the West Side in this city, invited her two nieces to dine at her house on Wednesday night and empowered them to bring Mr. Reeves and another young man with them. Mr. Reeves escorted both girls to the "L" that evening and left Miss Florence at Chambers street to wait for her friend, while he and his fiance continued up town.

When Miss Florence and her attendant reached the house she found her aunt in tears, and was told that Herbert and Jennie had just left the house with the avowed intention of finding a minister and getting married. That disposed of the dinner at once, for Miss Florence began to cry, too, and went home to her mother. Miss Jennie did not return home, nor did Herbert, nor did either of them send any word as to their whereabouts. Jennie did not appear at her desk in the office of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. yesterday. Herbert went to his office, but only staid a few moments. He was very nervous and said nothing about being married. Mrs. McCall went to the trust company yesterday morning to see if any news had come from her romantic daughter and cried bitterly when she found none. There is no question that there will be a "bless you, my children," from both sets of relatives as soon as the young people come home.

WELCOMING THE NEW YORK.

Southampton Puts on Holiday Attire on the Arrival of the Steamer.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 4.—Southampton made holiday to-day. The occasion was the arrival of the New York and the consequent raising of the port to a higher point of maritime importance. Public thoroughfares, public buildings, commercial houses and shipping were all decorated and the streets wese crowded with holiday seekers. Immediately the vessel was signaled at Hurst Castle, the American flag was hoisted over Bargate and the municipal offices. Peals of welcome were rung out from bells of various churches, and a salute was fired from the platform battery.

Whilst all this was taking place the Mayor and Corporation, accompanied by the Harbor Board and their officials, the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, the borough magistrates, the consuls and vice-consuls at this port, representatives of the press and others, headed by the artillery and volunteer bands, proceeded to the docks in civic state and there boarded a specially chartered steamer and went down the river to meet the New York to sail with her into port. The docks were thrown open to the public and as the New York at about 8 o'clock in the evening was brought up to her berth in the Empress dock, she was loudly cheered by large crowds of spectators, while rockets shot up into the air and fire-works illumined the scene. The dock offices have been placed at the disposal of the steamship company pending the completion of the new offices. There will be a subscription banquet Monday in honor of the New York's arrival. Among the guests invited are the American line directors and their local manager, the captain and officers of the New York, the directors and officials of the railway and dock companies, Minister Lincoln and members of the American legation, Consul-General New, the chairman and deputy chairman of each ocean shipping company using the port, and the chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Co. During her stay in port the New York will be thrown open to the public at a charge of 1 shilling for each visitor. The receipts from this source are to be distributed among Southampton's charities.

THE Globe shoes—Splendid men's calf shoes at $2.50. Such as others sell for $7.50 at $5.
GLOBE, 701 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Expenses of Electric Convention.

The Electric Club met last night to check up the bills of last week's convention. Most of the accounts had been presented, and it appeared that in nearly every case the expenditure had been kept within the estimate of the committee, and in many instances the margin is considerable. The fund provided by the people of St. Louis to entertain the convention proved ample, therefore, for that purpose, and Capt. McCulloch, President of the club, had great pleasure in stating that by Wednesday each person who had bills against the club for this service would receive their checks.

THIRTY-FIVE valuable prizes for POST-DISPATCH readers. Cut out the coupon on page 17.

Heavy Capitalization.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 4.—The Little Rock Mining Co. filed articles of incorporation to-day with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $5,000,000. The officers are C. T. Doxey, President; J. L. Kilgore, Vice-President; B. H. Hedge, Secretary, all of Anderson, Ind.; H. H. Rottaken of Little Rock, Treasurer. R. K. Pitkin, formerly of the Joplin (Mo.) zinc mining district, is General Manager. The company will develop the Kellogg mines, thirteen miles north of this city, which contain silver, lead, copper and zinc.

Gov. Stone a Witness.

NEVADA, Mo., March 4.—The case of Vernon County vs. A. J. King will be tried before Judge Say at Butler next Monday, March 6. The substance of the motion last Wednesday was to strike out that portion of the defendant's answer wherein he seeks to recover $4,200 paid in as fees to the county, the decision of the court being to sustain the county. Seventy-five witnesses have been summoned in the case. Gov. Stone will be present as a witness. Able counsel have been employed on both sides of the case.

A Dwelling Damaged.

Fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in the two-story brick building at 2019½ Eugenia street, owned by Mrs. Jones of Clifton Heights. Damage to contents about $300 and to building about $200. No insurance.

Assaulted by Three Boys.

George Darby, a colored boy, was assaulted by three unknown boys at the corner of Morgan street and Franklin avenue yesterday morning and kicked in the right eye. His injuries were dressed at the City Dispensary and pronounced not dangerous.

A LITTLE liquor now and then is good for the best of men. "The Twin" Levy Bros., southeast corner of Seventh and Olive.

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

CENTRAL.	
CLARK AV.—2136	Chas. P. Ochsner
FRANKLIN AV.—1600	C. Klipstein
FRANKLIN AV.—1737	H. A. Katteiman
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S.	A. H. Schulte
LUCAS AV.—1700	W. S. Fleming
OLIVE ST.—1400	R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2001	J. S. Proctor
WASHINGTON AV.—1328	Stuart's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338	T. S. Glenn
NORTHWEST.	
BENTON ST.—1501	Koch & Kempff
BENTON ST.—2572	A. H. Vordick
BIDDLE ST.—1600	A. Friedberg & Co
BROADWAY—1751 N.	B. J. Ludwig
BROADWAY—2001 N.	O. D'Amour
BROADWAY—3625 N.	W. C. Waldeck
BROADWAY—4101 N.	W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—4830 N.	C. W. G. E. Bachman
BROOKLYN—1100	V. J. Mueller
CARR ST.—1328	Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201	Crawley's Pharmacy
CASS AV.—1000	Cass Avenue Pharmacy
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d	H. W. Strathmann
CASS AV. AND BACON ST.	Carey Bros
DODIER ST.—2248	F. B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180	F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—3737	J. A. Pfunder
EASTON AV.—4161	Fisher & Co
EASTON AV.—4252	E. H. Voepel
EASTON AV.—4966	G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV—1923	T. H. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N.	T. H. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—4201 N.	H. W. Barkhoefer
GARRISON AND CASS	Gill Bros
GAMBLE ST.—2631	A. Braun
GRAND AV.—1001	Pauley's Drug Store
GRAND AV.—1400 N.	F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N.	W. D. Temm
GRAND AV.—3631 N.	A. J. Hoenny
GRAND AV.—4048 N.	Wm. Craemer
KOSSUTH AV.—3903	L. W. O. Renker
MADISON AND 19TH STS.	B. J. Ludwig
NINTH ST.—2625 N.	O. Claus
N. MARKET AND 14TH ST.	H. J. C. Sieving
ST. LOUIS AV. AND 25TH ST.	J. H. Sewing
ST. LOUIS AV.—2858	Carey Bros
ST. LOUIS AV.—1948	Gustavus Koch
TAYLOR AV.—1827	G. H. Wagner
WEST END.	
BOYLE AND OLD MANCHESTER	Lehmann Bros
CABANNE	Arcade Drug Store
CLAYTON AV.—4340	H. P. Roller
CHESTNUT ST.—2601	F. L. Pickett
CHESTNUT ST.—3201	F. H. Swift
COMPTON AV.—200 S.	J. F. Cummings
DELMAR AND TAYLOR AVS.	E. M. Pirner
FINNEY AV.—3837	P. E. Fiquet
FINNEY AV.—4069	Gatewood & Haagen
LINDELL AV.—3575	D. A. Byrne
LUCAS AV.—3341	Charles C. May
MANCHESTER AND THERESA AV.	Crusius
MARKET ST.—2846	St. Louis Pharmacy
MAPLE AND HAMILTON AVS	C. J. Haeberle
MORGAN ST.—2746	J. R. DeLassus
MORGAN ST.—3300	Model Pharmacy
OLIVE ST.—3100	Mastbrook's Pharmacy
OLIVE ST.—3201	Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3342	E. H. Newland
OLIVE ST.—3500	Adam B. Roth
OLIVE AND GRAND AV.	Thomas Halpin
OLIVE ST.—3718	W. R. Grant
OLIVE ST.—4101	E. N. Harris
PAGE AV.—3750	H. C. Brenner
VANDEVENTER AND COOK AVS.	R. S. Overton
VANDEVENTER AND MORGAN	C. F. Ruesch
PENDLETON AV.—927	J. H. Brown
WASHINGTON AV.—2800	J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901	J. E. Hilby
SOUTHWEST.	
ARSENAL ST.—1961	Chas. P. Ochsner
BROADWAY—1532 S.	S. Broadway Pharmacy
BROADWAY—1800 S.	O. F. Heitmeyer
BROADWAY—2613 S.	E. S. Geisler
BROADWAY—2919 S.	South Side Pharmacy
BROADWAY—3624 S.	H. W. Clausen
BROADWAY—3907 S.	F. Hemm
CHOUTEAU AV.—700	Henry Braun
CHOUTEAU AV.—1500	T. F. Hagenow
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801	H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2200	H. F. Helwig
CHOUTEAU AV.—2738	Friedwald's Pharmacy
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837	W. E. Krueger
EIGHTH ST.—1701 S.	Albert J. Funsch
FOURTH ST.—1128 S.	Jacob Friesz
GRAVOIS ST.—1948	Henry Fisher
GRAVOIS ST.—2711	B. C. Nieman
GRAVOIS ST.—2946	B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800	E. A. Sennewald & Co
HICKORY ST.—1100	Lohrman & Mynders
JEFFERSON AV.—3601 S.	Fred'k J. Meyer
JEFFERSON AV.—2127 S.	Berg's Pharmacy
JEFFERSON AND GRAVOIS AVS.	H. Pockels
JEFFERSON AV.—3403 S.	Theo. Boody
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800	Philip Kaut
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601	Paul M. Nake
LAFAYETTE AV.—2822	Compton Hill Pharmacy
MENARD—1434	G. Weinsberg
MENARD—2358	C. A. Bendel
PARK AV.—1937	G. H. Andreas
PARK AV.—2600	J. T. Feager
SALINA ST.—2870	A. P. Kaltwasser
ST. ANGE AV.—1400	R. H. Gaertner
SIDNEY ST.—1956	C. H. Zahn
CARONDELET.	
BROADWAY—7618 S.	A. Knorr
BROADWAY—7631 S.	L. F. Waibel
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV.	Benno Bribach
SUBURBAN.	
WELLSTON.	
WELLSTON PHARMACY	U. G. Hess
FERGUSON.	
FERGUSON PHARMACY	L. B. Yancey
EAST ST. LOUIS.	
COLLINSVILLE AND MISSOURI AV.	O. F. Kresse
FIFTH AND MISSOURI AV.	G. G. Heller
BELLEVILLE, ILL.	
MAIN AND HIGH STS.	Geo. H. Stolburg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian)—Corner of Garrison av. and Locust st., Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, March 5, at 11 a. m., the pastor will preach. Subject: "How Shall We Treat Criminals?" Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.; communion service at 12 m. Mission Sunday-school 3 p. m. At 8 p. m. social religious meeting in the chapel. All are cordially invited to our services.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Grand av., near Olive.—Rev. Wm. Short, Rector. Holy communion at the 11 o'clock service. Sermon by rector on "Serving God." Evening service at 7:45. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, 28th and Pine sts.—Sunday morning services will be held at 11 o'clock. Subject of Rabbi Leon Harrison's lecture, "The Bright and the Dark Side of Life." All interested are cordially invited to attend.

THEOSOPHY.

Free public meeting of Pranava Branch, T. S., at the hall, 1000 Olive st., every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. Exercises: "A Theosophical Argument," W. C. Johnson; "The Attitude of Theosophy Toward Religion," S. Wheaton.

LODGE NOTICES.

MARTHA WASHINGTON, Rebekah Lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F., will hold a meeting Monday, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., in Hall No. 1, Odd Fellows' building. Members of subordinate and Rebekah lodges are invited to attend. A literary and musical entertainment has been provided.
MRS. M. BURGER, N. G.
K. H. HAUS, Secretary. 33

GERMANIA LODGE, No. 6, K. of P. meets at Havlin's Hall every Thursday. Work in the Rank of Page will be conducted Thursday at its regular convention, March 9. Fraternally, FRANK L. GAY, C. C.
C. F. MEYERSEIK, K. of R. and S. 33

CASTLE HALL OF PARAGON LODGE, No. 58, K. of P., corner of 4th and Locust sts.—Meeting Monday, March 6, at 8 o'clock. Work in the Rank of Page. Visitors fraternally welcomed
LUTHOR S. TAYLOR, C. C.
FRANK JOHNSON, K. of R. and S. 33

CASTLE HALL OF CALANTHE LODGE, No. 104, K. of P.—Officers and members are requested to attend our next meeting, March 9. Business of importance. Visitors fraternally invited. WALTER J. PEEL, K. R. S.
HENRY KELLER, C. C. 33

MECHANICS' LODGE, NO. 419, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening at Broadway and Cass av. Members are requested to be present at our next regular meeting Friday evening, March 10, as there will be a double assessment, initiation; prominent Odd Fellows of the State will be present to witness the work in the initiatory degree; visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend. By order of G. R. CRUMPLER, N. G.
W. L. FERRIER, Secretary. 33

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR RENT—or sale—2 houses in Ferguson, large grounds and shade. Chas. A. Tush. 9

FOR SALE—17½ acres n. w. cor. of Columbia Bottom and Coal Bank rds., or will trade for city real estate. RUTTER & BRAUCKMAN,
9 1004 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—3 good building lots, Ellendale, cheap if sold immediately, or houses erected to suit buyers; monthly payments or cash. 5-room house, Ellendale; bargain for cash or $200 down. Call or address Notary, room 1, 418½ Olive st. 9

FOR SALE—Or rent—A desirable 7-room house, with ½ acre ground; shade and fruit trees; stable and carriage house; 4 minutes from depot; water abundant; very desirable. J. D. Waters, P. C. Case, Ferguson, Mo. 9

MURDOCH PLACE.

Seven acres laid out in thirty-five lots, each 50x135. Will sell the whole at a bargain.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

For Sale.

GAMBLETON—On St. Louis & Suburban Electric line, Dr. Page's residence, on Central av., containing 9 rooms. Lot 100x180. Price reduced to $7000 and will allow $300 towards painting on this price. Easy terms.

J. H. Lohmeyer, 709 Chestnut St.

S. W. Gettemeier & Co.

517 1-2 Chestnut Street.

BRANCH OFFICE, Florissant, Mo. WILLIAM W. COHICK, Attorney.

FOR SALE—Near Florissant, on Florissant Rock road, 48 acres, with improvements, 2 living springs and orchard. Price, $12,600.00.

FOR SALE—92 acres, on Natural Bridge road, near Bridgeton, with improvements. Price, $18,000.00.

FOR SALE—77 acres, two story brick house, large orchard and barn, near Bridgeton, Natural Bridge road. Price, $10,000.00.

FOR SALE—92 acres, with a new two story six room, frame, new stable, well, etc., large orchard, near Bridgeton, on Wabash railroad. Price, $12,880.00.

FOR SALE—78 acres, near Bridgeton, No. 1 improvements, large orchards. Price $10,000.00.

FOR SALE—67 acres, on Natural Bridge Rock road, No. 1 improvements, must sell, near Bridgeton. Price, now per acre, $85.

FOR SALE—95 acres, near Bonfils station on the Wabash, six room brick house, No. 1 orchard. Price, $6,500.00.

Terms on the foregoing farms can be made to suit purchaser.

Farms bought and sold in St. Louis Co.

FOR SALE—1520, St. Louis Av.; Cor. lot 51x150 ft. Price, $80,000.00.

FOR SALE—3 story brick on corner.

S. W. GETTEMEIER & Co.,
Late of Cohick, Gettemeier & Hanny, 517½ Chestnut st. 9

FINISHED COUNTRY HOME

AT GLENDALE.

On 'Frisco and Missouri Pacific railroads, two minutes' walk from depot, a well-built modern 9-room frame house, with everything complete for country home, ten acres of ground, all outbuildings complete, cistern and well water, windmill and tank, with piping to house, barns, lawns, pasture, shrubbery, etc.; plank walk to both depots; neighborhood first-class; property all under new fencing, etc. For full particulars call on

L. V. CARTAN & CO.,
Telephone 737. 811 Chestnut st.

HERE IS A BARGAIN

For Gardening or Truck Farming.

Thirty-eight acres on the Eddy road, half-mile from Gravois Rock road and only 12 miles west of St. Louis; all improved land, with frame house, good spring, etc., good title, and immediate possession will be given for $85 per acre if sold before March 15. ARTHUR MITTELBERG,
9 No. 6 N. 7th st.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Isabella Wiggins, by her certain deed of trust dated the 6th day of February, 1890, and duly recorded on the 5th day of May, 1890, in the Recorder's office of the City of St. Louis, in book 948, at page 458, conveyed to David H. Stewart, as trustee, the following described real estate lying, being and situate in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit;

The south half of lot No. three (3) of "Bissell Park" in Block No. twenty-four hundred and forty-two (2442) of the said City of St. Louis, having a front of twenty-five (25) feet on the east line of Blair avenue, formerly 12th street, with equal depth eastwardly of one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet nine and one-eighth (9⅛) inches to an alley twenty (20) feet wide; bounded east by said alley, west by Blair avenue, south by lot No. two (2) and north by the north one-half of lot No. three (3) of said Bissell Park. And, whereas, said conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed of trust, particularly described, and the keeping of certain covenants therein set forth as to payment of taxes; and, whereas, the said David H. Stewart, trustee as aforesaid, has since the date of the execution and delivery of said deed of trust departed this life; and, whereas, under the terms of said deed of trust the undersigned, the Acting Sheriff of the City of St. Louis, in default of the payment of said notes, is authorized upon request of the legal holder of said notes, his agent or attorney, in fact, to act as trustee under the terms of said deed of trust, and upon default to proceed to sell the property hereinabove described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal note therein, and also the last interest note secured by said deed of trust, and also in the repayment of the taxes for the year 1892, which were paid by the holder of said notes and under the terms of said deed of trust as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned Sheriff of the City of St. Louis, acting as trustee under and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust at the request of the legal holder of said notes, who has also advanced and paid said taxes for the year 1892, and in pursuance of the conditions of said deed of trust, as aforesaid, will on

THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1893,

at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Mo., between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. of that day, offer for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the aforesaid real estate for the purpose of satisfying said trust and the costs of executing same.

PATRICK M. STAED,
Sheriff and Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16, 1893.

TRUSTEE SALE—Whereas, Fred Schaffner and Rosa Schaffner, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated July 30, 1890, and recorded in book No. 981, page 39, of the Recorder's Office of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate situated in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit:

A certain lot of ground in block No. 4081 of the city of St. Louis and in Fairmount addition, commencing at a point in the east line of Cooper street, distant one hundred and twenty feet (120 ft.) south of the south line of Shaw avenue; thence running southwardly along the said east line of Cooper street forty feet (40 ft.); thence running eastwardly along a line parallel to the south line of Shaw avenue 100 feet to the west line of a private alley 10 feet wide, then running northwardly along the west line of said alley forty feet, thence running westwardly along a line parallel to the south line of Shaw avenue 100 feet to the point of beginning. Which said conveyance to the undersigned was made to secure a certain bond to the Western Union Building and Loan Association No. 4, and in said deed of trust mentioned, and whereas default has been made in the monthly payments stipulated in said bond and the same remain unpaid for the period of more than six months, now, therefore, at the request of the Western Union Building and Loan Association No. 4, and in pursuance of the conditions in said deed of trust, the undersigned will, on Tuesday, the 21st day of March, 1893, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, Mo., sell the property above described, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said bond and the costs of executing this trust. FERDINAND MEYER,
St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1893. Trustee.

TRUSTEE SALE—Whereas, John R. Herman (single) by his certain deed of trust dated July 30, 1890, and recorded in book No. 976, page 140, of the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate situated in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit:

A certain lot of ground in block No. forty hundred and eighty-one (4081) of the city of St. Louis, and in Fairmont's Addition, beginning at a point in the east line of Cooper street distant eighty feet (80 feet) south of the south line of Shaw avenue, thence running southwardly along the east line of Cooper street forty feet (40 feet) to a point, thence running eastwardly on a line parallel to the south line of Shaw avenue one hundred feet (100 feet) to a point in the west line of a private alley ten feet wide, thence running northwardly along said west line forty feet, thence running westwardly along a line parallel to the south line of Shaw avenue 100 feet to the point of beginning. Which said conveyance to the undersigned was made to secure a certain bond to the Western Union Building and Loan Association, No. 4, and in said deed of trust mentioned, and, whereas, default has been made in the monthly payments stipulated in said bond and the same remain unpaid for the period of more than six months, now, therefore, at the request of the Western Union Building & Loan Association, No. 4, and in pursuance of the conditions in said deed of trust the undersigned will, on Tuesday, the 21st day of March, 1893, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St Louis, Mo., sell the property above described at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said bond and the costs of executing this trust.

FERDINAND MEYER, Trustee.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1, 1893.

FOR SALE!

Prospective Business Property.

NO.		PRICE.
3631	33 CASS AV.—Lot 75x130; two 2-story 6 and 4-room brick houses; rent, $45 per month.	$5,700
2106	MORGAN ST.—Lot 23x144; 2-story 9-room stone-front house	6,000
2131	MORGAN ST.—Lot 25x144, 2-story, 8-room brick dwelling, arranged in flats	6,500
3506	OLIVE ST.—3-story building, store, etc	7,000
2825	OLIVE ST.—Lot 25x134, 3-story, 10-room brick	7,500
2345 2347	MARKET ST.—Lot 32x72.6, two 2-story, 6-room brick houses	8,000
922	N. 7TH ST.—Lot 24x127.6, 3-story building, rent per month, $90	14,000
1901 to 1905	BIDDLE ST., N. W. cor. 19th St.—Lot 68x90, store on corner; three 2-story bricks	15,000
1415	PINE ST.—Lot 25x109; 3-story brick, 8 rooms;	16,000
1504	PINE ST.—Lot 30x109; 3-story brick building, 12 rooms	16,500
2123 TO 2127	CHESTNUT ST.—Lot 48x109; two 2-story brick buildings; 6 flats; 8 per cent net; price	16,800
2735	37 OLIVE ST.—Lot 50x134; two 3-story brick dwellings, 12 rooms each, yearly rent above taxes, $1,120	18,000
2303	CHESTNUT ST.—N. w cor. 23d st.; lot 50x109; 3-story brick house with 18 rooms	20,000
4961 4975	DELMAR AV., N. E. cor. King's Highway—Lot 159.6x180, double 2-story building, stores, rooms above	30,000
811 813	LUCAS AV.—3-story brick building, lot 44x105; two stores	33,000
1601 TO 1605	FRANKLIN AV.—Lot 50x155; n. w. cor. 16th st.; three 2-story brick buildings, stores below; also three 2-story bricks on 16th st.; rent $225	50,000

FISHER & CO.,

714 CHESTNUT.

JOIN NOW!

The Big Real Estate Building and Loan Ass'n No. 2

Has opened a new series, to start from Feb. 8, 1893. Dues are only $2 per share for $480 net. Now is your chance to get shares in a safe and honest Building Association. Save your hard-earned MONEY and put it where it will grow, so you can provide yourself and family with a HOME. Pass books are ready on payment of stock, $2 per share. You can withdraw upon 30 days' notice and get dollar for dollar during the first year, thereafter with 4 per cent interest. Withdrawals of stock are promptly paid without defalcation or discount. JOIN NOW if you want to get in a good Association, as the shares are being sold rapidly.

6%

Interest is paid on all sums of $50 and upward deposited with this association. Any part or all of your money can be drawn upon 30 days' notice, with 6 per cent interest. For prospectus, shares or any other information, call on or address

OFFICERS:
Chas. H. Gleason, Pres.
W. E. Ingalls, V.-Pres.
Thos. Dunn, Treas.

WM. ZINK, SECRETARY, 714 Pine St.

Crown Point

Is located between Missouri Pacific R. R. and the Frisco R. R., and adjoins Webster Park on the east and Tuxedo Park on the south, directly in the line of the projected electric road. To invest in this property at the price we are holding it will insure a profit of

$10,000.00

In the next 12 months. Go out and look at it. Come and see us for full particulars and terms. There are fourteen acres of the choicest land for subdivision to be found in this country.

STEBBINS-THOMPSON REALTY CO.,
812 Wainwright Building.

Monday Evening.

We will have a meeting MONDAY EVENING at our office, corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, for the purpose of giving the GENERAL PUBLIC an opportunity to take shares in our new series, which will then be placed on sale. The workings will be fully explained. **Have you ever saved a dollar?** If not, why not join this association and lay by a few dollars each month and see it grow into a very respectable amount in a short time. Remember that the security is absolutely good and that your money can be withdrawn at any time.

PHŒNIX BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION, NO. 1,
N. E. Cor. Tenth and Chestnut Sts.
A. R. SCHOLLMEYER, Sec.

WANTED.

Real estate to sell; we have good inquiry for real estate; we advertise freely. No charge unless sale is made.

Rice-Dwyer Real Estate Co.,
4TH AND CHESTNUT STS.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

6% 6%

Paid for money left on deposit with the Western Union Building and Loan Association.

MILO T. BOGARD,
110 N. Ninth st. Secretary.

TANSY PILLS!
(Wilcox's——Compound.)
SAFE, CERTAIN & EFFECTUAL.
Used monthly by 10,000 American women who find them indispensable. Druggists, or by mail. Send 4c. (stamps) for "Woman's Safe-Guard."
"GOFF'S GIANT GLOBULES"
Strongest Invigorant known. Restore Lost Vigor in 5 days. Druggists, or by mail. Particulars (sealed) 2c.
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

DOCUTA SANDALWOOD CAPSULES are the best and only capsules prescribed by regular physicians as a safe and sure cure in seven days, whether inherited or acquired. $1.50 per box. All druggists.

REAL ESTATE.

SOME SELECTED PIECES IN

Residences, Vacant Lots and Business Property

CHEAP HOME—THEODOSIA AV., NO. 5640.

Nice 4-room frame cottage, good cellar and cistern, outhouse, etc.; lot 50x120. We can sell this at $1300.

$2000 RESIDENCE

Just north of Easton av.; contains 6 rooms, front and rear yard; house just put in splendid condition; this is a good house for the money; see it this week.

EASY PAYMENTS.

A nice frame residence, well built, near Christian Brothers' College, can be sold on easy terms—$200 cash, balance monthly payments; house No. 5246 Cote Brilliante av.; take Franklin av. cable; price, $2200; bargain.

MINERVA AV.,

Just west of King's highway, one and a half story brick, 3 rooms in basement, 3 rooms 1st floor; city water; sewer made; No. 5022; lot 25x130; price, $2600.

MILLS ST., NO. 2705,

The best bargain in the locality; 2-story brick, 9 rooms, arranged for 2 families; separate entrance; well-built stable in rear; lot 25x118. We can sell this at a great bargain. Call for price if interested.

STODDARD ST.

Nice 2-story brick dwelling, containing 7 rooms in No. 1 condition; hall, gas and bath; marble mantels; lot 25 feet front; this is nice property; we can sell it at $4200.

DICKSON ST., 2708.

This is choice property; 2-story stock brick front residence, 6 rooms, basement, finished laundry, bath, stationary washstand, hot and cold water, sewer, street and alley made; splendid neighborhood; house handsomely decorated. We can shade $4300 a little on this.

INDIANA AV., 2231,

A 2-story 6-room brick; hall and cellar; stock brick front, 13-inch walls; water, gas and bath in house; street and sewer made; 25x126; price, $4600.

DAYTON ST., $5000.

Two-story brick residence, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, furnace, granitoid walks, veranda around front and side, one of the nicest houses in the neighborhood; lot 25x198; stable in rear; house No. 2820; see the property.

LEONARD AV., 1127,

Between School and Cook, a nice residence, 2-story stone-front, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, etc.; lot 25x137; price, $6000.

WEST PINE.

We offer for sale one of the handsomest residences in St. Louis. A unique and magnificent cut-stone residence, containing 11 rooms, has every convenience known to modern architecture, finished in hard wood throughout; located on the north side of Pine st., between Grand and Vandeventer, the most fashionable district in the city; large, beautiful lawn, stable in rear and carriage-house. Lot 45x213. The number of the property in 3815 Pine st. The price is $28,000.

GRAND AV., 2414 N.

A handsome home, stone front, 6 rooms, finished basement, well arranged; owner must go south and we can sell at a bargain. Open for inspection daily.

DELMAR AV., No. 4047.

Two-story brick and stone residence, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath, hot and cold water, finished laundry, speaking tubes; street, sewer and alley made. Lot 25x145. One of the nicest homes on the street.

DELMAR AV., No. 3716.

Large 3-story stone-front residence, 12 rooms, bath, finished basement; has every modern convenience. Lot 40x143. Call for price and card of admission. We can sell at a bargain.

VACANT LOTS.

Hancock av., northeast corner of McCausland av., 219x162; choice lots we can sell at $12.

OAK HILL.

Connecticut st., northwest cor of Bent, choice corner, 100x125; we will close this piece out at a bargain.

STEWART PLACE.

We have one lot left at $16.50, between Wells and Ridge avs. This is a bargain and will be sold Monday. Come early.

MAFFITT AV.

We have one choice lot of 50 feet at $21, south side, 650 ft. west of Marcus av.; cheapest on street; good speculation.

ETZEL AV.

South side, 200 ft. west of Suburban tracks, high ground, we can sell at $25 per foot.

VON VERSEN AV.

We have one of the choicest lots on the street, 300 feet east of the Wabash tracks. We can sell now at $30; cheapest on street; good speculation; streets and walks made. See us Monday.

MAPLE AV.

Choice ground. Prices are advancing on this street. See the lot on north side, 300 feet west of Clara. We can sell it so you will make money. Price $40.

EASTON AV. BARGAIN.

North side, 90 feet east of Euclid. We can sell a great Bargain for cash, $41. Rare opportunity.

PINE ST.

Choicest lot on street; south side, between Boyle and Sarah. Nothing better on the street. Price $100.

ROSE HILL.

In this choice subdivision we have some very choice lots. We control most of the lots in this place that are for sale. Rose Hill lots are cheaper than anywhere in the West End. Surrounded by the choicest property in St. Louis, one electric line passes property and the Easton av. line is building. Rose Hill is on the up grade and improving rapidly. Many houses being erected. There is big money to be made here by investing before Spring and before the Easton av. electric line is finished. You can't fail to make money at present prices. See the property to-day. Call at office to-morrow and see plats and get prices and particulars.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

MAIN ST., 615 to 619 N.

Four-story brick building and factory of Vane-Calvert Paint Co; this is an elegant piece of business property, and all in good repair. Lot 61x150. Price, $28,000.

MANCHESTER ROAD, 715-717.

A 2-story double brick house, 9 rooms and double store, bath and all conveniences; hot-air furnace. Lot 43.9x120. Now occupied by owner; would pay good interest; investigate this piece. Price, $12,000.

PINE ST., 1226.

South side, just west of 12th st, lot 25x109 to alley; choice business property; 2-story brick of 6 rooms, bringing fair rent, on rear of lo front can be improved to pay splendid interest; best bargain on Pine st. Price, $18,000.

ELEVENTH ST., 404 N.

Three-story brick building, containing 12 large rooms; good stable in rear. Lot 25x123. Rent per month, $60. Price, $27,500.

LOCUST ST.

West of 20th, large 4-story and basement brick building, covering lot 50x155, containing electric light plant, heat, boilers, etc.; now occupied by one of the leading wholesale houses of St. Louis; this is a fine piece of business property in the new district and will pay splendid interest. Price, $60,000.

OLIVE ST.

About the only vacant lot on the street, north side, between 17th and 18th sts., adjoining the Harmonie Club; can be profitably improved; good speculation; call at office for price and particulars.

Hammett-Anderson-Wade,

213 North Eighth Street.

A PERMANENT HOME

Mgr. Satolli's Residence to Be in Washington City.

MOVEMENT TO PRESENT HIM A HOUSE TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Stephen V. Ryan of Buffalo Will Act as Treasurer of the Fund Collected for That Purpose—The Schools Question—General Religious Matters.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The movement to collect a fund to build a permanent residence for the use of Archbishop Satolli, the apostolic delegate, has not reached this city as yet, but it is safe to say that the New York Catholics will not be found lagging when the movement takes definite shape. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Stephen V. Ryan of Buffalo was asked to act as treasurer of the fund and take charge of the subscriptions when the movement was inaugurated about three weeks ago. In an address to the Catholics of the United States, a copy of which was received in this city yesterday, Bishop Ryan makes a formal announcement that he accepts the office. He also incidentally settles a question which has long been mooted by stating that the permanent home of the apostolic delegate will be in Washington. Copies of a circular similar to Bishop Ryan's were sent to bishops and archbishops throughout the country some weeks ago, and yesterday several of the replies were made public.

The movement receives the hearty indorsement of Cardinal Gibbons, who wrote to the Rev. Fr. Cronin, of Bishop Ryan's household, as follows:

CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE,
408 N. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

DEAR FATHER—I beg leave to acknowledge your communication of last Saturday, informing me of the desire expressed by many of the clergy of the country to erect or purchase an official residence for the Most Reverend Apostolic Delegate. You are also pleased to ask me for an expression of my indorsement of the contemplated gift. The project meets with my warm approval, and I have reason to believe that the holy father will be delighted on witnessing the clergy and people of the United States testifying in this substantial manner their veneration and love for the apostolic delegate. While a sense of delicacy naturally prevents Mgr. Satolli from publicly expressing an opinion on the subject, I am sure he will feel grateful for the proposed testimonial in his behalf, not only as an act of affection for himself, but also of edification to the Catholic community at large. I rejoice to learn that the venerable Bishop Ryan of Buffalo has kindly consented to act as the Treasurer of the proposed enterprise. It could not be assigned to better hands. I am, Rev. Dear Father, yours in Xt.

J. CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Archbishop Ireland, and Archbishop Williams of Boston, also write favoring the movement. Bishop Ryan has received many warm letters indorsing the project, and that the movement has made no progress in this city is ascribed by leading Catholics to the absence of Archbishop Corrigan, who will be in Florida for another week.

LADIES—Don't miss the great line of $2.50 and $3 hand-turned shoes at the GLOBE, 701 to 713 Franklin avenue.

A DARING THIEF.

The Charges Against Henry Vanoster, Who Was Arrested Yesterday.

Henry Vanoster, alias Spider, a most original and daring thief, was arrested at the corner of Levee and Olive streets yesterday afternoon. He had just returned from Chicago, whither he is said to have journeyed a few weeks ago, after he had made St. Louis too hot to hold him. If the stories told of his doings be true, he is possessed of a grim humor and daring which will in time entitle him to rank with those at the head of the criminal profession. Dec. 29 last, he is said to have gone into Charles Levett's store, 15 South Seventh street, and asked to be shown a gold watch. Unsatisfied with the first one shown him it is claimed he asked to see another, and taking them both he ran out of the store. Two days later he called at Abe Gallant's second-hand store, 306 South Market street, and inspected the stock of revolvers. Selecting one which suited him he asked to have it loaded. No sooner was this done than he turned it upon the proprietor of the store, who was waiting upon him, and seizing another pistol, ran out of the store. The next day it is claimed that he called at Mrs. A. Ferugold's store, 514 South Second street. This time his quest was for an overcoat. After trying on one which fitted him, he drew his revolver and threatened to blow out Mrs. Ferugold's brains if she moved, again left without leaving a cash equivalent for the goods he took with him.

All three thefts were reported to the police, who have been keeping a close lookout for the culprit ever since. His victims have been notified and on Monday will swear out the warrants for his arrest.

STOP in on your way home and take along a bottle of good liquor from Levy Bros., southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

FIRES.

Woolen Mills Burned—Blaze at a Prison—Trunk Factory Scorched.

FULTON, Mo., March 4.—Yesterday morning the Fulton Woolen Mills, operated by Watson & Morey, were totally destroyed by fire. The building was a very large two-story brick with a frontage of 100 feet and was 75 feet deep. Messrs. Watson & Morey's loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $10,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

BLAZING CARS.

CABOT, Ark., March 4.—The frieght depot here caught fire and ten loaded cars standing on a side track were burned.

AT A CANADIAN PRISON.

ORONTO, Ontario, March 4.—A fire broke at the Central Prison here about noon to-, destroying the wooden-ware works and paint shop. The loss is placed at $55,000, cipally on machinery.

TRUNK FACTORY SCORCHED.

ILWAUKEE, Wis., March 4.—Fire in the lwaukee Trunk Factory establishment on rie street to-night caused a loss of $30,000; partially insured.

Wait for Us.

Grand opening of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Friday, March 10, at ur new store, 613 and 615 Olive street, next Barr's. Imported bisque souvenirs. H. Boehmer.

AFTER UNPAID BONDS.

Delinquent Bondsmen Must Show Cause Why They Shall Not Pay Up.

The Criminal Court enters upon its March term on Monday next. The new stand which the Court has seen fit to take in regard to all forfeited bonds has caused no little consternation among professional bondsmen, thirty-five of whom have been cited to appear on that day to show cause why they should not be mulcted in the amount of the bond forfeited. In the past it has been the custom to allow the bondsmen to pay the costs, which practically ended the matter. The records for the past four or five years have been reviewed, and all bondsmen for delinquents will be assessed in the full value of the bond forfeited, and in case of failure to pay execution will be issued against them. The money so collected will be turned over to the School Board.

Among the cases on the new docket are 71 cases of murder in the first degree, 9 for murder in the second degree, 6 for manslaughter, 17 for burglary, 16 for assault to kill, 6 for manslaughter, 11 for grand larceny, 4 for arson, 9 for robbery, 7 for rape, 5 for embezzlement, and 2 for forgery.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING MONDAY.

New Idlewild, Cape Girardeau	5 p. m.
Cherokee, Grafton	3 p. m.
Spread Eagle, Grafton	2 p. m.

BOATS LEAVING TUESDAY.

Belle of Memphis, Grand Tower	4 p. m.
Spread Eagle, Grafton	3 p. m.
Cherokee, Grafton	3 p. m.

Capt. Harrison Matson, one of the best educated and most intelligent steamboat pilots of the Western rivers, is in the city.

The New South put off 5,000 kegs of nails at Cairo for St. Louis.

The A. L. Mason is lying at the foot of Cherry street, unloading her immense cargo from New Orleans.

The Spread Eagle is lying just below the Illinois River wharfboat. The finishing touches are being put on her, and she will soon enter the St. Louis and Grafton trade.

The Macomb is lying at the foot of Carr street being repaired. She will not make another trip for some time, as the first snagboat out will be the Wright.

Capt. Walker will again have command of the steamer Gen. Gilmore.

Capt. Charlie Davis is pilot of the Cherokee.

Steamboatmen who are figuring for the position of master of light-house boats should remember that those positions come under the civil service, consequently there is not likely to be any change on those boats.

The Dick Fowler made twenty-five miles in an hour and twenty minutes on Thursday, which shows that though she is a new boat she will be a racer in every sense of the word.

The Ohio River is falling rapidly.

The output of coal from the Monongahela River last week was 567,000 bushels.

An exchange says that the steamer Pittsburg made the best time from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, covering the distance of 466 miles in 24h. and 10m. The Pittsburg made this time, but the old Buckeye State, whose engines are now on a steamer in Russia, has the honor of making the fastest time ever made between Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

Mate Joseph Hill, who received a fracture of the skull on the steamer John K. Speed, has entirely recovered and left the Marine Hospital at Evansville.

The Park Painter is on the docks at Charleston, W. Va.

Capt. Milt Harry has purchased the steamer War Eagle to run in the Cairo and Memphis trade. She will probably make two trips per week as she is one of the fastest boats on the Western rivers.

Eugene Hanlon is pilot of the John K. Speed.

V. D. Ladd of the steamer Iowa was arrested at Chattanooga on Tuesday last for running his boat without a master's license.

The steamer Carrolton, which is making a special trip in the Cincinnati and Memphis Line, is in bad luck. On her trip down, and when just below Tiptonville, she blew out a cylinder head and broke a piston rod. It took two days to make repairs, and in the meantime took on 900 bales of cotton. She started back on her return trip to Cincinnati, and when a short distance above Hopefield Point again was the same engine disabled, and in about the same manner, the piston rod breaking where it had been welded and the new cylinder head flew out, breaking into a dozen pieces. She dropped back to Memphis and effected a landing near the compress.

Capt. Robert Gaines, a well-known lower river pilot, is in the city.

Capt. Will Huston, President of the Mississippi and Ohio River Pilot Society, went out on the City of Vicksburg last night as pilot. His partner is James Dean.

Capt. Joe McCullough, pilot of the Belle Memphis and a director in the Pilot Society, is pushing the interests of Joe Purcell of Cincinnati for Supervising Inspector at that place.

The Belle Memphis left at 4 p. m. for Grand Tower with a splendid trip of freight and a cabin full of passengers. She is well suited for the trade, being at least six inches lighter than the old Crystal City, but at the same time the Anchor Line is getting plans for a new boat to take the place of the Crystal City.

Col. Griff Prather, well-known to all steamboatmen and a national committeeman of the Democratic party, is in Washington attending the inaugural ceremonies.

Capt. Joe Purcell, well known to every steamboatman in the West, is an applicant for Supervising Inspector of the Cincinnati District.

Col. Will S. Hays is an applicant for Supervising Inspector to fill the position now held by Capt. John Ingle of Evansville. Col. Hays is one of the best known river men in the West, and it was through his efforts and his pen as river editor of the *Courier-Journal* that the Louisville and Portland Canal was made free. He is also a song writer of considerable note, being the author of such songs as "Molly Darling," and "I Will Remember You in My Prayers." He has the good wishes of the entire steamboat fraternity. He is also a Captain and engineer, having spent several years in active service on the river before engaging in journalism, which he did when he went Private Secretary to the late George D. Prentice.

Capt. John H. Griffith, formerly commander of the Idlewild, now represents the Tennessee Midland Railroad and is giving entire satisfaction to his employers. He is known among the marine fraternity as "Old Congenial."

Dick Norris, alias Windy Dick, it is said, will be mate of the Gem City this season.

Mike Garrity is a candidate for Harbor Commissioner in case his man is elected. He is well known to all steamboatmen, and is at present doing some carpenter work for the Anchor Line.

Two boilers have arrived from the wreck of the steamer Idlewild. It is said that the other two boilers were at the top of the water when a misunderstanding took place between the contractors and the diver, and through this misunderstanding the boilers were dropped into the river and are now in a position where they cannot be raised.

The Union Sand Co., whose dock is located at the foot of Cherry street, are the only ones who are delivering sand at the present time. It seems that all other sandboats are being repaired. The reporter of the POST-DISPATCH was informed yesterday that $2 per load was the price now being charged for sand, while last summer the sand companies sold sand at $12.50 per load.

Commodore P. P. Manion has been indisposed for the past three days.

The steamer Bald Eagle was not fully repaired last night, but has possibly gone by this morning. The P. P. Manion Co. is doing some work on her and said it was impossible for her to get out last night.

The snagboat H. C. Wright is lying at the Diamond Jo Line's wharfboat. She will return South in a few days.

The Dunlevy Sheet Iron Works are building a chimney 100 feet high and 56 inches in diameter for a well-known city firm.

The City of Vicksburg cleared for Natchez with a splendid trip of freight and several passengers.

The Ferd Herold cleared for Memphis at 9 a. m. well loaded.

Capt. John Keiflein sent the tug Reliance down to meet the steamer New Idlewild and assist her to the city. The repairs of the New Idlewild will be completed by Monday, when she will leave at her regular hour for Cape Girardeau.

The new steamer Chattanooga left for Chattanooga at 1 a. m. with one barge loaded with light packet freight. Her other barges will be loaded at the mills between St. Louis and Cairo with flour, bran, etc.

Capt. Harry Shanks returned from Alton last night, where he has been for the past two days on business for the Cherokee Packet Co.

The Cherokee did not leave for Alton last night, but is lying at the foot of Pine street. She will go out at her regular hour on Monday.

Abbott Veatch has sold out his entire interest in the *Waterways Journal* and has also resigned as director of that company and Vice-President. His successor to these offices has not yet been named. He sold his stock to R. J. Groeninger.

Capt. G. H. Hagey, an old-time steamboatman at the head of the firm of Hagey Bros., still retains his old friendship for the steamboat business. During the days when Capt. Hagey was on the river steamboats had no competition to fear. All they had to do was to charge any rate they wanted to, but at the present time all they have to do is to meet rates made by other modes of transportation. Capt. Hagey was for years in charge of the wharfboat at Cairo, and was a living encyclopedia on steamboat matters during his day.

Wait for Us.

Grand opening of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Friday, March 10, at our new store, 613 and 615 Olive street, next to Barr's. Imported bisque souvenirs. G. H. Boehmer.

State University Appropriation.

Senator James M. Proctor, C. B. Kirtley and Charles F. Pannell of Columbia, Mo., formed a group of Boone County citizens at the Moser last evening. All are interested in the Missouri State appropriation bill, and were discussing the chances for its passage when a POST-DISPATCH reporter joined them. "If the bill is passed and we are allowed $250,000 the university will be put on its feet once more," remarked Senator Proctor. "This State cannot afford to be without one of the best universities in the West and I am inclined to believe that the gentlemen of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly realize this fact. I am aware that certain members of the House and Senate are prejudiced against Columbia, and I think for no further reason than that the citizens of the town are over zealous in working for appropriations to support an institution that belongs to the State, and not to the city of Columbia."

A BULL MOVEMENT.

Whisky Trust Insiders Trying to Hoist the Price of Their Stock.

PEORIA, Ill., March 4.—It has been a notable fact here of late that some mysterious movements were going on in whisky circles, as secret meetings have been had among prominent distillers of this city, but not until to-day could any positive clew be had of the object this movement had in view. From a conversation overheard to-day between two prominent distillers it leaked out that all the distillers here with a number of the largest whisky dealers of the country, have formed a pool for the purpose of buying whisky stock at the present low prices and as soon as enough stock is secured prices will sail upwards, especially when it becomes generally known who have been the purchasers of the stock recently.

It is well known in this city that during the recent manipulations of the stock by the bears of Wall street most of the Peoria distillers sold their holdings. It is also known here that the recent selling price of the stock is far below its intrinsic value, and that undoubtedly has been the cause of the formation of this pool between the distillers and largest whisky dealers of the country.

This pool has evidently been picking up stock in a very quiet way so as not to attract attention. It has been generally commented upon that whisky stock showed considerable strength recently when other stocks were tumbling. That is another confirmation of which way the wind is blowing.

The distillery company is undoubtedly doing a heavy business, as the revenue receipts of this district show a large increase for the last month, and it is understood by those here who are well posted on the subject that there is a good profit in the manufacture of spirits at the present time.

All the rumors that were set afloat some time ago by the New York contingent, who were short of the stock, in order to break the prices of this security, have been proven to be groundless and the Congressional investigation which was to do so much toward breaking up the combine has turned out to be a farce and has virtually strengthened the company in its monopolistic position.

President Greenhut was seen and asked if he knew anything about the pool that has been formed. He refused to affirm or deny anything about it, but when questioned admitted that the transfer books of the company show considerable stock to have been transferred recently to distillers and whisky men. He also said that the company's business is especially large at present, and that last month's earnings have been satisfactory.

"OLD WOODFORD" whisky can't be excelled; $1 full quart. Levy Bros., southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

CONSUL SARDANETA'S ARRIVAL.

Mexico's New Representative Reaches Here and Is Handsomely Received.

Senor Seniente Coronel Don Enrique Sardaneta, the newly appointed Mexican Consul for St. Louis arrived in the city last Friday evening accompanied by his family. Through the kindness of General Agent C. E. Miner of the Mexican Central Railroad the Spanish Club was informed of his coming. The party was met at the depot by Messrs. H. J. Bliss, Eugene McQuillin, L. J. W. Wall and Ferdinand Harrsen.

The party was driven to the Hotel Rozier, where rooms were engaged for Senor Sardaneta and family. An elegant supper was served by the Spanish Club during which Col. Sardaneta expressed his delight at having been assigned to the pleasant duty of representing his Government in such a beautiful and prosperous city.

Yesterday Consul Sardaneta visited the Merchants' Exchange and was introduced to a number of the merchants. President Anderson showed him every courtesy which he appreciated as his expression of thanks showed. Consul Sardaneta will make his headquarters at the room of the Spanish Club for a few days before engaging permanent quarters. To-day he will be entertained, with his charming wife, by Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Harrsen at their home in the southern part of the city.

Consul Sardaneta is an old army officer and is a close friend of President Diaz, having served on the battle field with him. The polished manner of Col. Sardaneta and the amiable qualities of his Senora will make them many friends in St. Louis, and will also make them popular in society circles.

Wait for Us.

Grand opening of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Friday, March 10, at our new store, 613 and 615 Olive street, next to Barr's. Imported bisque souvenirs. G. H. Boehmer.

Missourians and Illinoisans.

The arrivals at the hotels last night from Missouri and Illinois were: J. Keyfoes, Kansas City, Mo.; C. C. Cline, J. H. Brandiwine, W. C. Crawford, Chicago, Ill., at the Lindell. Al Campbell, Springfield, Ill.; H. E. Trask, Roodhouse, Ill.; R. Dalton, Sarcoxie, Mo.; C. C. Courtney, Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Blake, Clarksville, Mo.; W. W. Merriwether, Louisiana, Mo.; James L. Powell, Springfield, Ill., at the Moser. John R. Green, S. P. Creel, M. R. Williams, Jefferson City, Mo.; Ezra Overall, Fayette, Mo.; W. B. Trigg, Joplin, Mo.; George P. Yeomans, Danville, Ill.; J. B. Shelby, Butler, Mo.; Geo. W. Scott, Peoria, Ill.; H. Young, Chicago, Ill., at the Laclede. J. M. Richart, Carbondale, Ill.; H. W. Fulleton, Springfield, Ill.; Robt. T. Stickney, Carthage, Mo.; J. M. Conlon, Jefferson City, Mo.; C. B. Sams, Gayoso, Mo.; at Hurst's. B. S. Mann, J. H. Barton, Bloomington, Ill.; Charles Tillotson, Mattoon, Ill.; J. W. Smith, Chicago, Ill., at the St. James. W. E. Davis, E. H. Fudge, R. M. Johnson, L. Millrick, Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Cochran, St. Joseph, Mo., A. P. Perry, Marion, Ill.; David A. Glenn, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; E. C. Corbitt, Peoria, Ill.; E. M. Smith, Graniteville, Mo., at the Southern.

A Necessary Formality.

Charles H. Bailey of 3821 Delmar avenue gave formal testimony before Deputy Coroner Rohlfing yesterday to the death of his son, Charles H. Bailey, Jr., which occurred in Italy Jan. 12 last from consumption. The remains were shipped from San Remo and a formal inquiry was necessary before a burial certificate could be issued.

THIRTY-FIVE valuable prizes for POST-DISPATCH readers. Cut out the coupon on page 17.

Marion Hedgepeth's Trial.

Marion Hedgepeth, the notorious Glendale train robber, will be taken to St. Charles, Mo., on Monday next for trial. He was granted a change of venue to that city from Clayton, Mo., about a year ago.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

It cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

Truth and Science are Deathless

Though nations may come and nations may go,
And false bigots the truth may deny,
Yet science her truths on the world will bestow,
That will live when the bigots shall die.

Great discoveries have ever been opposed by the reigning scientists of every epoch. Galileo was endungeoned for daring to say the world traveled around the sun. George Stevenson was designated as a fool because he said he could make a coach go twelve miles an hour without horses. Prof. Hare of Philadelphia laughed at the stupid notion of a steamship crossing the ocean. A commission in lunacy was held over Mr. Morse when he offered to talk through a wire from Baltimore to Washington just as we talk in our letters or newspapers. Franklin was the object of the most scathing rebuke of the scientists when he flew his historic kite on the Continent of Europe, yet to-day the experiment begun by our beloved countryman has at this moment encircled our globe, and every nation in every tongue to the furthermost parts of our civilized world was reading the news of the death of James Blaine in a few hours after his death. Yet the bigots of Franklin's time would have stifled the truth and have put to death the scientific offspring of Benjamin Franklin.

What was true of science is true of the practice of medicine. The physicians of all time, from Hippocrates down to our own day, have always opposed the advance of anything new. History is replete with the persecutions of scientific men and advanced thinkers who have dared walk outside the beaten paths of prescribed rules of thought, and thus it is that from a thousand sources we obtain the evidences of bigotry, jealousy and vindictive animosity.

Christian churches are built to the memory of Christ in every country where his name is heard, and to-day we owe our freedom and progression in America to the teachings of Jesus, the Man of Sorrows, yet the bigots of his time put Jesus to death, but the death of Christ Jesus became the endless life of a God-fearing nation.

The moral crimes of physcicans are fully reflected in the history of the persecutions of all those who happen to achieve a reputation by curing disease by new means after the prescribed methods had failed. If we go back to the time of Hippocrates, "who was born 460 years before Christ," we shall find that Andraes accused him of setting fire to the library of the temple of health out of jealousy to his superior attainments. If we come down to the middle ages we shall find that Galen, born at Pergamus in the year 130 A. D., was equally persecuted by the medical practitioners of his time. He having cured Eudemus and other distinguished personages after the other physicians had failed, these physicians set upon Galen and compelled him to leave Rome because he dared to use a secret remedy known as the "Terra Lemnia" or "Sigiliata," and onward through history we find the same bitter truths of medical dogmatism.

The persecution of medical men by medical men is best told in the cruel treatment of Dr. John Nicholson, who was placed in Newgate jail for using the well-known Peruvian bark, which is now a stock remedy of the faculty in the form of its basic salt, quinine. This is also true of quassia, yet Quassia, its discoverer, was put to death for daring to use it. Again, Dr. Samuel Thompson was forty weeks in jail for daring to use lobelia inflata, yet this same lobelia is a stock remedy for the physicians to-day. I will not revert to the strictures of medical men upon themselves in the practice of medicine, but will say that surgery is a blessing, but medicine is a curse to society.

If, therefore, the history of the new modes or inventions for the treatment of disease hath always met with the most stringent opposition from those whose interests are at stake, why should I expect other and fairer treatment than my predecessors in new discoveries? Is it not enough for me to know that men and women by the tens of thousands are living monuments of my inventions and that I every night can sleep the sleep of a man who has lived to bless a helpless and diseased people, and when called upon to join the eternal band can rest assured that with my death I leave behind me a truth that can never die? WM. C. WILSON.

Of all my inventions none equal those written of below.

"ACTINA,"

The Great Eye Restorer and Catarrh Cure.

ACTINA is the marvel of the nineteenth century, for by its use the Blind See, the Deaf Hear and Catarrh is impossible. Actina is a truly scientific instrument, of which physicians are in utter ignorance of its structure and action. It is our secret and known only to ourselves. It will remove Cataracts, Tumors and Cancers. It will cure Myopia, Granulated Lids, and, in fact, gives perfect vision without the use of glasses, where the eye has not been butchered by the oculists.

"Actina" never fails to cure Catarrh, Deafness, Ringing in the Ears, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat of all kinds, Pains in the Head.

Over 50,000 "Actinas" are now in use in America and Europe, and never a failure to do all we promised where properly used.

"Actina" is a perfect pocket battery, usable by young as well as old.

Don't wear Spectacles when you can abandon them.

Don't let Oculists butcher your Eyes or drug them, unless you want to **go blind.** Call and examine "Actina." Free treatment at all hours.

PROF. WILSON'S

Magneto - Conservative Garments

Cure Paralysis, Rheumatism and All Chronic Forms of disease. These garments are as puzzling to the physicians as is the wonder-working "Actina."

A VALUABLE BOOK FREE.

Contains treatise on the human system, its diseases and cure, and thousands of references and testimonials.

PROF. WILSON, Medical Electrician, always in attendance.

NEW YORK & LONDON ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
608 Olive St.

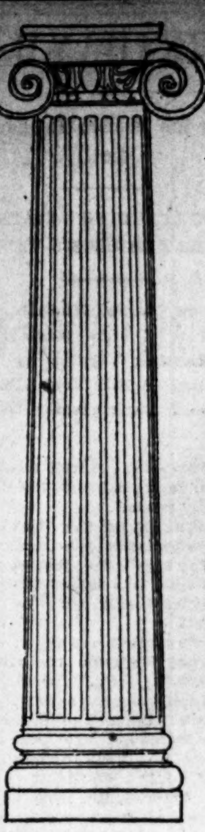
MEN BE MANLY

We will send you the marvelous French Preparation CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will Restore your Health, Strength and Vigor. *Use it and pay if satisfied.* Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience, affections in which Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections fail. MIDY

WOMEN Sessman's Pennyroyal and Tansy Pills. Never fail. Always sure. Sealed $1.00. Stevens & Gustavus, Sole U.S. Agts. 57 Washington St. Chicago, Ill.



From Readers and Want Advertisers.

ONLY A FEW.

THERE ARE MORE TO FOLLOW.

TWO WORLD'S FAIR TRIPS.

KIRKWOOD, March 2, 1893.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I am in receipt of yours of March 1, inclosing an order for two round-trip tickets to World's Fair, with hotel bill for two days for two persons, for which I am very thankful to the POST-DISPATCH and will continue to cast my ballots on all contests, hoping that I may again be a winner. Yours respectfully,

C. S. ARMENTROUT.
Box 171.

A SILVER WATCH.

MOUNT OLIVE, March 2, 1893.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I received the prize this morning, No. 7, a silver watch, and I must say I am very much pleased with it. I hope the POST-DISPATCH will prosper, for it richly deserves to. From a reader and well-wisher,

JOHN BENNETT, Mt. Olive, Ill.

WORLD'S FAIR TRIP.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.

To the Post-Dispatch:

Allow me to thank you for the unexpected good fortune which the publication of prize last Wednesday informed me had befallen me—that I was the winner of a trip to the World's Fair over the Wabash, with hotel bill paid. I acknowledge herewith receipt of order, good when presented. Respectfully,

IRENE STERNBURG, 1558 Papin.

ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1893.

To the Post-Dispatch:

The fine gold watch won by me in the POST-DISPATCH contest on a "want" advertiser's coupon has been received. It is all that it is represented to be, and the POST-DISPATCH has my sincere thanks.

(Signed) A. W. MORRISON,
2606 Morgan street.

BELLEVILLE GETS A WATCH.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 25.

To the Post-Dispatch:

Accept my many thanks for the prize won by me.

JAMES RULE,
813 North Richland street.

A TRIP FOR TWO TO WORLD'S FAIR.

MOBERLY, Mo., Feb. 25.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter notifying me of my success in winning first prize in your contest. While a surprise it was a very pleasant one, for myself as well as my friends in this place, who are well pleased that one of their number should be so fortunate as to win the World's Fair trip and hotel bill.

MRS. H. MCPIKE,
615 Vincil street.

"THE HANDSOME GOLD WATCH."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23, 1893.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I have received the handsome gold watch you awarded as the second prize.

With many thanks for the handsome present, I am very respectfully,

F. W. HOLLAND,
2116 Randolph street.

A COIN SILVER WATCH HER PRIZE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23, 1893.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I herewith acknowledge receipt of coin silver watch, it being the fifth prize in contest of last Sunday.

With thanks for the prize, I am very sincerely,

MME. TABOR,
23 South Fourteenth street.

A GOLD WATCH WON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19, 1893.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the gold watch, which I esteem very highly, it being the second prize in the Sunday contest. Respectfully,

CLAUDE MITCHELL,
De Soto, Mo.

TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS,
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27, 1893.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your order for the two round trip tickets to the inauguration at Washington, D. C., so kindly offered by you as first prize in your last Sunday's contest, and I shall ever feel grateful to the POST-DISPATCH for affording me the pleasure to be derived from the trip, also for sending me over the Big Four, Chesapeake & Ohio road. Mrs. F. and I will probably start Wednesday morning. With many thanks, I remain yours at command.

F. A. FARNHAM,
Head of Billy Hobbs' Bible Class.

A SOLID GOLD WATCH.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Feb. 17.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I write to thank you for watch received to-day as third prize in Sunday's Bible verse contest. I prize it highly for the manner in which I got it. While I have a good one which I have carried for years, I will wear the one received from the POST-DISPATCH with a good deal of pride. I have been a subscriber to the daily POST-DISPATCH for about ten years and am now. Very respectfully,

JAMES MOODY.

ACKOWLEDGMENT OF VARIOUS PRIZES.

ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1893.

To the Post-Dispatch:

Please accept my thanks for the prize I won in the Sunday contest. Respectfully,

MRS. FRANK D. COLE,
1727 Waverly place.

To the Post-Dispatch:

Permit me to express my thanks to the POST-DISPATCH for the very neat and most unexpected prize won in the Sunday contest. The POST-DISPATCH has been an evening visitor to our home for so many years that we consider it quite one of the family.

MRS. J. A. FLETCHER.
Bunker Hill, Ill., Feb. 17, 1893.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., Feb. 23.

To the Post Dispatch:

I beg to say that I saw Mr. H. E. Hincke today. He won the nineteenth prize. He appeared satisfied. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN FIELDEN,
POST-DISPATCH Traveling Agent.

Spring Stock NOW READY
AT THE "Only McNichols"
1015-1022-1124 MARKET STREET.

FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
STOVES,
BABY CARRIAGES,
GASOLINE STOVES,
REFRIGERATORS,
LACE CURTAINS,
PORTIERES,
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUMS.

Everything in the House-Furnishing Line.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains Running Into the Union Depot—St. Louis Time.

*Except Sundays. †Daily. ‖Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday. ¶Monday. §Sunday.

Burlington Route

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Denver, with Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Through trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis, with Pullman Sleepers and elegant Dining Cars.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	† 8:35 am	† 5:55 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg, Peoria, St. Paul and Minneapolis Express	‖ 8:20 pm	‡ 6:50 am

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	†10:00 am	† 5:20 pm
Kansas C'y, St. Joseph, Denver, Omaha and Deadwood Ex	†12:40 pm	† 3:05 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City and California Ex	† 8:15 pm	† 7:10 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington Night Express	† 8:45 pm	† 6:30 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Spl.	‖ 8:45 pm	¶ 6:30 am
Texas Ex. via M., K. & T. to Sedalia, Ft. Scott, Denison, Dallas and Taylor	† 8:45 pm	† 6:30 am

CHICAGO & ALTON RAIROAD.

Chicago Limited	* 8:45 am	* 7:45 pm
Chicago "Palace Express"	† 9:15 pm	† 7:30 am
Chicago Day Local Express	* 8:15 am	† 7:30 pm
Chicago Night Local Express	† 4:40 pm	†10:40 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	† 8:40 pm	† 6:55 am
Kansas City Day Express	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 6:00 pm	*10:40 am
Alton Express	*10:00 am	* 8:00 am
Alton Express, Saturday only	1:30 pm	......
St. Louis Accommodation	......	* 1:30 pm

CAIRO SHORT LINE, ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R. CO.

New Orleans "Fast Mail" and Paducah, Cairo and Texas Ex.	* 7:50 am	* 6:50 pm
Sparta, Chester, Grand Tower and Cape Girardeau Express	† 7:50 am	†11:55 am
Sparta, Chester and Cairo Ex.	† 4:25 pm	† 6:50 pm
Paducah and Metropolis Exp.	† 4:25 pm	†11:55 am
Memphis and Cairo Fast Line	* 7:30 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis and New Orleans Limited and Texas and Florida Fast Line	* 7:30 pm	†11:55 am

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE."

Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York, via Lake Shore and New York Central Rys. No change of cars.

Day Express	* 7:10 am	* 5:45 pm
Southwestern Limited	* 8:05 am	* 7:35 pm
Alton Express	*10:40 am	† 7:50 am
Alton Express	......	§10:20 am
Mattoon, Jerseyville and Springfield Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†10:30 am
Alton Express	* 5:55 pm	* 1:30 pm
Boston, New York and Cincinnati Express	* 7:45 pm	* 7:45 am

Ticket offices, corner Broadway and Chestnut st. and Union Depot.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Southern Fast Mail	† 7:50 a m	† 7:30 pm
Belleville Accommodation	*10:45 a m	* 1:50 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 am
Southern Fast Line	† 7:35 p m	† 7:25 am

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

New Orleans Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:05 am
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:05 am
Cairo, Cape Girardeau, Jackson & Mobile Express	† 7:40 am	† 7:05 pm
Sparta, Chester, Murphysboro & Cape Girardeau Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	* 12:10 pm

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	† 7:20 am	† 7:05 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	* 8:05 pm	* 7:15 am
Vincennes Accommodation	* 5:50 pm	† 8:30 am

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	† 8:45 pm	† 6:30 am

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Columbus Accommodation	† 7:57 am	† 6:47 pm
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Ft. Worth Express	† 9:20 am	† 5:40 pm
Memphis & Hot Springs Ex	† 8:30 pm	† 7:15 am
Texas Special to Dallas, Galveston, San Antonio, New Orleans and City of Mexico	† 8:20 pm	† 7:25 am
El Paso & California Express	† 9:30 pm	† 6:15 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line).

Chicago Fast Line, daily	† 8:10 a m	......
Chicago Local Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:00 p m
Chicago Diamond Special, d'y	† 9:10 p m	† 7:20 a m

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN LINE.

Chicago and Peoria Mail	† 7:45 am	† 8:00 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	*10:55 am
Chicago and Peoria Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:45 am
Springfield Mail	* 7:45 am	* 8:00 pm

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD "AIRLINE."

Louisville Vestibuled Day Ex.	† 8:20 a m	† 7:25 pm
Louisville Night Fast Line	† 8:25 p m	† 7:40 am
Fairfield Accommodation	† 4:55 p m	† 9:55 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 7:55 am
Belleville Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*10:30 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	* 1:45 pm
Belleville Accommodation	† 5:35 p m	* 5:10 pm
Belleville Accommodation	§ 8:50 a m	§ 8:30 am
Belleville Accommodation	§ 6:00 pm	......

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.

Union Accommodation	* 6:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 9:20 a m	* 1:40 p m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	......	§ 4:28 p m
Union Express	† 4:50 p m	† 8:20 a m

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R. (Bluff Line, via Big 4.)

Clifton, Jerseyville and Springfield Express	† 7:10 am	......
Elsah, Piasa Bluffs and Grafton Express	†10:40 am	† 5:45 pm
Jerseyville and Springfield Ex.	† 4:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Piasa Bluffs Special	† 5:05 pm	† 9:05 am

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.

Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 11:55 a m
Mail and Express	* 5:00 p m	* 6:25 p m

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.

Toledo Day Express	* 7:35 am	9:10 pm
Toledo Night Express	7:05 pm	7:58 am

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	......
Local Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:25 pm
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln & Southern Kansas Exp.	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Wichita Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Colorado Express	† 9:30 pm	† 7:15 am

Missouri Pacific Locals.
Washington Accommodation.
Leaves *5:25 pm., arrives *8:00 am.
Kirkwood Accommodation leave
*6:45, *8:00, †9:50, *11:50 am., *1:25, *3:15, *4:20, †5:50, *6:20, *6:30, *8:45, *10:30 pm, *11:30 pm.
Sundays only, leave
7:30 am, 1:00 pm, 9:45 pm.
Kirkwood Accommodation Arrive
*6:30, *7:35, *8:40, *9:50 am, *12:35, *1:50, †3:10, *5:10, †5:55, †7:40, *8:20, *9:45 pm, *10:40 pm.
Sundays Only, Arrive
9:05 am, 10:25 am.
Oak Hill Accommodation Leave
*6:20, †8:05, †10:00, *11:55 am, †3:00, *4:45, †6:15, †11:35 pm. Sunday only leave 1:15 pm.
Oak Hill Accommodation Arrive
*6:35, †8:20, †10:30, *11:55 am, †1:30, †5:35, †7:05, †7:45 pm.
Creve Cœur Lake.
Leave—†6:00 am, †9:30 am, †4:25 pm.
Arrive—†8:15 am, †12:40 pm, †7:15 pm.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Valley Park Accommodation	* 7:00 am	* 6:45am
Valley Park Accommodation	† 8:00 am	† 7:40am
Texas & Col. Mail	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	* 9:00 am	†10:30 am
Valley Park	§ 1:00 pm	§ 1:25 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	......
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 8:55 am
Valley Park Accommodation	* 6:30 pm	* 6:00 pm
Col. & Cal. Express	† 8:25 pm	† 6:30 am

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & ST. PAUL RAILROAD (Bluff Line—via Big Four.)

Grafton and Elsah	†10:40 am	† 7:50 am
Grafton and Elsah	† 5:55 pm	† 5:45 pm
Springfield, Jerseyville, etc	† 7:10 am	† 1:30 pm
Springfield, Jerseyville, etc	† 4:20 pm	......

VANDALIA LINE.

Trains No. 20 and No. 21	† 8:10 am	† 5:30 pm
Day Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:30 pm
Indianapolis Accommodation	* 11:25 am	* 5:15 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Express	† 9:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Chicago Fast Line	† 8:10 am	......
Chicago Local	* 8:40 am	* 7:30 pm
Chicago Diamond Special	† 9:10 pm	† 7:20 am
Cincinnati Day Express	† 8:10 am	† 7:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Effingham Accommodation	* 5:30 pm	* 8:15 am

Wabash Line

LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Chicago Local Express	† 7:05 am	† 6:15 pm
Chicago Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
Toledo, Detroit & New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:00 pm
Decatur Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	* 10:35 am
Toledo, Detroit, New York & Boston Vestibule Limited	† 6:55 pm	† 7:35 am
Chicago Vestibule Limited	† 9:05 pm	† 7:25 am
LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Kansas City Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	* 6:20 pm
Kansas City, Ottumwa & St. Paul	† 9:00 am	† 6:15 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:30 am
Kansas City Fast Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 7:30 am	* 7:15 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 1:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 3:50 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:25 pm	* 5:35 pm
Ferguson (Thursday only)	11:30 pm	7:45 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	10:20 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	4:00 pm	3:00 pm
FROM FRANKLIN AVENUE STATION.		
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 6:50 am	* 8:45 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 8:50 am	* 6:40 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*10:45 am	*10:30 am
Ferguson Accommodation	†1:35 pm	*1:30 pm
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 6:10 pm
St. Charles Accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 3:05 pm
Ferguson (Fri. and Sat. only)	11:30 pm	7:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	8:55 am	8:45 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:35 pm	10:25 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	2:45 pm	2:30 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	5:45 pm	5:35 pm

A Prize

In the Sunday Post-Dispatch Contest will be

ONE OF

BUCK'S BRILLIANT STOVES

Elaborately trimmed in nickle, porcelain plated oven doors. The highest-priced cooking stove made by the Buck Stove and Range Co.

There Are Thirty-Four Other Prizes. Read the List on Another Page.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE directors of the Holmes Electric Protective Co. of Missouri have declared a dividend of one dollar ($1) per share of the capital stock, payable on March 20, 1893. Transfer books will be closed from March 10 to March 20 inclusive.

SAMUEL EISENSTADT, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24, 1893.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION—The firm of M. T. Sharp & Co., composed of M. T. Sharp and William Layer, butchers, 1813 S. Jefferson av., have this day, March 2, 1893, dissolved. M. T. SHARP.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE COUSIN OF THE KING."
A STARTLING ROMANCE OF METROPOLITAN SOCIETY,
GREAT PRIZE STORY IN
TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS.
MARCH No. (7) JUST OUT.
Ask news and book dealers for it, or send price, 50 cents, to TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 23d st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Edwin A. Matthews, Albert O. Clarke and Joseph T. James, architects and superintendents, is dissolved by mutual consent, J. T. James retiring from the firm. Mr. James, under whose direct supervision many of St. Louis' best churches, residences and business buildings have been erected, needs no introduction to the public, and now solicits a share of patronage of those contemplating building. Due notice of location will be given in the daily papers.

St. Louis, March 4, 1893.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR RENT—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping to married couple without children; rooms and location first-class; references required. Address Y 241, this office. 13

WANTED—A good girl or woman for plain cooking; private boarding-hose. 1705 Park av. 68

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Mrs. C. Scott, 2319 Albion pl. 66

1733 WASH ST.—Two 2-story brick stables; all conveniences. Apply at above number. 62

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 1813 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Partner with $150, willing to work; $10 a day easily made; in legitimate, established business; rare chance. Ad. E 252, this office. 23

1406 PINE ST.—Suite of three cheerful rooms, furnished for light housekeeping; also other rooms. 13

WANTED—Partner in real estate business; chance for good man. Add. Y 253, this office. 23

SPEED—Rapid dictation three nights each week; two months $5; call Monday nights. Central College, 2118 Lucas pl. 64

WANTED—Two boys of 15 may do easy work in payment for a full course in the Central Business College. 2118 Lucas pl. Call any day this week. 61

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Location 2118 Lucas pl. Complete stenographic and commercial courses; skillful teachers; reasonable rates; situations secured. Thoroughly equipped business school. Intending students would do well to call or send for prospectus. 61

A SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

A Detective Plays Clerk, Bundle-Wrapper and Delivery Man.

CATCHING A SMOOTH THIEF IN A BIG DRY GOODS HOUSE.

The Perpetrator of a Series of Thefts Apprehended by Means of an Ingeniously Arranged Scheme and the Use of Marked Money—Clever Methods Exposed—Other Criminal News.

New York, March 4.—For the past month Detective Sergeant Murphy has been employed in O'Neill's store on Sixth avenue as clerk, handler in the shipping department and wagon driver. He entered the firm's employ for the purpose of catching a thief, and he thinks he has found him in the person of John Kelly of 428 West Thirtieth street, an employe in the shipping department. Kelly is now under $1,000 bonds for trial. The train of circumstances which temporarily transformed one of Inspector McLaughlin's hawkshaws into a counter jumper began when the firm of O'Neill & Co. found out last Christmas that someone was stealing from them on a large scale. The thief was so clever that all the efforts of those in the store to entrap him were unavailing and finally Inspector McLaughlin was appealed to. He detailed Murphy to work up the case, and the detective, after investigation, concluded that the only way he could capture the thief was by going into the dry goods business himself. Accordingly he became a clerk. Selling neckties at 25 cents a piece is wearing work for a detective sergeant, and Mr. Murphy felt many times like throwing up his job. He stuck to it, however, and learned to wait on three people at once, watch his stock to see that shoplifters didn't run away with it, and bear meekly the caustic remarks of the floor-walkers. Hardly had he become familiar with his duties as salesman when he was removed to the shipping department and put to doing up bundles. He staid there just enough to have his suspicions of one of the shipping clerks aroused. His next job was that of driver of a delivery wagon. Murphy's one pleasant remembrance of life as a horse navigator is that of a policeman, an acquaintance, who started to arrest him for driving ahead when he couldn't help it on Broadway, and of the expression of dismal surprise on the policeman's face when he recognized in the cart driver whom he had been threatening with the rigors of the law one of Inspector McLaughlin's crack men. All this time Murphy was keeping watch on the suspected shipping clerk, who was Kelly, with the result that his suspicions were confirmed. On Thursday he arranged that a small package, containing a gold ring, valued at $3.75, should be sent C.O.D. to a Mrs. Blank on Twenty-ninth street. This package would go through the shipping department, and as it was small and easily disposed of Murphy reckoned that Kelly would steal it, deliver it himself at the house of Mrs. Blank and collect the money. The detective marked a $2 bill, a $1 bill, a half dollar and a quarter. Then he severed his connection with the firm of O'Neill & Co. Attired in a comfortable dressing gown with slippers on his feet, a cigar between his lips and a novel in his hand O'Neill's former clerk, package handler and wagon driver sat before a bright fire in the Twenty-ninth street house on Thursday night. At a little after 6 o'clock a young man rang the bell and handed him a small package.

"This is from O'Neill's," said he. "It is for Mrs. Blank and there is $3.75 to pay on it."

"All right," replied he of the dressing-gown, "I'm Mrs. Blank's husband. Leave the package."

The detective Sergeant paid the young man, whom he at once recognized as Kelly, with the marked money. Kelly left. Then for two seconds the room was full of dressing-gown, slippers and novel, which the officer flung in all directions. He hustled into an overcoat and shoes and giving chase to Kelly, arrested him on Broadway. The marked money was found on the prisoner. On being confronted with the strong proof against him he confessed that he had been robbing the firm. His method was simple. He would lay aside a small package marked C. O. D., include it in the written list for late delivery given to one of the driver of one of the delivery wagons, and then go and deliver it himself. When the driver came to deliver the package on his list he would find it missing and if he stopped at the house at all would be relieved to find that it had already been delivered, and thinking it a mistake would not report it. At Jefferson Market Court yesterday Kelly was held in $1,000 bond for trial. It is reported that he has collected several hundred dollars since Christmas.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

MRS. LILLIAN SCOFIELD, ALIAS LADY LANSMERE, CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

New York, March 4.—Mrs. Lillian Schofield, alias Mrs. Slocum, alias Lady Lansmere, whose record has often been referred to in the newspapers of the country, chiefly in connection with the mysterious death of Broker Nathaniel Hatch some years ago at her house, corner of Twentieth street and Sixth avenue, is again in trouble. This time it is a charge of grand larceny. For a couple of years Mrs. Scofield, under the name of Lady Lansmere, has been occupying the house, 120 West Forty-first street, which she claims to own, and where she rented rooms to people. The victim is Malcolm D. Steele, whose occupation is "speculating on race events." He has been living at Mrs. Scofield's house since April 19, occupying a room for which he paid $3 per week. Last Monday night he met a friend, who had just arrived from Boston, and was on his way to Washington. Steele took him to his room, where he could remove the stains of travel before resuming his journey. While they were in the room Mrs. Scofield came to the door and demanded admittance, saying that she wanted to show the room to a caller. Steele told her to wait until he and his friend were ready to go out. This angered the woman greatly, and when at last the men prepared to leave the house she used very violent language to them. As they closed the front door Mrs. Scofield chained it from the inside. Steele tried to open it again, but could only do so for a few inches. Believing that she was bent on mischief, he called out to her that if she injured any of his effects he would make trouble for her. Steele slept at the Morton House that night, and about 6 o'clock Tuesday morning went back to the house and entered his room. He found that several suits of clothes and a fine overcoat had been cut to pieces. Steele left the house but returned in about an hour. The door was again chained. Mrs. Scofield had evidently seen him in the house a short time before and decided to keep him out. His efforts to gain admittance were useless. Steele went to Jefferson Market Police Court Wednesday morning and obtained a summons from Justice Grady ordering her to appear in court and explain why she refused to allow him to obtain his property. For two days he tried to serve the paper, but the woman was too sharp to be caught there, and Steele was forced to give up the attempt. Yesterday morning he swore out a warrant in the same court charging her with grand larceny and retaining $300 worth of personal effects. She will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court in the morning.

EXECUTIVE MANSION BURGLARIZED.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 4.—Last night burglars made a descent on the gubernatorial mansion. Gov. Stone lost his gold watch and chain, a Knights Templar badge and $1 in money. Miss Katherine Turner, the Governor's niece, lost three handsome rings. After getting everything in the sleeping apartments that they could lay their hands on, the burglars visited the dining-room and stole a bottle of whisky. The Governor's trousers were taken, but were abandoned in the hall. Both the front and rear doors were found open by the servants this morning. The theory is that they went in the back door and left through the front.

DEFRAUDING THE CUSTOMS.

NEW YORK'S OFFICIALS ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE AN EMBEZZLEMENT.

New York, March 4.—The officials of the Custom-house are very much exercised over a shortage which has been discovered in the cashier's department, and which cannot be accounted for just yet. Some one has been defrauding Uncle Sam of his duties on imports by means of forgery, and who it is and how it was done are matters that Deputy Collector Charles A. Burr and his clerks are doing their utmost to find out. Both the Custom-house officials and the importers whose names are brought into the affair refuse to give any details for publication. It was discovered late Thursday afternoon that there was a discrepancy of $426 on one importation of wine. The goods were consigned to C. H. Schmidt & Peters of 24 Beaver street, and they were immediately notified that payment was due. The importers looked over their books and found that they had paid duty on this consignment, if their books were to be trusted. They also found their canceled check for $426, which had apparently passed through the regular channels of business and had been returned to them through the German-American Bank, on which it was drawn. A clerk went to the Custom-house with the check yesterday morning, and explained to the cashier that there must be a mistake somewhere. He was told that there was decidedly. Not only had this particular check, so far as the Custom-house books showed, never passed through the Custom-house in payment for duty on Schmidt & Peters' champagne, but the entry papers for the goods in question were missing and the signature on the withdrawal order was forged. An investigation was immediately begun, both in the Custom house and in the office of Schmidt & Peters. There are so many different departments in the Custom-house, each one of which acts as a check on the other, that no stealing can be done there, which will not eventually be discovered in the process of liquidation. The discrepancy in Schmidt & Peters' account has not as yet been charged to anyone in particular, but a discharged clerk of the firm has been mentioned as being possibly connected with it in some way. His name is not given, and the firm says he was discharged by them for impertinence two weeks ago. The Custom-house people say he was in Schmidt & Peters' employ up to Wednesday last, and that when he was sent for by them yesterday he could not be found. This clerk was the importers' Custom house clerk—that is, he attended to the paying of duty on imports and to the withdrawing of the goods from the bonded ware-houses. The check in question for $426 was given to the clerk to pay duties on a consignment of champagne.

NOT JOHN SONTAG.

San Francisco, Cal., March 4.—Although bearing a striking resemblance, the man captured at San Jose yesterday proves not to be the train robber, John Sontag.

It will be called to mind that Sontag and another desperado, Chris Evans, held up and robbed a Southern Pacific train near Collis, Cal., Aug. 3 last. In addition to this robbery the two men, if ever caught, will have to answer for a long list of crimes, among them three murders committed since the train robbery.

Sontag and Evans are certainly two of the most daring desperadoes ever known in this country, as is attested by numerous exploits in which they have taken a hand, especially since their pursuit for the train robbery was begun.

ROBBED OF JEWELRY.

Toms River, N. Y., March 4.—Burglars entered the office of William Aumack, a lumber and coal dealer, last night or early this morning, blew open the safe and left with what booty they could get together. When the foreman went to open up the office this morning he found the door ajar, the windows shattered and the floor littered with papers. Scattered about were fragments of the door of the safe. The thieves carried off jewelry valued at several hundred dollars. The explosion was so heavy that the brick wall of the fireplace was blown out. No clue to the robbers has been discovered. They are supposed to be the same professionals who recently made several unsuccessful attempts to break in elsewhere.

SAFE-BLOWERS AT WORK.

Chidester, Ark., March 4.—A descent was made on this city by safe-blowers. Kirby & Rushing lost $300 and a lot of jewelry. The post-office was also visited, where $30 worth of stamps were taken and $15 of the postmaster's money. Two men have been arrested at Gurdon on suspicion of having committed the deeds.

SHE FOUGHT A BURGLAR.

Liberty, Mo., March 4.—Mrs. W. E. Porter, widow, jumped out of bed at 5 o'clock in the morning and seized a burglar who was in her room, by the hair. She fought him all the way to the back yard, where her strength gave out and the fellow escaped.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Lexington, Mo., March 4.—William Felts has been arrested at Seattle, Wash., and will be brought to this city to answer to the charge of murder. Felts is wanted here for the murder of Azariah Higgins, in this county, on Aug. 30, 1890.

Bushels of hats at the Globe. Noblest and latest spring styles regular $2.50 and $3.50, $1.50 and $2.50.

Globe, 701 to 713 Franklin avenue.

MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS.

St. Clair County (Ill.) to Be Stocked With Fine Game Birds.

Belleville sportsmen have made arrangements to procure a number of Mongolian pheasants from Oregon for the purpose of stocking the game resorts of St. Clair County, Ill. They have raised a fund of $100, which will purchase eight pairs of these birds and pay the shipping expenses. From such a small beginning they expect to reap a harvest of good shooting in a few years. They have formed the Mongolian Pheasant Association for the breeding and protection of the birds, and the members will have personal charge of the original specimens to be brought from Oregon. A new law is now pending in the Illinois Legislature to protect these and other game birds for a period of five years. The Mongolian or common pheasant is of the species *P. Mongolicus*. The birds are not natives of America, but were brought to this continent from China and Thibet. Some years ago about a dozen of the birds were imported to Oregon and given their liberty near Minnville, in that State. They were protected by law for a period, during which they multiplied so rapidly that they now abound everywhere in the State and furnish capital sport for gunners. The pheasant is quite a large bird and is very handsome. Its general color is a golden brown with black points. The cock has a beautiful head of deep steel blue and a sweeping tail considerably longer than the body. In the hen the general color is somewhat lighter, and more uniform. As a game bird the pheasant is not dissimilar to the prairie chicken, but its habits are more closely allied to the wild turkey. The birds mate several times each season, in captivity as well as in their natural state, and multiply rapidly. A peculiarity of their breeding is that the hen leaves the brood as soon as hatched and the cock takes charge of the young. It is said to be a common thing to see a pheasant cock strutting about followed by as many as seventy-five chicks of different brood, and, of course, assorted sizes.

"Learn of the little nautilus to sail,
Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale."

In other words to *raise the wind* advertise in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. Everybody reads it.

Woman's Relief Corps.—The ladies of Gen. Lyon Corps have completed a silk and velvet quilt, composed of 5,000 pieces, elaborately embroidered and hand painted, which they will dispose of for the benefit of the Woman's Relief Corps Home. This corps will give a John Chinaman party March 25.

M'GARRAHAN HAPPY

Once More the Senate Renders a Verdict.

THE LONG-STANDING CLAIM PASSES OVER HARRISON'S VETO.

After Thirty Years Haunting the National Capital Billy McGarrahan Receives Another Verdict on His Celebrated Bill—A Bill That Has Puzzled Courts and Congress for Over Thirty Years.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—After thirty years in court and Congress, the McGarrahan bill has finally passed the Senate. The bill seems almost as old as the bent and gray-haired man who haunts the Capitol and for years past has urged the justice of his contention. The bill was passed at the last session of Congress in July, but was vetoed by the President.

The McGarrahan bill was taken up Friday evening for consideration, the vote being—yeas 46, nays 8. Mr. Morrill moved an amendment referring the case to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California instead of the Court of Private Land Claims. The Senate took a recess without disposing of the bill, but later it was taken up and on a yea and nay vote the amendment passed by a vote of 37 to 12. President Harrison vetoed the bill on legal grounds, as it provided that McGarrahan should file his claim in the Court of Private Land Claims, as the assignee of Girnez to the Rancho Panoche Grande in the State of California. When the bill came up on Friday both branches of Congress were so favorable to McGarrahan that it passed without regard to the reason specified by the President for failing to approve it. The story of the claim reads like a romance. It involves title to a large tract of land in California. In 1844, when California was a port of Mexico, the Government of that particular province granted the land which was known and has since been known as the Panoche Grande Ranche to a Mexican official, Vincent Gomez by name, who had rendered distinguished service to his Government.

In the early 60s William McGarrahan purchased the land of Gomez. It was then considered almost valueless. About the time McGarrahan purchased the claim some person having prospected the land and having discovered valuable quicksilver and other mineral deposits—a fact unknown to McGarrahan—and finding that it had been sold by Gomez, exercised the right of "squatter sovereignty" and took possession of and held it without title.

About 1861, however, when there was some dispute about the title, McGarrahan took the matter into court and had the title of his ranch perfected. But the New Idria Mining Co., which had begun to work the mineral deposits on the land, refused to surrender the property, and over their refusal has arisen the giant controversy which has since gone on for thirty years. This New Idria company is largely owned by Millionaire D. O. Mills, father-in-law of Whitelaw Reid. Inasmuch as Mr. Mills gave $1,000,000 to the campaign fund of the Republican party, Mr. Harrison felt somewhat indebted to the father-in-law and to the New Idria company.

Before 1862 Mr. McGarrahan had secured two distinct confirmations of the title from the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior. President Lincoln, after an inquiry, had also decided the grant to be genuine. The process issued by the courts, however, and the decrees of the secretaries of the different departments of the Government by some accident miscarried. The statute of limitations intervened and it soon became evident that Mr. McGarrahan's only redress lay in an appeal to Congress.

The mining company, which has been annually taking thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of quicksilver and other mineral from the land, has contested every inch of the ground. The matter was first brought to Congress in a report to the House prepared by John A. Bingham of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, in 1870. Every committee which had the matter under consideration in subsequent Congresses has reported it favorably, and it has at different times passed one of the two Houses only to fail in the other.

It has been charged that the New Idria Mining Co. maintained a regular lobby and expended large sums to defeat the claim. McGarrahan was a poor man with nothing to offer except promises, and the cold-blooded lobbyists of Washington usually preferred the cash in hand to contingent fees drawn on the innefinite future.

The claim first attracted national notoriety during the 70s when the late Don Platt was the editor of the old Washington *Capital*. He opposed the claim with all his characteristic vigor, and his venomous pen blistered every one who dared support it. These attacks led to a personal encounter between McGarrahan and Platt in the old Senate chamber of the Capitol.

As the years dragged on McGarrahan grew poorer and poorer, and for the last few years he has lived practically upon the charity of his old friends. Some of the attorneys who have been associated with the case have interested themselves more out of sympathy for him than from any expectation of financial reward. McGarrahan is now an old man. He is bent with years; his hair is white and his step is feeble. He is but a wreck of the young, sturdy, vigorous man who came here over thirty years ago with the title to a fortune in his pocket, seeking to have representatives of the United States right the wrong which had been done him. The estate has grown more valuable year by year, until it is now worth in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

When the bill was called up on the 18th of July, 1892, in the lower house it had already passed the Senate, and as McGarrahan had been assured it would meet little objection in the House, he seemed to be in sight of the long-sought millions. He hung about the doors of the chamber until the vote was taken in such suspense that had the measure failed McGarrahan's life would have gone out with the announcement of the Speaker. When apprised of his victory he tottered and fell to the floor, completely overcome with joy.

The President's veto once more made him despondent, but encouraged by friends he has borne it to await the verdict that has been rendered. The matter will now rest with President Grover Cleveland.

HE MANUFACTURED AMULETS.

How a Wily Mohammedan High Priest Became Wealthy.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

At some distance beyond the primeval forests of Cameroon, on the frontiers of the Sudan, a strip of land is found which abounds with ivory. Its sovereign is Chief Ngilla, and Mohammedan influences have not been wasted upon him. Merchants from every land come here bringing pearls and textiles which they exchange for ivory. Many a fine tusk is sold for a nickel for which they would be obliged to pay at least $100 at the coast.

Lieut. Morgen in his reports on this country relates of a man who had neither gems nor costly fabrics to offer for ivory, and yet was one of the largest possessors of that beautiful white substance. He was a high priest, whose home was on the River Niger, and he came armed with plenty of paper, ink and pens, writing short axioms from the Koran on pieces of paper, which he sewed in small leather pouches and sold them as amulets to the faithful. The recompense was a large one in every instance, consisting of the handsomest ivory tusks that could be had. When Chief Ngilla came to him buy one of these talismans, and endeavored to persuade him to let him have the same for less than he had been accustomed to receive, the cunning high-priest said to him: "Sir, it is immaterial to me whether you give a large or a small tusk, but it is not so to Allah. He will arrange his protection of your body accordingly." It is needless to say that he received what he asked for.

He did a thriving business with his amulets, and was the richest holder of ivory of the choicest kind in that region.

Thirty-five valuable prizes for Post-Dispatch readers. Cut out the coupon on page 17.

ELECTED POSTMISTRESS.

Miss Amanda C. Strite Chosen Town Nominee of Clayton, Vernon Co.

Nevada, Mo., March 4.—Miss Amanda C. Strite, who was elected Postmistress at Clayton, Vernon Co, last Saturday by a handsome vote, was born in Christian County, Ill., Feb. 13, 1865. She attended the district school there three consecutive terms and at the age of 14 removed with her parents to Clayton, this county, where she has resided the past twelve years. Miss Strite held the Clayton Postoffice under Cleveland's first Administration, her commission having been secured through the influence of Congressman W. J. Stone.

Miss Amanda C. Strite.

Miss Strite gave entire satisfaction under the first administration and her many friends got up a petition and sent it to Congressman Morgan of the Fifteenth Congressional District. It was signed numerously by voters of the different parties.

G. J. Green, President of the Coal Township Democratic Club, called an election to be held last Saturday. The votes were restricted to Democratic voters receiving their mail at that office. The candidates were Miss Amande Strite, W. F. Couch and Col. Rigge, the latter two being two of the most prominent men in the district.

Miss Strite was elected through the influence of her friends and she took no part whatever in her election.

A WRESTLING LION.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

London, Feb. 23.—Though England has no dime museums, many attractions similar to those exhibited to Americans as curios and freaks, occasionally find their way upon the stages of the many music halls in which London abounds. One of those which recently created quite a stir, and drew immense crowds nightly was a trained kangaroo, named John L. Sullivan, which first appeared at the Oxford Music Hall. This animal, with the "mitts" donned in due form, squatted on the stage in grotesque attitude and through its trainer issued a defi to all comers irrespective of size and weight. Needless to say no one was found with sufficient courage to face the ungainly but powerful beast. The animal is now being exhibited in Paris and is proving its value as an attraction second only to the dances of Miss Loie Fuller.

This week the directors of the Oxford sprang their second animal wonder upon the public in the shape of a wrestling lion, which bids fair to outrival its predecessor in popularity. Prince, which is the name given to the beast, is a magnificent specimen of a Caffrarian lion, 6 years of age. He is said to be an expert at catch-as-catch-can and Græco-Roman styles of wrestling, and certainly shows aptitude at keeping on top in the nightly exhibition bout with his trainer. Just how far Prince would regard the rulings of the referee, in a hotly-contested struggle, remains to be seen, for, as yet, he has been allowed to hold undisputed possession of the field. There is some talk of making an attempt to match Prince against a tamed bear, and, if the authorities would allow the contest to take place, it would unquestionably excite the most intense interest.

NO RENT TO PAY!

Is one reason we can sell CHEAPER than our competitors, who are paying high rents. Somebody must pay the expense in that case, but in ours that expense does not exist. *Do You See the Point* ☞ •?

THE H. WALKER FURNITURE CO.

Sell you at the Very Lowest Prices on the Most Liberal Credit System in existence.

Our Prices Cheaper Than Cheapest

Hundreds of Homes
Made Comfortable and Cheerful by Us.

Call and See Us at Once

WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY. These Prices Solve the Problem.

FOR THE PARLOR.	
4 Plush Seat Oak Chairs	$10 00
1 Plush Seat Oak Rocker	3 50
1 Decorated Cuspidor	50
25 yards Brussels Carpet	11 75
1 Center Table	2 25
1 12x36 Rug	2 50
2 pairs Lace Curtains	2 50
2 pictures (framed)	4 00
1 Parlor Lamp, with shade	1 00
Total	$38 00

FOR THE DINING-ROOM.	
1 Bed Lounge	$ 6 50
1 Extension Table	2 50
2 Cane Seat Chairs	3 00
1 Cane Seat Rocker	1 25
1 Picture (framed)	3 00
1 Sideboard	8 50
25 yards Seamless Straw Matting	3 25
Total	$28 00

FOR THE BEDROOM.	
1 Antique Oak Suite, three pieces	$12 50
1 Spring	1 00
1 Mattress	1 75
2 Feather Pillows	1 75
2 Cane Seat Chairs	1 50
1 Toilet Set, ten pieces	1 90
1 Cane Seat Rocker	1 00
2 Pictures	1 50
2 Window Shades	50
25 yards Ingrain Carpet	4 25
1 Rug	75
Total	$28 40

FOR THE KITCHEN.	
1 Safe	$2 50
1 Table	85
4 Kitchen Chairs	1 00
1 Lamp	50
1 Gasoline Stove	3 25
Total	$8 10

A FEW BARGAINS NOT FOUND EVERY DAY.

A fine Parlor Suite, nicely carved	20 75
Ingrain carpet, per yard, only	20
Brussels Carpet, per yard, only	39
Oil Cloths, per yard	19
Smyrna Rugs, upward from	1 25
No. 7 Cooking Stove Only	6 00
Good Heating Stoves, Only	4 50

Gasoline Stoves From $2.50 Up.

300 or 400 of those Spring Roller Shades left at 10c each.
Come quick before they are all gone.

A good Folding Bed as low as	$13 00
A good serviceable Bed Lounge as low as	5 25
Parlor lamps with shades, only	1 25
Hanging lamps with shades	1 99
Toilet sets, 10 pieces, only	1 85
Fancy Rockers, only	2 00
We have bed-room suits as low as	11 85

THE H. WALKER FURNITURE CO.

206 and 208 North Twelfth Street, Just South of Olive.

DECEIVED EXPERTS.

Insanity Charged Against a Proposed Benefactor of Dr. Depew.

HE WANTED TO GROW A POMPADOUR ON THE ORATOR'S HEAD,

But Was Thought to Be a Crank and Consigned to Ward's Island—H's Story of Noble Origin and Previous Wealth Discredited by the Doctors, Who Believed Him When He Lied.

New York, March 4.—F. E. O. Sucrow, the son of a gallant Russian colonel, and who himself was once a major in the same army, has recently been released from the Ward's Islands Insane Asylum by a clever ruse. Its success, he thinks, is proof enough, if he had no other, that he is mentally sound. Maj. Sucrow was at one time wealthy. He has not been on good terms with his family for years and his annual income was stopped two years ago. When this happened he sought some business enterprise, and his attention was called to a discovery for making hair grow on bald heads, which had been successfully tried in two or three cases. He bought a controlling interest in the restorative and commenced to boom it.

He had read a great deal about Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and thought it was a pity that so great a man should be compelled to go through life bald-headed. Furthermore, he considered that his fortune would be made if he could be made the means of giving Dr. Depew a genuine pompadour. With this object in view he fixed up a package of his restorative and called on Dr. Depew. The package, which was neatly tied up, was about 11 inches long, 9 inches wide and 3½ inches thick. His visit was just after the attempt to blow up Russell Sage by dynamite.

When Dr. Depew saw the package and heard the Major's foreign accent he thought it was a crank and remarked hurriedly: "My dear fellow, I am very busily engaged to-day on important business that cannot be delayed. Leave me your name and address and I shall send you a letter making an appointment for an interview for some other day."

Succrow went away and waited for the letter, which never came. In its place appeared an agent of the Department of Charities and Correction, who questioned him concerning his personal history and as to the effectiveness of his tonic. Sucrow was then taken before Dr. Washburn and declared insane. He spent one night at the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, and was then sent to Ward's Island. He was examined several times by different physicians at Bellevue and at Ward's Island and was questioned as to the story he had first told.

"My statements were all true," said Maj. Sucrow, yesterday, "and so I had to conscientiously persist in them."

At the end of five months, just as he was beginning to despair of ever regaining his liberty, he hit on a new idea.

"I began to change my system," he said, "for the next month I did not say a word about insanity nor did I make any further request for my discharge. At the end of the month I went to Mr. Peppard, the head attendant, and asked for permission to write to Dr. Washburn. It was readily granted, but I knew that the missive would be opened and read before it was sent, if indeed it was sent at all. The substance of my letter to Dr. Washburn was that I now realized I was not in my right mind when I was committed; that the statements I had made about belonging to a noble Russian family and having once been rich were delusions that have now been dispelled, and that I had made a great mistake in having anything to do with the hair tonic business. I told the doctor that I was an humble mechanic and could earn about $18 per week at my trade. I also said that this was a good time of the year to secure employment and I wanted to be released. A few days later I wrote letters to Drs. Adamson, Campbell and Pettit of exactly the same import. I had the story down fine and did not vary a single detail in any of them. A few days afterward Dr. Pettit sent for me and made an examination, during which he asked me to tell my story again. Then, at short intervals, Drs. Adamson and Campbell examined me and asked questions regarding my latest story. I told it to them all exactly as I had written it in the four letters, and as a result I was in a short time discharged as cured."

"But," added he, "here is just where the point comes in. The story which proved to the doctors at Ward's Island that I was no longer insane, and which secured my release, was the only lie I had told in connection with my whole experience as a 'lunatic.'"

He says he has had enough of America. He is going to remain here just long enough to raise funds to return to Europe.

WANDER SIGNALS.

Peculiar Signs by Which Gypsy Bands Communicate Information.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

One of the most widespread practices among all Gypsy tribes is the peculiar method of communicating with each other by signs and marks, intelligible to the stragglers of a band, or another troop following in the wake of their predecessors.

A careful observer, who happens along the way taken by a band of wandering Gypsies, may notice at the foot of a tree four oblong stones piled in a heap, and close investigation will develop that around each of these stones is wound a long horsehair. Nearby a small branch of a tree with three dividing twigs has been stuck in the ground. The middle twig points in the direction of the right fork of the cross-road. A small scrap of leather has been nailed to the tree underneath which the stones are piled, and into this scrap several stitches have been taken with bright red yarn; besides, a square and two round holes have also been cut in. A little charred holly branch with a handful of straw and two red threads, tied together, peeps out from under the leather patch, or the small twig of a birch tree with two loose red threads dangling from it. A bit of dirt, with which the whole has been bespattered, prevents the passer-by from investigating this curious decoration of a lonely tree by the cross-road, and he is not aware that he has had before him a series of interesting revelations, which are thus imparted to a second band of Gypsies that are traveling over the same road several days later.

Every Gypsy tribe has its wander signal, familiar to all that tribe. In this case it is a horse-hair. The stones piled in a heap and wound with this hair denote that the signals fastened to the tree close by are intended for the members only of that tribe. This is done to prevent the error of other wandering bands to interpret news or information that is not meant for them. The direction in which the middle twig bends indicates the way that must be taken by the followers. Sometimes smaller stones are placed beside the pile of large ones and these serve the same purpose in pointing out the way. The charred holly branch, with a bunch of straw, indicates a death in the band. The mark of the chief is the red thread and two threads tied together and fastened to this curious death notice advise the second band that the chief's wife has departed from this earth. The birch branch announces an arrest and if two loose threads are tied to it it means that the chief has been captured by the police, while three red threads are the mark of his grandson.

The tacking up to a cross-road tree of a scrap of leather or a piece of hide is the invariable order for an important conference to be held in the near future. The stitches which are sewn into these scraps indicate the time.

Gypsy chronology is based on the three great hollidays, and St. Michael's day. The long stitches denote the Sundays, while by the cross stitches the week days are indicated. If sixteen long stitches and two cross stitches are found in a scrap of leather, it would indicate that the conference is to be held on the second day of the week after the 16th Sunday of Whitsuntide. The dirt with which these curious signals have been bespattered indicates that the Gypsies are pursued by the authorities.

Every Gypsy tribe has its wander signal, consisting of bristles, pumpkin seeds, seeds of the deadly night-shade, all kinds of cuts in the bark of a tree, pieces of wood, that have been split, or twigs from which the bark has been peeled, tares and rents in scraps of cloth and leather, and signs made with charcoal.

A fresh holly branch implies sickness among the passing tribe. A holly branch which has been broken in several places and wound with a handful of straw announces the breaking of an arm, while without the straw it means a broken leg. A pine branch is the emblem of a betrothal among the gypsies; a willow branch with white or red threads implies the birth of a girl or a boy, while the branch of an oak, not unlike the biblical olive branch of Noah's Arc, brings the tiding that a gypsy messenger has returned to his band.

A bunch of dog's hair fastened to the wander signal warns the coming band that it is necessary to change their course immediately. Small pieces of broken glass indicate the death of one of their domestic animals, while large ones announce that a cow or a horse has strayed from the band or has been stolen. If the pieces are clean and fresh it means a horse or cow, if dirty and covered with mud, it is a pig that has absented itself from the wandering tribe.

Among the marks which the Gypsies leave on houses or fences a single cross implies that nothing is to be gotten in the place thus characterized; a double cross, that they have been inhumanly treated; a cross within a circle that vengeance is to be wreaked upon the members of that household; a circle alone that the Gypsies have been well treated; a triangle that money may be made by telling fortunes; two serpentine lines that the good housewife is desirous of having children; a triangle with one serpentine line that the master of the house is dead. These signs are of great importance to the coming bands, who follow in the wake of the first-comers, and are thus posted as to the events that have taken place before, and the Gypsy women reap no small harvest of gain by telling the fortunes of the credulous inhabitants.

Two whistles and two owl cries announce the finding of a good stopping place. Whistling, followed by a cuckoo cry, brings news of imminent danger. The holding up of the left arm implies that the way is clear, while the right arm, held aloft, announces danger ahead.

Even in the court-room Gypsy language is a potent factor by which they keep each other informed of their testimony, the mere bending of a finger meaning a whole sentence to the observant Gypsy eye.

A betrayal of these signals is very rare among them, and even a Gypsy who has been expelled from the tribe for some grievous offense is slow to divulge the meaning of these cabalistic signs and wander signals, fearing the wrath of the evil spirit, which Gypsy religion teaches is bound to pursue the traitor to the end of his days.

Buy old Woodford whisky, only $1 per quart. Levy Bros., southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

VARIABILITY OF LATITUDE.

Interesting Observations Made by the International Geodetic Association.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

The question of the variation of geographical latitude has been agitated for several years, and was of late taken up again by a number of observatories under the direction of the International Geodetic Association.

Comparative observations made since 1889, made with the greatest care and precision and the employment of different methods by the observatories of Berlin, Potsdam, Poulkova, Prague and Strassbourg, have demonstrated that during a period of a little more than a year the variation of the total amplitude is nearly half a second per arc. The longitudinal distance existing between these different observatories precluded the possibility of attributing these variations to purely local causes, and seems to prove the existence of a periodical oscillation of the rotary axis of the earth.

The proof for this remained to be found, and for this purpose the International Geodetic Association, in compliance with the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States, organized an astronomical expedition to the Sandwich Islands to investigate this phenomenon under a degree of longitude and a difference in time of twelve hours between that point and the European stations, on the same hemisphere, but in a latitude and under climatic conditions which differed vastly from those attendant on the observations made in the European stations.

The results obtained at Honolulu by M. Marcuse of Berlin, the chief of the expedition, were made public at Brussels during the meeting of the International Geodetic Association. The observations lasted during one entire year, and the latitudinal variation at Honolulu corresponded with those which had been obtained at the same time at the European observatories. The amplitude during that time was a trifle greater than half a second during the space of a year. It has been found, and is an admitted fact, that the poles depress in that time nearly sixty feet.

Baby Cured Scall Head

Bad Case. Two Doctors No Good. Tries Cuticura. First Set Helps. Four Sets Completely Cure.

Our baby Pearl was born Nov. 29, 1891. From birth she had Scall Head until she was 4 months old, then it became worse and came out in small white pimples, and spread to be large yellow scabs. We tried two doctors, but they could not do it any good. So we tried Cuticura Remedies, giving her a thorough washing three times a day, and then using the Cuticura. The first set we tried helped her, and before we used four sets she was perfectly cured. At the age of 6 months our baby weighed thirty-four pounds. Her skin is fair and smooth, scalp perfectly well. Portrait inclosed. I would not do without Cuticura Remedies, and can recommend them as most excellent for children.
Mrs. Seth Jubb, Vanderbilt, Mich.

I used the Cuticura Remedies for about two months, and the entire expense was but $5.00, which no one would regret for a nice smooth skin. It left my face in the best of conditions, free from all pimples and blotches. I still use the Cuticura Soap, and always shall.
E. Rufus Thompson, Youngstown, O.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston. "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

REVEAL YOUR WANTS

To a hungry Public through the Want Columns of the DAILY and SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17-24.

NO CHANCE MATTER.

Every Want Ad. will be satisfactorily filled in three days or reinserted FREE.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING. MARCH 5, 1893.

BY FRAUD.

How the Stone Underground Wire Bill Was Beaten.

The Most Disgraceful Record in Missouri Legislative Annals.

Complete Expose of the Committee's Falsification and Trickery.

AN EYE-OPENER FOR THE PEOPLE OF ST. LOUIS.

A Report Which on Its Face Is Shown to Be the Most Unfair and Partisan Document Ever Submitted to the Senate—Its Untruthfulness Clearly and Conclusively Proven—How the Senate Was Deceived by Some of Its Own Members—A True Statement of Facts Backed Up by Affidavits.

The Stone bill to bury the wires of the telephone, telegraph and electric light companies of St. Louis has been killed.

Its defeat was accomplished in the Senate Friday afternoon after one of the most exciting debates ever held in that body, the close of the debate being marked by a most violent and vituperative attack made by Senator Burks upon the champions of the measure.

For the enlightenment of the people of St. Louis, who were almost a unit in favor of the bill's passage, the POST-DISPATCH proposes to show how the measure's defeat was brought about.

Its death blow was the report of the majority of the Investigating Committee of the Senate sent to this city to take testimony upon the advisability of passing a law to compel the companies to remove the obnoxious and dangerous overhead wires.

This report the POST-DISPATCH has no hesitancy in pronouncing the most unfair, violently partisan and most outrageous document which was ever submitted to the Missouri Legislature.

Let all who think this statement strong read and judge whether or not the condemnation is fully merited.

The committee was divided as to its conclusions, Senators E. R. Stephens, J. W. Sebree, F. R. Newberry and Jasper N. Burks composing the majority and Senators Yeater and Baskett the minority. The dissenting Senators submitted a minority report, but the majority frustrated the passage of the bill to which St. Louisans looked as their only deliverance from the overhead wire system, which under the testimony taken at the investigation was shown to be not only a nuisance and an eyesore, but a menace to human life.

This was to be expected. From the first five minutes of the very first sitting it was apparent that four of the committee were irretrievably opposed to any action on the part of the State. The majority report is made up of special and specious pleading against the proposed law, glaring misstatements of facts and bold suppressions of those facts of the testimony which the prejudiced members saw pointed to the necessity for the enactment of a law by the State to compel the companies to resort to a system that has been found so efficacious in New York and Chicago.

If any proof of the committee's object in dispensing with the services of a stenographer had been needed it is afforded by the flagrant distortion in the report of the evidence adduced during the investigation. When the committee was called to order on the first day by Chairman Yeater, Dr. Newberry, who had just been in close consultation with Senator McGinniss, an out-and-out enemy of the Stone bill, moved that the representatives of the press and all others be excluded. The motion was carried, and when the doors were again opened Mr. Morrissey, clerk of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who had been sent to St. Louis to take down the testimony, was informed that his services would not be needed. The committee would take no record of its proceedings. Mr. Morrissey arose with a significant smile and left the room. At the afternoon session the star chamber proceeding was repeated on motion of Senator Burks, and then the committee went to work without any troublesome official record that might be used as a check upon its action. There never was a more partisan spirit displayed than shown by the opponents of the Stone bill during the investigation. Senator Burks, who left the room after the sessions arm and arm with George F. Durant, the Manager of the Bell Telephone Co., led the opposition by questioning the witnesses, all of whom favored the burying of the wires, precisely as if he had been a lawyer trying to corner a witness for the opposing side. The committee's majority report, a badly written affair, endeavored to show the things which Senator Burks, whose handiwork is apparent in it, strove so vainly to prove.

The POST-DISPATCH has succeeded in getting a copy of the report of the majority of the committee, showing the corrections and erasures made before the report was submitted. By what species of stupidity, natural or acquired, the committee, if it cared to hide its intent, failed to have the report copied so as not to show a part of the silly arguments used in the crude draft by incompetent lawmakers cannot be conceived. But no copy was made, and the POST-DISPATCH is enabled to give the document showing the erasures, which are in themselves racy reading. The bracketed, italicized words indicate the stricken out portions of the document. The report is as follows:

THE REPORT.

To the Senate of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly:

Your committee raised by resolution of the Senate on the 10th inst. to proceed to the city of St. Louis and take testimony and report to this body whether in its opinion the facts and law justifies the passage of the Stone Senate bill No. 6, beg leave to report that they have discharged their duty as interpreted by them and report the result as follows:

1. Observation as well as the evidence shows that the poles and overhead wires in said city strung thereon are unsightly and greatly mar the appearance of the streets and many of the buildings, but the wires excepted by the provisions of said bill, to-wit: The wires owned by and in the service of the city and also the trolley wires would still leave the streets and many of the buildings in practically an unchanged condition in this respect, though the removal of those comprised in the provisions of the bill would greatly add to the appearance of the streets. This being done would leave life and property to a limited extent menaced *[to the lives and property of the people]* by the wires excepted by the provisions of the bill.

2. The evidence greatly preponderates in the direction of the assertion that the poles and overhead wires do not materially interfere with or obstruct the effective operations of the fire department in its efforts to extinguish fires in the city. One ex-fireman, one ex-fire chief and the present incumbent, are very pronounced in their belief that the presence of the poles and overhead wires do materially obstruct effective operation of the fire department. *[These witnesses seemed to be biased or prejudiced in their opinion bearing upon this point.]* While a large majority of the witnesses expressed a contrary opinion. *[These latter did not seem to have any basis or reason for being prejudiced in their views upon this question.]* Both sides agreed that the wires could be cut and usually were cut as occasion required upon fire extinguishing occasions by instruments used by them expressly for that purpose. When cut that portion of them charged with electric currents would greatly endanger the lives of those coming in contact with them, but for the understanding with the owners thereof and the facilities offered to turn off the current of the electric light wires which constitute in a large degree the only ones seriously endangering the lives and property of the people.

3. The only wires in the city charged with electricity, and thereby being dangerous to life and property are: The electric telegraph and trolley wires, but the major portion of these are the electric wires, which, as may be supposed in a city as large as St. Louis, are very numerous. Of these three kinds your committee will speak more specifically further on in this report.

4. As to the danger of the presence of these three kinds of wires overhead, all the evidence shows *[that injuries and fatalities to man and beasts are no greater in proportion to population and numbers of wires than occurs ordinarily in the country districts by the careless handling of firearms and other deadly weapons, in fine the evidence shows]* conclusively that not more than one man and two or three horses are killed annually by these dangerous wires. *[The statement in a recent issue of the* POST-DISPATCH *that a wire pole had fallen against and destroyed a brick dwelling and greatly jeopardizing the lives of the inmates was greatly exaggerated and almost wholly without foundation. The best the committee could learn officially and unofficially about the matter is: That a pole had fallen with its arms into the window of a dwelling, breaking out some of the lights and knocking off three bricks from the edge of the wall.]* The evidence shows that a large majority of the people in the city desire all the wires removed from the streets and that they be placed under ground, and in this opinion most of their owners are of the same opinion, and have often expressed a desire to go under ground if the city would permit. *[This matter has gone to the extent of the Upper House of the City Council passing an ordinance to this effect, but for some reason the bill was never able to pass the most numerous branch of the Assembly. It is believed that many people desire the wires shall go under ground without any reason other than common rumor among those who so desire that they should go under, that they are very, very dangerous—but for the agitation of the subject very little would be said about the matter among the great mass of the people, if the purpose of the bill be to improve the appearance of the streets and remove menace to life and property, why except the trolley wires and those in the service of the city; why not treat all alike?]* Next to the Bell telephone wires, the electric light wires are believed to be the most numerous and certainly they are the most dangerous. *[The city has a solemn contract with these of binding force and authority that whenever the city orders them to go under ground, the electric light company agrees to obey the order under heavy penalty in default of doing so, at the expense of each in equal proportion. Then why pass a law requiring these to go under ground when the city has contractual relations with them by which they can be compelled to go under at the city's bidding, to say nothing of the right of the city to effectuate its purpose and desire in this respect under its police power. As to the telegraph wires, the committee suspects that the Legislature may not have the power to compel them to go under without an attempt to impair the obligation of a contract entered into between it and the city as far back as 1845. As to the telephone wires, comprising by far the greatest number, there is not seen any reason why the city, if it is in good faith in this matter, does not permit them to go under, for they have repeatedly requested authority of the city to do so, even to the extent of passing an ordinance to this effect by the Upper House, as before stated.]*

[5. It is quite clear to your committee, or a majority thereof, that, but for the influence of and influence with the Council of the city, by the National Subway Co., a corporation organized under the laws of Missouri, but most of its stock held by non-residents, the City Council would, at an early date, give all needed authority for these wires and all others to go under ground. This company has over a mile of subway, now worthless and of no value, unless wires will either go into it voluntarily or be forced into it, but in such contingency it would be of great value. "The touch of Midas could not more readily turn it into gold."]

6. As to the facility and practicability of putting all the wires under ground and operating them economically and successfully, there seems to be a diversity of opinion among experts upon the subject. It is claimed by some that wires of the sort under consideration are successfully operated under ground in the cities of New York, Chicago *[and by others that they are quite as dangerous if not more so under ground, than above]*. Upon this point the committee signing this report are *[not]* all agreed *[hence upon this point of unveloped science we express no opinion]*.

[7. The Ex-City Counselor, Mr. Bell, as well as the present incumbent, Mr. Marshall, both able lawyers.] The committee, or a majority of them *[understood, conceived]* believed the city has ample power under its police authority to force these wires under ground *[as being grievous nuisances in their present condition and as to this]* the committee or a majority thereof are of *[a kindred]* opinion that said city by an amendment to its charter can compel all of said wires to be placed under ground within the time limited by the Stone bill without any legislation whatever on the part of the General Assembly of this State. *[Hence the city needs no further aid from the Legislature.]*

[8. And lastly the committee, or a majority thereof, are of the opinion that the interest of the city and the rights of these wire corporations are such and the conflicting rights and interests among them are so great that it would be dangerous and may be a positive wrong to interfere with them at this time by legislative enactment. As each member of the committee will probably give to this body orally his views upon the subject matter of this report, it is not deemed advisable to extend this report to any great length.]

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. STEPHENS,
J. W. SEBREE,
F. R. NEWBERRY,
JASPER N. BURKS.

Almost every sentence of this remarkable document might be taken up, contradicted or refuted by argument. From first to last it is a series of misstatements and fallacious reasonings. Testimony was eliminated and the facts gathered so twisted and distorted that it is little wonder that some Senators were misled.

Under the heading, "First," the report says, referring to the unsightliness of the overhead wires, that "the wires owned by and in the service of the city and also the trolley wires (excepted by the Stone bill) would still leave the streets and many of the buildings in practically an unchanged condition in this respect, though the removal of those comprised in the provisions of the bill would greatly add to the appearance of the streets." Just what the committee meant by this grotesquely contradictory statement does not much matter. The statement itself means neither one thing nor the other, and is cited only as throwing some light on the mental caliber of the compilers of the report.

Almost the next assertion in the paper is: "The evidence greatly preponderates in the direction of the assertion that the poles and overhead wires do not materially interfere with or obstruct the effective operations of the Fire Department in its efforts to extinguish fires in the city."

That is directly untrue. The testimony was that the wires did seriously obstruct the Fire Department. "One ex-fireman, one ex-Chief and the present incumbent are very pronounced in their belief that the presence of the poles and overhead wires do materially obstruct effective operation of the Fire Department," continues the report. With the unfairness characteristic of the committee the report fails to state that these were the only expert witnesses examined on this point, or that the ex-chief and present chief are the only Fire Department chiefs St. Louis ever had. Between them they have had control of the department since it was organized, and if they are not capable judges who are?

An erased sentence states that "these witnesses seemed to be biased or predjudiced in their opinion upon this point." Very true; they said so, and it may be added that the committee failed to find a single witness who was not similarly "prejudiced" against the wires.

"A large majority of the witnesses expressed a contrary opinion" is the next assertion and this may be disposed of by saying simply that it is false.

A large majority of the witnesses said that the wires dangerously impeded the department.

Leaving the Fire Department phase of the question thus disposed of, the committeemen say: "As to the danger of the presence of three kinds of wires overhead (the electric, telegraph and trolley) all the evidence shows conclusively that not more than one man and three horses are killed annually by these dangerous wires." The Senators astutely omitted here the testimony of ex-City Attorney Leverett Bell, who called their attention to the fact that if only one man had been killed it showed that the wires were a constant menace to thousands of lives and that the loss of one life was sufficient reason for burying them. A gleam of intelligence seems to have entered the minds of the Senators when they struck out of the report the argument that the careless handling of firearms caused greater fatality than electric wires. Even if that were true, it would not prove that the wires should not be buried. It might with equal force be argued that more men had been killed by railroad trains and in battle.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.

Another stricken out part of the report says: "The statement in a recent issue of the POST-DISPATCH that a wire pole had fallen against a brick dwelling, and greatly jeopardizing the lives of the inmates, was greatly exaggerated and almost wholly without foundation." The best the committee could learn officially and unofficially about this matter is: "That a pole had fallen with its arms into the window of a dwelling, breaking out one of the lights and knocking off three bricks from the edge of the wall."

There is no way of telling what the best the committee could do consisted of, but it is certain that no witnesses were examined at the investigation as to this incident. It certainly could not have heard any statements of witnesses to the catastrophe unofficially, for if it had it would have learned that the account was not exaggerated. The POST-DISPATCH found no difficulty in finding people who were willing to make affidavit that the report of the wrecking of John Hanser's residence at Fourth and Gratiot streets on the 1st of February by the falling of a telegraph pole was in nowise overdrawn. It could have secured fifty such affiants, and so could the committee if it had so desired. The following, affidavits freely made by the affiants, prove this fact and are amply sufficient:

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHANN HANSER.

Johann Hanser being duly sworn, on oath says: I am proprietor of the saloon at the northeast corner of Fourth and Gratiot streets. The telegraph pole on the southeast corner of Fourth and Gratiot streets fell on Feb. 1, at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. It struck the southeast corner of my house and broke the wall, smashing the window and wrecking the furniture inside. It was a cold day and my family was subjected to much discomfort. My loss was over $200. If any of my family had been in the room at the time I think they would have been killed or injured. The Municipal Electric Light and Power Co. has offered to pay $100 damages. My wife was ill at the time, and has had to be removed to St. Luke's Hospital on account of the accident. The account in the POST-DISPACH is correct and is not exaggerated. JOHANN HANSER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of March, 1893. D. CASTLEMAN WEBB, Notary Public.

My term expires Dec. 28, 1896.

AFFIDAVIT OF EMMA HANSER.

Emma Hanser being duly sworn, on oath says: "I am a daughter of John Hanser, proprietor of the saloon at the northeast corner of Fourth and Gratiot streets, and I was in one of the rooms over the saloon on the morning of Feb. 1, when the telegraph pole across the street fell and broke through the corner of the house. It knocked in the window, the frame-work around it, and the brick work for about two feet around the window. It broke every piece of furniture in the front corner room; the carpet was destroyed and the top of the stove broken. The damage would not be covered by $200. My mother was sick at the time, and on account of the damage to our house she had to be taken to St. Luke's Hospital, Nineteenth and Washington avenue. The account published in the POST-DISPATCH on the day of the accident is correct and not exaggerated. The Municipal Electric Light and Power Co. offered us $50 to repair the damages, and has since, through its attorney, offered $100, as we had refused the $50. We consider that at least $200 should be paid, as we had to refurnish the front room. It was freezing and snowing that day, and the hole in the house had to be boarded up, until the workmen came, and repaired the wall, which subjected us to much discomfort. If anybody had been in the room at the time of the accident they would certainly have been killed.

EMMA HANSER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of March, 1893.

D. CASTLEMAN WEBB, Notary Public.

My term expires Dec. 28, 1896.

AFFIDAVIT OF F. H. EHMAN.

F. H. Ehman, being duly sworn, on oath, says: I am bookkeeper at 307 Gratiot street and I was at the northeast corner of Fourth and Gratiot streets on the 1st of February, half an hour after the telegraph pole fell against the residence of John Hanser at that place. I saw the wreck. The pole knocked in the window, and the window casing, and generally wrecked the corner room. I do not think the account which appeared in the POST-DISPATCH on the day of the accident was exaggerated. I consider that Mr. Hanser has been damaged to the extent of $350, and I would not have it happen to me for $500.

F. H. EHMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of March, 1893. D. CASTLEMAN WEBB, My term expires Dec. 28, 1896. Notary Public.

These affidavits incontrovertibly show the falsity of the committee's report in this particular.

The erased sentence which says that many people desire the wires shall go underground without any reason other than common rumor is intentionally misleading. Even more grossly so is the statement that "there is not seen any reason why the city, if it is in good faith in this matter, does not permit them to go under ground, for they have repeatedly requested authority of the city to do so, even to the extent of passing an ordinance to this effect by the upper House as before stated." The testimony of Councilman Horton and others showed conclusively that though the city was in good faith, the Bell Telephone Co., which asked permission to go under ground, was not, and that the reason that the ordinance did not finally pass was that the Bell Telephone Co. wanted a blanket franchise that would give it exclusive right to the subways. The city was, of course, not willing to grant this, and the committee had ample testimony that the interests of the various companies were so conflicting that it was not probable that any bill looking to the introduction of the conduit system ever would be presented in such form that it could be passed, as all measures to that end would so favor the company presenting them that all the other companies would suffer and would therefore oppose their passage.

When the committee says: "It is claimed by some that wires of the sort under consideration are successfully operated under ground in the cities of New York and Chicago," it shows to what shameless lengths it would go to deceive. All the world knows that underground wires of the sort under consideration are successfully operated in the two great cities mentioned, and the effect to throw doubt upon the matter by saying that "it is claimed by some" that this is so, is an insult to the intelligence of the Senate and the public.

The committee, referring in an unintelligible manner to the testimony of ex-City Counselor Leverett Bell and City Counselor Wm. C. Marshall, says it believed the city has ample power under its police authority to force these wires under ground. Mr. Bell testified in so many words that the city had no authority to bring about the reform without a change of its charter and if the charter were so changed it would be at least two years before any legislation could be had on the subject. It would then take two more years to place the wires in subways. Mr. Marshall threw some doubt on the question by saying that he had contended in the United States Supreme Court that the city had control over its thoroughfares, but his contention has never been sustained by the court. As against this doubt the committee had the unqualified opinion of Mr. Bell, who is the best authority on the subject that could have been secured, that the city was powerless and also that of Councilman Horton that the city would never be able to bury the wires without the intervention of the State.

The entire report is biased, mendacious and puerile, as can be seen by any intelligent person who reads it, and that the Senate should have been misled by it, if, indeed, it was, would seem almost incomprehensible, if the public was not aware of how hard it is to pass a law, however just and however much needed, if it is opposed by moneyed corporations which do not want it on the statute books.

We Are Still the Leaders for Good Values at Moderate Prices

We advertise no fictitious prices. We sell what we advertise. We do not misrepresent our goods. Our salesmen are polite to all. Our stock the largest, our assortment the best. Our methods are honorable. Our customers are our friends. We invite inspection.

SEE OUR NEW STYLES IN

CARPETS,
CURTAINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS.

Easiest Terms in St. Louis.

This handsome Parlor Suit, 6 pieces, hair top filling, very fine, this week:
It costs you only....$33.50. It is worth only ...$33.50.
We sell it at what it is worth.

SEE OUR NEW PATTERNS IN

BEDROOM SUITS,
SIDEBOARDS,
FOLDING BEDS,
HAT RACKS,
STOVES.

Easiest Terms in St. Louis.

H. J. NATHAN & BRO.

1128-1130 OLIVE ST.

LONG OVERDUE.

Grave Fears That the White Star Freighter Naronic Has Met Disaster.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Wherever the belated White Star freighter Naronic may be, it is apparent that she has met with some disaster. Even the agents of the line, to whose advantage it is to hope for the best, acknowledge that she is certainly in a precarious position, and their remarks about the boat, now eleven days overdue, grow more and more gloomy. With the arrival of every European vessel barren of news concerning the Naronic, there is a corresponding depression of spirits, and the steady upward trend of reinsurance on her cargo shows that those who watch the sea most closely feel that her danger is imminent. The best that can now be predicted of the Naronic is that both sets of her engines may have broken down, and that she has drifted far out of the course of steamers. In that case the prevailing winds would carry her in the direction of the Azores, and it is known that she had not arrived there up to a few days ago. A steamer hailing from the Azores arrived at Lisbon yesterday and reported that the Naronic had not been sighted at the islands. The question as to the steamer's probable position would be a comparatively easy one to answer had she been reported at any late day in her regular course. But since Feb. 11 when she put out from the Mersey no vessel has spoken her. For this reason, therefore, there can be only surmises as to her position when she became disabled. Her New York agents believe that she has broken down within a thousand miles of this port.

The steamship Stenoch from Liverpool is now seventeen days out, much longer than it usually takes her to make the trip, and the agents of the White Star line hope that her delay is caused by her having met the Naronic. The Stenoch is hardly able to tow a vessel of the Naronic's size, but she could stand by her until some larger vessel came along and, in that matter, render valuable assistance.

BEHRING SEA TRIBUNAL.

Commissioners and Their Counsel Sail for Paris on La Gascogne.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamer Gascogne, which sailed for Havre this morning, carried several of the Behring Sea Commissioners and their counsel. They were J. Stanley Brown, Treasury officer, attached to agency of the United States Behring Sea Conference; James C. Carter, counsel for the United States Tribunal of Arbitration; John T. Coughlin, Secretary to the counsel for the United States Tribunal of Arbitration; J. W. Hulse, attache of the Agency of the United States Tribunal of Arbitration, Robert Lansing, Associate Counsel for the United States Tribunal of Arbitration; E. H. McDermott, Attache of the Agency of the United States Tribunal of Arbitration; E. J. Phelps, Counsel for the United States Tribunal of Arbitration. Special Treasury Agent W. H. Williams of Ohio sailed for Europe on La Gascogne, where he is to relieve Special Agent Harmon in the hall. Maj. E. W. Halford, United States Army, accompanied the counsel to Behring Sea Conference as military attache of the tribunal.

WILL SETTLE THE CASE.

The Suit of Mrs. Viola Ward Vanderbilt for $100,000 Damages.

NEW YORK, March 4.—It is rumored that Mrs. Violet Ward Vanderbilt, the young wife of Jacob Hand Vanderbilt, Jr., is going to settle her case against her father-in-law, Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt of Staten Island, before next Monday, the date set for the trial. She brought two suits, one for a divorce and one to recover $100,000 damages from her father-in-law, for the alienation of her husband's affections. Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt's original proposition to his daughter-in-law is said to have been a settlement of $50 a month on her, in consideration of which she was to relinquish all claim on his son and his property and should drop the name of Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt declined to entertain such a proposition.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERING RUMORED.

A Vessel Equipped With Arms Being Watched For Off the Coast of Florida.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The rumor that another Cuban filibustering expedition was forming at Key West found no credence yesterday among the Cuban traders in this city. The Spanish Vice Consul, who is acting Consul-General, refused to talk about the matter. The rumor was to the effect that the cruiser Atlanta, the corvette Kearsarge and the revenue cutter McLane were watching the coast of Florida, where a vessel, equipped with arms, was expected to take on several hundred filibusters within a few days.

Over $60 for Mrs. Longram.

The fund for the purpose of assisting Mrs. Adeline Longram, the widow who crushed her leg recently and had the limb amputated, to purchase an artifical substitute was swelled yesterday by a contribution of $5 from Fredrico Tomeo of 621 Lynch street and $1 from Vide Poche of Carondelet. The amount thus far contributed for the amelioration of the unfortunate woman's condition and sent to the POST-DISPATCH is $60.50.

Judge Portis' Condition.

Judge Thomas J. Portis, for many years the general attorney for the Missouri Pacific road, is seriously ill at his home, 3016 Pine street, with pneumonia. Friday evening his recovery was despaired of, but yesterday there was a slight change for the better. But there is little hope of his ultimate recovery. Judge Portis contracted a severe cold while attending the funeral of the late Judge Cullen.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch

Contest for Readers and Want Advertisers

My answer is, that the verse referred to is ______________

Chapter, ____________ *Verse of* ______________________

Signed ______________________________________

Address, ____________________________________

____

— — — her — — — — — —
— — — — in — — — — — —
— — —

Leave this verse on coupon when you send it in.

A Promise. From the Gospel of John.

The verse is found in the Bible published by the American Bible Society.

WHAT CHAPTER AND VERSE IS THIS?

Each dash represents a word.

THIRTY-FIVE PRIZES.

To the correct answers, in order examined, the following prizes will be given:

1st Prize—TRIP FOR TWO TO WORLD'S FAIR, via Wabash, with hotel bills paid for two days.

2d Prize—A BEAUTIFUL SUIT OF FURNITURE for Bedroom, three pieces. [On exhibition in window of Scarritt Furniture Co., 414 North Fourth street.

3d Prize—A "BUCK'S" BRILLIANT COOKING STOVE. [This prize is the highest-priced Cooking Stove made by the Bucks Stove and Range Co. It is a beauty.]

4th Prize—HUNTING-CASE GOLD WATCH.

5th Prize—HUNTING-CASE GOLD WATCH.

6th Prize—A COIN SILVER WATCH.
[Watches can be seen in window of the E. H. Kortkamp Jewelry Co., 507 Franklin avenue.

7th Prize—TRIP FOR ONE TO WORLD'S FAIR, via Wabash, with hotel bill paid for two days.

8th Prize—A FIFTEEN-DOLLAR PICTURE, or two or more smaller Pictures aggregating a value of $15. [Can be selected by the winner from the stock of Geo. F. Heffernan, 1010 Olive.]

9th and 10th Prizes—EACH A GENT'S FINE HAT. [Choice of any Hat in Geo. Diel's stock at Olive street store—625 Olive.]

AND TWENTY-FIVE MORE PRIZES OF VALUE.

The St. Louis Branch of the World's Fair Hotel and Boarding Bureau, 523 Chestnut street, Room 3, will take care of World's Fair winners at the Manhattan, a high-class hotel.

There are no restrictions to this contest. Every person who possesses a copy of the Sunday Post-Dispatch is eligible. You do not have to write out the verse. Simply give the numbers of verse and chapter, thus: John, —— Chapter, —— Verse.

The Contest Closes at 6 o'clock Tuesday Evening.

On Wednesday the envelopes containing the answers are examined, and to the first correct answer examined is given the first prize, the second to the next correct answer, and so on until the thirty-five prizes have been awarded. If there are more than thirty-five correct answers, those examined beyond that number do not get prizes.

FORTUNES IN FISTS.

$40,000 for the Winner of a Prize Fight.

WEALTH IN STORE FOR EITHER HALL OR FITZSIMMONS.

Records of the Australian Pugilists Who Box Wednesday Night—The Crescent Club's Arena—A Word About Mitchell—Bowling—Cycling—General Sporting News.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—To those who have given attention to matters pugilistic during the last decade, and who have followed with interest the vicissitudes of the scores of men prominent in fistic circles, it is doubtful if any match, with probably one exception, since the days of Heenan and Sayers, has created so widespread concern as has been occasioned by the fight which is to take place on March 8 between the Australians, Jim Hall and Bob Fitzsimmons, in this city, before the Crescent City Athletic Club. Aside from the fact that the men are as evenly matched as ever mortals were in skill and other prerequisites essential to fistic success, the match has been one which has been looked forward to with a degree of unusual interest by the patrons of the manly art. Another item which adds to this feeling is the amount of the purse for which the men are to contest. Forty thousand dollars, a fortune in itself, is the sum offered by the club, and of this sum $2,500 will go to the loser of the battle, leaving a margin sufficient to allow the winner considerable spending money and car fare. The purse is the largest bona fide purse ever put up by any club, and this fact alone, if unsupported by the merit of the men, would make the match one calculated to arouse no little excitement. The purse money and the big side bets will, with the heavy betting which is sure to be indulged in by those with a desire to back their respective favorites, make the fight one of the most important events in a financial way, that has ever been contested, and the sum which will change hands on the event may be put down in advance as a princely fortune.

WHAT FITZ HAS DONE.

Since the day when Bob Fitzsimmons landed in this country a penniless emigrant, who for want of funds worked his way to San Francisco from his native soil—the land of the kangaroo—the American public has been interested in his doings in the ring. His easy victory over Murphy on the Pacific Slope, his more easy defeat of Upham in this city, and the record which he had made for himself on his native heath attracted the attention of the sporting world, and the famous match with Jack Dempsey followed in no long time. The history of the defeat of the Nonpareil is too fresh in the public mind to require a repetition of the phases of the contest. Fitzsimmons' victory stamped him as a wonderful fighter. Dempsey had all along been noted for his quickness and shiftiness, but the cleverness of Fitzsimmons so far excelled his ability in this respect that the contrast was strongly marked. Fitzsimmons next fought Peter Maher, the heavyweight who was heralded as the champion of Ireland, but who only indifferently well represented his country. Heavyweight as he was, strong and clever, as those who saw the fight have admitted Fitzsimmons put him to sleep in nine short and hot rounds. The tall Australian can be justly credited with remarkable strength, shiftiness, cleverness at long and short range, and that more essential requisite, coolness in the ring. He is as quick as a cat in his every movement, and his piston-like jabs with both right and left have in no small degree tended to give him that eminent position which he has so long held.

NO LAY-DOWN THIS TIME.

Jim Hall, the equally tall and strong opponent of the champion, is a foeman worthy of the prowess which Fitzsimmons has proven himself to be possessed of. As a boxer he is Fitzsimmons' equal, and in the skillful use of his feet, his readiness to get away at the proper moment and quickness to take advantage of the slightest opening, Jim Hall is credited with being able to excel the present holder of the title of champion of the world at the middleweight limit. His remarkable victory over Ted Pritchard, the conqueror of Jem Smith, who was for years the ideal of the English pugilistic world, won for him renown, which Fitzsimmons gained by his victories over Dempsey and Maher. Hall whipped Fitzsimmons on one occasion, but it is a matter of history that the fight was prearranged, and therefore cannot be justly taken as a criterion of what the men can do when they contest on the square, which will be done at their approaching meeting if they hope for any of the purse money. The men are enemies, not deadly enemies, however, as some people might have the public believe, but, nevertheless, they are enemies. Fitzsimmons has been stung to the quick by the widespread publication of the fact that he gave in to Hall in years gone by. He is justly proud of the reputation which he has won in this country and fully realizes that he must whip Hall before the stain which rests upon his escutcheon is removed. Hall, on the other hand, is jealous of the honors which his countryman has won. Fitzsimmons stands in his way to fame and the possibility of possessing a fortune and it is safe to say that he will exert himself to the utmost to make Fitzsimmons stand aside from his path and leave clear his way to pugilistic glory. However much be said by carping pessimists of the lack of honor in pugilists of the day some attention should be given the fundamental principle that in every man there lies some good, and that nature does not make a man wholly bad. The men realize that any jobbery will be discovered, as it was in the last case, and with the aim of winning the big purse, which carries with it a reputation not to be disregarded and an additional possibility of wealth, they will make the effort of their lives and fight as they have never before done.

These facts will tend to explain the reason of the interest which the coming middleweight fight is exciting, and there is in store for the spectators of the contest a pugilistic treat such as has seldom if ever been witnessed within the confines of the roped ring. Other efforts in the past were made to get the men together. Once they were on the verge of a battle when the authorities stopped the fight, and a second time the match which had all but been consummated fell through owing to the inability of the men to agree as to details. They will fight this time, however, and Hall will be given a chance to exhibit to the American public those powers of the hurricane fighter which he is credited with, while Fitzsimmons will be afforded an opportunity to show himself in the light as a boxer and receiver and administerer of corporeal punishment. Prof. Duffy, who has refereed more noted contests than any man in the country, whose decisions have never been questioned and whose honesty and integrity are above cavil, will referee the fight, and he is of that caliber of man who makes pugilists give to the spectators a quid pro quo in the way of an exhibition.

THE DALY-GIBBONS FIGHT.

Aside from the Fitzsimmons-Hall event the Crescent City Club has another match on hand. This is the Gibbons-Daly match, lightweight contest at the regulation weight limit for a purse of $6,000 and a side bet, in which however, the club has no interest. Mike Daly of Bangor, Me., is a pugilist of no mean ability and has won fame for himself and money for his bankers on too many occasions in the past to be rated as anything other than first-class. It will be remembered that he put up one of the most clever exhibitions of boxing with Jack McAuliffe the public has ever seen and in his nineteen-round draw with Jimmy Fleming Carroll added considerable to his fame. Austin Gibbons, who will face him in the ring on the night of March 7, the night before the Fitzsimmons contest, has figured too recently in ring affairs to require an introduction. He held the title of champion of the South by reason of his defeat of Andy Bowen, the previous holder of the title, and is both a clever and game man, while his ring generalship is unquestioned.

These two contests, the one an attraction which would draw well by itself and the other the best and most equally arranged match in the history of the prize ring, constitute the card which will be played by the Crescent City Athletic Club.

Anent this organization but little has been said, and in view of the fact of the approaching contests a brief account of the club will be pertinent.

THE CRESCENT CITY CLUB.

The Crescent City Athletic Club is a chartered organization with a capital stock of $100,000. Under the provisions of its charter 250 life members are eligible to membership, and even now there remains but a few more of these to be taken up. The capital stock has been entirely taken up. The shareholders are not confined to New Orleans, Louisiana or the South, but the club carries on its rolls the names of the leading men interested in mercantile and commercial pursuits in the country at large. It is a responsible organization and is backed by some of the most influential men in the city. Its officers are gentlemen in business, men identified with the commercial advancement of the city and pioneers in the South in the development of the manly art and sports generally. They are experienced in the conduct of such affairs and their past records, when in charge of the Olympic Club, can be taken as evidence of their ability to manage glove contests. President Noel, Vice-President Babst, Mr. Sporl of the Contest Committee, Capt. Frank Williams, the club's able ambassador, and Secretary Cooper of the club are all business men, thoroughly reputable and possessed of those attributes essential to the successful management of such events. The success which the Olympic Club achieved under their management is a recommendation than which none better can be desired.

The club is domiciled at No. 18 North Rampart street in a magnificent residence, one of the few grand relics of ante-bellum days. The club-house is fitted up in a style sumptuous in the extreme, and rivaling the ease and luxury of any in the country. No expense has been spared to make it a handsome place, and the fruit of the labor of the artisans skilled in their trades and the outlay of money can be best appreciated by a visit to the quarters of the Crescent City Athletic Club.

IN THE ARENA.

The arena of the club is located on Canal street at the intersection of Cleveland avenue, within ten minutes' ride of Clay statue, the most central point in the city. The way to the arena is by two lines of steam railways, the West End and the Spanish Fort roads, and by a line of street cars. The approaches to the place are wide avenues of gravel but recently laid, and they afford a splendid drive for carriages and vehicles of every description. The arena proper is a handsome structure, of substantial make and octagonal in shape. This is in itself a novelty in the construction of such edifices. The arrangement of the seats is rendered in consequence much more to the advantage of the spectator than could be effected under the old style ring of square shape. The distance from the eight corners of the big building to the center of the fighting ring under the present plan is reduced one eighth, a fact which can be appreciated by those who, having come late, have secured "corner seats" and have been at a disadvantage in watching the progress of the fights because of the great distance which their tardiness has placed them. The amphitheater is roofed substantially and is fitted with skylights to afford the best of ventilation. The ring is of standard dimensions, restricted by padded posts and a double line of ropes and is fitted with a flooring covered with a thick layer of felting and canvass. A four-foot space for the use of seconds and the handlers of the fighters runs round the ring and in two of the corners, diagonally opposite each other, are spaces into which the seconds retreat while the men are engaged in fighting, thus doing away with the annoyance of the view of the spectators being interfered with by the presence of men on the outside of the fighting ring. A stout netting of barbed wire bars the approach to the ring, rendering the fighters free from interruption and deterring any unruly spirit from attempting to get into the roped arena. On the outside of the wire fence are seats for the members of the press, each seat being numbered and ample space being given for "elbow room." Behind these are the boxes, each containing six chairs, and back of the boxes is a broad passageway by which spectators can get to their seats. From the limit of this passage the banked seats for the holders of general admission tickets begin to rise and flank the eight sides of the big structure. Each seat is divided off and ample space given for broadgauge people. Above these seats are the galleries, which are so arranged that a man in the topmost row can see every point of the ring, while those on the top row of the banked seats below can view all points of the ring. The ring will, on the nights of the contests, be lighted by eighteen arc lights, and as a precautionary measure gas jets and oil lamps have been provided so that no interruption can take place for want of sufficient light. There are three broad entrances to the building, one for holders of box and reserved seats and two for general admission ticket holders. The former gives on to Canal street while the other two open on the two streets running at right angles to that avenue.

HALL EN ROUTE.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND PARTY LEAVE FOR NEW ORLEANS—FITZSIMMONS BETTORS SHY.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Jim Hall, the Australian who is to fight Bob Fitzsimmons in New Orleans next Thursday night in the Crescent City Athletic Club, finished his training at Lakewood this morning and came to New York. He was given a jovial farewell by several hundred people when he left Lakewood with his trainer, John Kline. He reached this city at 10:30 o'clock and started South at 4:30 p. m. via the Piedmont Air Line over the Pennsylvania road. The train is due to arrive in New Orleans at 9:30 a. m. Monday. The special train which conveys Jim Hall, and perhaps 150 of his friends to New Orleans over the Piedmont Air Line is made up of six Pullman vestibuled sleepers, a dining car and a baggage car. The run will be made in forty-eight hours, so the Australian will have more than two days' rest before he fights Fitzsimmons. In Hall's car will be John Kline, P. J. Kennedy, Honest John Kelly, Dick Roche, Jerre A. Mahony, Billy Thompson, Jimmy Colville of Boston and a POST-DISPATCH reporter. The indications are that between now and next Wednesday a vast amount of money will be wagered on the result of the fight. At present Fitzsimmons has had the better of it in a betting way, but it would not surprise some of the old-time sports if Hall should enter the ring the favorite. John Kelly, Butch Thompson and Dick Roche would like to place a thousand or two on Hall at even, and George G. Kraus, proprietor of the Imperial Music Hall, bet $100 on the other man with one of his patrons last night. "Dink" Davis, who bet a small fortune on Fitzsimmons when he fought Dempsey, and again on the Irish champion's case last March, will not have a dollar down this time. Many other former stanch Fitz men will also keep off for the present, at least.

CHARLES MITCHELL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAN WHO HAS STARTLED ST. LOUIS THE PAST WEEK.

St. Louisans have become more or less familiar with the name and lineaments of Charles Mitchell, but on just what grounds his fame rests is an unknown quantity to most people. Beyond the fact that he fought a draw with Sullivan, the ordinary man knows little about the Englishman's ring career. Just now the fierce light of publicity is shining with full force on Mr. Mitchell, and it becomes every American who wants to discuss properly the coming international battle between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Corbett to learn something of the enemy's prowess.

Those who were fortunate enough to get a glimpse of Mitchell from the stage or on the streets during the past week found him a very prepossessing individual, and when he opened his mouth the favorable impression was strengthened. This was because Charley is both handsome and clever. Nature has been kind to the fighter. He is not cast in a Herculean mold; his physique belongs rather to the type represented by the marble embodiments of the god Apollo. The perfection of his limbs and torso is crowned by a normal head poised gracefully on a strong neck that rises from a pair of shoulders broad as the chest supporting them. The upper torso is the only massive portion of his body. His features are correct and pleasing but his mouth suggests cynicism and a flippancy that comes from bravado and rather easy living. Mr. Mitchell is a good talker. Intellectually he is a cut above either Mr. Sullivan or Mr. Corbett. Although he does not care to be called a gentleman, as he thinks that is out of a fighter's line of business, he has the suave manner of a cosmopolitan. It can also be said of Mr. Mitchell that if put to it he can fling billingsgate better than a fishwoman.

Considered as a fighting animal Mitchell is in his 32d year, having been born in 1861, and he has never had a severe spell of sickness. Just now he weighs 204 pounds but he says he will not weigh more than 170 when he fights Corbett. He is 5 feet 10 inches and has a boxing reach of 81 inches. His chest measurement is 40 inches, biceps, 13¾; forearms, 14½; wrist, 7¼; thigh, 23½; calf, 15¾; length of leg from hips 35 and neck 16¾ inches.

"Like his friend and quondam enemy, Sullivan, Mitchell is a strong disbeliever in temperance, but unlike Mr. Sullivan, his excesses have not undermined his constitution. Liquor runs to his fists and not to his head, a peculiarity that led him into assaulting an old man not many months ago. The upshot was two months' imprisonment at hard labor, a hardship which Mitchell piously regards as a special dispensation of Providence, as it has put him in better condition athletically, so he says, than he ever was in his life. Certainly his looks do not belie his words.

Mitchell began his ring career in his 17th year as a lightweight, and on his second battle fought a draw with Bill Kennedy, then champion lightweight of England. In 1881 he had gained a reputation and was matched to fight the continental champion, Caryadoff, "The Belgian Giant." This huge "pug" weighed no less than 224 lbs, but the scientific little 138 pound man put him out in four rounds. He next encountered Jack Burke, the "Irish lad," who was twelve pounds heavier and two inches taller. He fought him for one hour and seventeen minutes when darkness compelled a draw. About this time a boxing contest was gotten up to decide on the best man to pit against the great American champion Sullivan. All the best men in England competed and Mitchell outclassed them all. Before sailing for America he bested "Tug" Wilson and Alf. Greenfield. Reaching America he knocked out Mike Cleary and then came the memorable bout with Sullivan at Madison Square Garden. He knocked John L. down in the first round to the intense surprise of everyone. The bout was stopped by the police in the third round, but Charley was completely at Sullivan's mercy. Mitchell has bested Jake Kilrain, Billy Edwards, Dominick McCaffrey, Jack Burke and a host of other good ones in sparring contests in this country. His principal reputation rests on the draw which he fought with John L. Sullivan at Chantilly, France, March, 1888. He says himself he did not expect to win the fight, but only hoped for a draw. He weighed only 165 pounds to the champion's 218 pounds. Yet despite the difference Sullivan could not put him out. Since then he has been content to rest on the reputation of a man who was as good as Sullivan. Now that John is defeated he intends to show that he is the best man in the business by defeating Corbett, and for that end came to this country. The match is made and will come off next December. Mitchell has never yearned for pugilistic titles, and says very candidly: "Fighting is bloody poor fun. I don't like to fight. I only do it when I can make money by it." Mitchell has a right to the title of boxing champion of England, which he gained by out-pointing the famous Jem Mace. The qualities his friends ascribe and his enemies must concede to him are science, strength, gameness, a cool head and an incomparable knowledge of ring tactics. He has never known defeat, and the man who gets a decision over him will be the king of pugilists.

"COVER OUR MONEY"

SAYS JAMES FLEMING CARROLL TO GEORGE DIXON'S ASTUTE MANAGER.

NEW YORK, March 4.—James F. Carroll, who looks out for Johnny Griffen's business interests, was seen by a POST-DISPATCH reporter at Miner's Bowery Theater yesterday. Tom O'Rourke had written to the WORLD in behalf of George Dixon, asking why Griffen did not cover Dixon's forfeit of $500 if he was in earnest about making a match. In reply to this Carroll said: "I do not intend to cover that deposit. We have had our money up in Boston for four or five weeks. Let O'Rourke cover that and we will get down to business as soon as he likes. We will make the match for $10,000 a side as he desires and at 120 pounds, the men to weigh in at noon on the day of the contest.

THE WHEEL.

OPENING OF THE RIDING SEASON—FIXTURES FOR 1893—CYCLING CHAT.

The season in which the sport of cycling may be regularly indulged in opens to-day. All the club mileage and run records start with the first Sunday in March, and as a rule regular runs are resumed. Right at the commencement of the cycling season it may be well to state that the cause of cycling owes as much to individual as to collective effort. Many riders have therefore suggested the advisability of forming the resolve, right at the commencement of the 1891 season, to add from the circle of their friends at least one more convert to cycling as well as to the ranks of the League of American Wheelmen. Numbers will undoubtedly of their own will and inclination take to the wheel and join the organization during the year as a means of gaining health and recreation as well as the advantages of membership, but if in addition to these easily gained recruits every wheelman of the present day brings in one convert during the season to their splendid recreation he will be doing a service to the sport. The past season has seen many of the older business men taking to the wheel for business and pleasure and from a comparatively insignificant commencement the number of devotees of cycling has grown, until to-day there are at the lowest estimate 3,000 in this city alone. The L. A. W. was never in better condition, financially and numerically; never before so hard at work in the interest of cycling and good roads, and never before has the membership been of more value.

The manufacturers at home and abroad have long since decided on the styles and patterns of wheels which they will place on the market this year, have made improvements here and there, where they felt so warranted by the experience of previous years, and in some cases, notably weight, have made changes in response to what seemed to be the popular demand. The improved 1893 patterns have been on exhibition for some time now, and nearly all the local riders have taken advantage of the opportunity offered to examine the new wheels. They have ridden and criticised them, or done so from their general appearance. Most wheelmen have by this time made up their minds as to what mount they will use during the season, and the few radical changes made in the construction of the tire will have their effect in greatly adding to the rider's comfort. The excessive sprinkling and poor street cleaning, which has greatly retarded the growth of cycling in this city for the last two years, will be done away with, at least Street Commissioner Murphy promises it, and this will boom down-town riding like it never boomed before.

TO-DAY'S RUNS.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the initial runs of the season to-day and every club member who has the best interests of his club at heart should not fail to be present. The South Sides and Pastimes will hold a joint run with Oakville, a pretty little hamlet on the Telegraph road, as the destination. The distance is but fifteen miles and late reports received by the club officers state that the roads were never in better condition. The start will be made from the South Side Cycle Club at 8:30 a. m. sharp. A fine dinner has been ordered at Oakville, and both Capts. Upmeyer and Canfield will see that there is no scorching.

FIXTURES FOR 1893.

The coming season promises to be a most excellent one from a cycling point of view, for already plans are on foot for the holding of numerous events of interest to the wheelmen of this city and State, and a long list of fixtures which will do much toward popularizing the sport has been agreed upon. Under the auspices of the Touring Committee of the Missouri Division, L. A. W., a tour through St. Louis County will be held on April 2. Upper Creve Cœur Lake will probably be the destination, and the attendance will doubtless eclipse that of last year, when 106 men participated. On May 7 the Pike County tour will be held and its success is already assured. Toward the end of May the annual Forest Park road race will be held under the auspices of the Forest Park Road Race Association. The distance will be seventy miles. June 4 is selected as the date for a union run to De Soto in which quite a contingent of Chicago riders will participate. Sedalia will then select July 2, 3 and 4, as the dates on which she will entertain the Missouri division and the annual gathering this year will eclipse all previous ones. During August the World's Fair and international races, as well as the national meet of the L. A. W., will attract all the wheelmen of the country to Chicago and this will probably be followed by a local cycling tournament on either the Pastimes or Sportsman's Park new bicycle tracks. Events are scheduled for September, October and November, consisting of tours, races and paper chases, and it will be seen from the foregoing that the only thing necessary to insure success is the attendance and co-operation of all the wheelmen in the city.

CYCLING CHAT.

The L. A. W. now has 1,162 women members.

W. B. Shockeley of Peoria was in the city last Monday.

John Weaver of the Cycling Club is out again after a long illness.

Edgar S. Barnes of Mexico, Mo., has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Missouri Division, L. A. W.

The Cycling Club held a very enjoyable run to Ballwin last Saturday by moonlight. Ten members were present.

The Springfield (Mass.) Bicycle Club with 350 members is now said to be the largest bicycle club in America.

Club walks are prime favorites with the South Sides, and last Sunday nearly all the members walked through Tower Grove Park.

W. P. Ling and A. C. Davis are back from the National Assembly meeting at Philadelphia and both speak well of the work accomplished.

Gear cases are becoming more and more popular and have now been adopted by one American manufacturer. The others will follow suit shortly.

M. R. Orthwein of the South Sides returned from Knobel, Ark., and during his stay there enthused the natives to organize a bicycle club. Ordinaries and solid tires are the rage down there.

The recent L. A. W. Convention at Philadelphia is estimated to have cost the various divisions nearly $10,000 for the mileage and hotel expenses of the various delegates.

On Tuesday, March 7, at 8 p. m., the regular monthly meeting of the South Sides will be held, and the officers request a full attendance. Important business will be transacted.

Quite a number of Eastern men recently told W. P. Laing that they desired a whirl at the De Soto road, among them Dampman and Merrihew, the well-known riders of Wilmington, Del.

During the coming riding season, Capt. Upmeyer intends to take the South Sides on quite a number of "tours of discovery" and thus increase the attendance on club runs. Among the new places to be visited are Waterloo and Edwardsville, Ill., and Melrose and Portagedes Sioux, Mo.

Cycling is looking up at the Pastimes, and Director Canfield is doing all in his power to make this branch of the club as strong as any. The cycling division now numbers sixty-five men and better organization is all that is required to make the members pull together. An effort will be made to have all the members join the L. A. W.

Last Thursday evening the South Sides entertained a number of their friends at the club-rooms with a stag lotto party. Solid and liquid refreshments were served, and all present had a good time.

Yesterday the Cycling Club's smoker came off at the club-house and a large number of wheelmen from all parts of the city were present. The programme was a varied one and consisted of vocal and instrumental music, wrestling, sparring and club-swinging. The Entertainment Committee, of which A. C. Davis is Chairman, covered themselves with glory, and to them the success of the affair is due.

BASE BALL.

WATKINS TAKES THE REINS—THE BROWNS' CAMPAIGN—THE LEAGUE MEETING.

Manager Watkins of the St. Louis Browns has taken charge of the Browns' campaign and is now actively engaged in shaping up matters for the base ball season of 1893. His coming has set the enthusiasts to talking about the prospects of the Browns, their chances in the League race, and the arrangement of the team as it will appear in championship form. The new men secured have added a good deal of interest to the feeling locally, and in the case of several of the players the impression is widespread that they will more than fulfill expectations. Manager Watkins will have seven pitchers to start the season: Dolan, Gleason, Clarkson, Barnett, Hawley, Hawke, Breitenstein. Of these all have signed but Hawley and Breitenstein. Hawley wrote Manager Watkins, stating that he would be ready to report whenever called for, and the chances are he will be on here by the middle of March. Watkins feels confident that at least four of these pitchers will come out strong even in the face of a removal of the pitcher's box five to eight feet further away from the home plate. The Browns will have one of the strongest infields in America with Werden, Quinn, Glasscock and Crookes. Newell will be used as a utility infielder. The outfield will have three remarkably speedy men in Griffen, Brodie and Dowd, with Caruthers to help out whenever needed.

It was generally reported throughout the East that Glasscock would not consent to accept a reduction in salary this year, but the report was a little premature. President Von der Ahe received a letter from him yesterday accepting the terms of the Browns, and adding that he was ready to report at any time. This sets at rest all gossip about Gentleman Jack Corbett Glasscock not playing ball here this season.

Manager Watkins got a letter from Newell yesterday, stating that he would be here by the 12th, and would come sooner, if needed. "The plans of the Browns so far for the spring," says he, "are that we go to Memphis for three games, March 16, 17 and 18. We will probably then go to Chattanooga and Nashville, and open here with Memphis March 25 and 26. We will arrange games with local clubs, and will fill in our time before the championship season opens by playing here and in other cities. We have a large number of applications and will fill all we can of them."

THE LEAGUE MEETING.

The spring meeting of the National League will take place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, Tuesday next, and it promises to be a lively session. The proposed changes in the rules which have been freely discussed the past winter, will come up for official action. The Committee on Rules have given out that there will be changes in the rules, and have gone so far as to designate the character of some of the changes, especially those referring to the pitcher's box. The general opinion seems to be that a mistake will be made if any radical moves are made on the base ball chess board; that they will detract from the success and popularity of the game, as the greatest of outdoor pastimes. The Committee on Rules will act wisely if they ignore the clamor of a few enthusiasts with axes to grind, and listen, heed and act upon the sensible views of the public, that the rules in vogue to a great extent are pretty nearly right. The lack of enforcement is where the weakness lies, and if the Committee on Rules will incorporate provisions for penalties for non-enforcement of the rules, they will accomplish more than by embarking in the tinkering business.

"If Ewing does come to Cleveland he will, without a doubt, play in the outfield," says a Cleveland exchange. "The throwing from the outfield is by no means as straining to the arm as it is from behind the bat. Ewing said in 1891, when his arm was at its worst, that when he could take a moment to get his arm in the right position for throwing he could throw just as far and with as little pain to himself as he ever could. It was only when he was behind the bat and had to make a quick snap of the ball to second base that his arm went back on him. If that is so his place would be in the outfield."

The St. Louis Browns will have the proverbial brown stockings again this year. Their uniforms will be among the handsomest in the country.

The championship season of the League will begin the last week in April. It will cover a period of six months.

Kid Gleason will meet President Von der Ahe at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, Tuesday. He has a request he wants railroaded through. It's for a ticket to St. Louis.

A DRY GOODS CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Mr. Henry Moehlman, the all-around athlete and base ball crank, is endeavoring to get up a wholesale dry goods base ball league composed of five of the largest dry goods houses to play every Saturday afternoon beginning April 1, and ending September 1. They intend to put up a trophy and play for the championship. Mr. Moehlman should be addressed in care of Rice, Stix & Co. Their team, of which Mr. Moehlman is captain, are in need of a first baseman, pitcher and catcher, and all communications should be addressed to Moehlman.

Popular Sentiment.

Better to live and enjoy life than to be dead and well thought of. Levy Bros.' good liquor prolongs life; southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

LIGHTNING FAST.

Two Track Records Smashed at the East Side.

FRANKIE D. AND LEADVILLE MAKE THE SAND FLY.

The Gait Was Too Much for the Talent, Who Lost Heavily—A Queer Betting Race at Guttenburg—Results on Winter Courses—Gossip From Tracks and Stables.

The going at the course across the river yesterday was lightning fast and the result was two track records were smashed. Leadville covered five-eighths of a mile, with 100 pounds even up, in 1:05½, while Mike Conroy's mare, Frankie D., with 97 up, ran nine-sixteenths of a mile in :58¼. "Old Man" Davis was compelled to hustle Leadville along in the stretch after showing the way with him from the start, while McIntyre rode Votigeur's daughter from start to finish. The cold weather did not affect the attendance any, although more comfortable weather, such as prevailed Thursday, would not have been unwelcome. The sport was interesting, which, however, was poor consolation to the crowd, most of whom undoubtedly lost heavily, by the manner in which the favorites were bowled over. Only one of them, Leadville, was successful. A second choice at 4 to 1 and a pair of outsiders, at 5 and 8 to 1, captured the remaining events. The fifth race, in which it was supposed the cracks Service and Miss Kitty would contest for supremacy, was declared off. Dan LaMasney's action in concluding not to start Service was what induced Manager Brooks to make this move. With Service out, Brooks was of the opinion that Miss Kitty would have rather an easy thing, and as a race the event would not amount to much. In addition to Service, Zed had also been scratched.

The inauguration handicap at nine-sixteenths of a mile was the feature of the afternoon's card. In the opening betting Ithaca was made the favorite at 6 to 5, with Gen. Ross the second choice at 2 to 1. Belle M. and Frankie D. were each quoted 5 to 1. Belle Redmond was the lone outsider at 6 to 1. In the closing betting Ithaca and Gen. Ross were equal favorites at 3 to 2, while Frankie D was the second choice at 4 to 1. Belle M and Belle Redmond were each quoted at 8 to 1. McIntyre was off in front with Frankie D, who started out as if she was full of running. The manner in which she continued to show the way soon left no doubts as to this, and after a finish in which McIntyre never let up riding, Conroy's mare was successful, by one and one-half lengths. Ithaca and Belle Redmond had a bang-up finish for the place, the former just managing to get the money by a head.

Minnie Walker was a red hot first choice for the opening scramble, which was a one-half mile affair for beaten non-winning 3-year-olds and upward at this meeting. From 6 to 5 she was hammered down to 7 to 10. From 8 to 15 to 1 could be had against the rest. Fantastic, the lone 8 to 1 shot, was hurried to the front at the start by English and after marshalling the procession all the way round, Overton's mare won in a driving wind-up, by about one length. Harko and Ed Prietos had a close struggle for the place. They finished in the order named.

Ballardine opened and closed the favorite at 2 to 1 for the second event, which was a five-eighths mile affair. Knickerbocker was the second choice at 3 to 1. Coronel opened at this place but closed at 4 to 1. Old Tom Hood, looking as fat as a butcher, went out at the start and lead handily in to the stretch. Here Ballardine and Knickerbocker both came fast, but Tom's lead was too much for them to overcome, and he won under the lash, quitting, at least, so it seemed, by one length from Ballardine, who was just one-half that distance ahead of Knickerbocker.

Leadville opened and closed at 4 to 5 for the next race, which was another five-furlong affair. Belshazzar was the second choice at 3 and 4 to 1. Vedana was backed down from 10 to 7 to 1. Davis took the favorite to the front at the start, closely followed by Puente and Belshazzar. The latter overhauled Puente in the backstretch and started in to do the same to Leadville. The latter, however, when called upon, spurted nicely and won, running strong, by one length. Puente was third to Belshazzar. The summary follows:

First race, one-half mile—Fantastic 112 (English), 8 to 1, first; Harka 98½ (McCormick), 15 to 1, second; El Prietos 99 (J. Smith), 4 to 1, third. Time, :52¾. Mamie Walker 97, John L. 93, Utah 93, Little Dick 111, and C. I. Fly 112, ran unplaced.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Tom Hood 109 (English), 5 to 1, first; Ballardine 107 (Barrett), 2 to 1, second; Knickerbocker 110 (Gorman), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:00½. Murphy 100, Coronel 100, and Victor 107, ran unplaced.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Leadville 100 (Davis), 4 to 5, first; Belshazzar 90 (J. Davis), 4 to 1, second; Puente 100 (McCormick), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:05½. Bobby Watts 90, Gray Minnie 102, Ethel Fortune 102 and Bob Frances 107 ran unplaced.

Fourth race, seven-sixteenths of a mile—Frankie D. 97 (McIntyre), 4 to 1, first; Ithaca 105 (Torian), 3 to 2, second; Belle Redmond 106 (Vignes), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¼. Belle M 97 and Gen. Ross 112 ran unplaced.

TO-MORROW'S ENTRIES.

The entries for to-morrow follow:

First race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile:

Encounter	108	Comedy	108
Sinbad	108	Romeo	108
Coffee Cake	108	Cincah	108
Ida Harding	103	C. I. Fly	103

Second race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile:

Dick Deloney	108	Iago	108
Harka	108	Wild Rat	108
Pat Murphy	108	Kentucky Maid	103
Minnie Walker	103	P. Stapleton	103

Third race, selling, seven furlongs.

Duco	120	Free Trade	108
Col. Wheatley	108	Straight Out	108
Fred Knox	108	Vedana	103
Paladine	102	Little Dick	102
Crit Davis	99		

Fourth race, purse, six furlongs.

Irene H.	110	St. Joe	103
Fantastic	100	Townsend	100
Miss Kitty	100	Fillmore	95
Lizzie V.	90	Alice Clark	85

Fifth race, selling, nine-sixteenths.

Red Cloud	108	Frank Phillips	108
Rejection	108	Outright	108
Crit Davis	108	Mike Conroy	108
Eddie R.	108	Hunley S.	103

THE WIND-SWEPT TRACK.

A MEAN BUT EXCITING AFTERNOON ON THE NORTH BERGEN COURSE.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., March 4.—That racing in a blinding snow storm is mighty uncertain sport was again shown here this afternoon, when Count Daly's Fagot won the first race at post odds of 8 to 1. The speculators fell over each other in search of the best odds against Benjamin and Zenobia, entirely overlooking Fagot. Col. Abe Garson had his big bet of the year on Benjamin, while Judge McCormick could offer no excuse for Zenobia being defeated. Both of them were beaten, however, and beaten very badly. The pair raced each other to death in the first half mile. Then Fagot, Polydora and Headlight came by them and finished first, second and third respectively. The track was in fairly good condition. Fagot's time for five and one-half furlongs was 1:10. The Narbonne colt, 6 to 1, won the first race of six and one-half furlongs in 1:24¾, and Fredericks, the newly named Beatitude gelding, at 4 to 5, took the second event, running the half-mile in :50. Evidently there was a game in the fourth race. At least Judge Burke thought so. In the betting on the race Indigo's odds fell off from 6 to 1 to 6 to 5, while Oxford's went up from even money with corresponding rapidity. Some of the bookmakers howled murder, and young Lynch was taken off Oxford and Ballard substituted. The Judge declared all bets off and ordered fresh booking. Speculation was then continued, and the bookmakers looked at every one twice before taking his money. While going to the post Shy Ellen ran away, broke through the fence and injured her rider. The rider on Laurestan was badly kicked. Bets were again declared off and Shy Ellen withdrawn. For the third time betting on the race was commenced, with Indigo and Oxford equal first choices. When the fourth race was finally disposed of Indigo won from Oxford and the bookmakers were delighted, because they did not have to pay off the 6 to 1 they laid against Indigo before bets were declared off the first time.

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Narbonne Colt, first; Ben March, second; Tammany Hall, third. Time, 1:24¾.

Gray Rock was first away when the flag fell, but Tammany Hall and the Narbonne colt soon outfooted him. Tammany Hall cut out the pace to the head of the homestretch. Master Lynch then came by with the Narbonne colt and won by a head, driving. Ben March came through the stretch and took second place by two lengths from Tammany Hall, third.

Second race, one-half mile—Fredericks, first; Jersey Lass filly, second; Anxiety filly, third. Time, :50.

The Anxiety filly took the lead at the start, and, with Fredericks next, she made the running to the homestretch. Fredericks then came away and won easily by a length and a half from Jersey Lass second, a neck before Anxiety filly third.

Third race, four and a half furlongs—Fagot, first; Polydora, second; Headlight, third. Time, 1:10.

Zenobia, Fagot and Benjamin ran bunched for a furlong. Then Benjamin and Zenobia drew out and raced each other to a standstill. Doane saved a lot of ground on Fagot by coming close to the inner rail at the head of the homestretch. Opposite the betting ring Fagot passed the leaders and won easily by two lengths. Polydora, second, was two lengths before Headlight, third.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Signature, first; Laurestan, second; Oxford, third. Time, 1:23¾.

Oxford and Indigo had the race between themselves from start to finish. Oxford passed Indigo on the upper turn, but tired in the home-stretch, and Indigo won by three parts of a length. Oxford, second, was a length and a half before Signature, third.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Tringle, first; Salisbury, second; Bryan, third. Time, —.

Bon Voyage made the running, attended by Salisbury and Tringle, to the stretch, where Tringle came away and won by a length, Salisbury second, half a length before Bryan, third.

GLOUCESTER RESULTS.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., March 4.—Results: First race, four and one-half furlongs—Gratton, first; Stringfellow, second; Thad Rowe, third. Time, :59¾.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Rumson, first; Congress, second; Vedette, third. Time, 1:00½.

Third race, five furlongs—Trixy Gardner, first; Barrientos, second; Absconder, third. Time, 1:06¾.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Verbena, first; Mollie V., second; Robin Hood, third. Time, :59¾.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Vevay, first; Knapp, second; Chauncey, third. Time, 1:37½.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—First race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Frank, first; Reyetta, second; Mamie, third. Time, 1:41.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Daphne, first; Denver, second; Carrie Pearsall, third. Time, 1:03.

Third race, half mile—Miss Storr, first; dead heat, Equator and Dimple. Time, :54½.

Fourth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Coronet, first; Wedgefield, second; May Hardy, third. Time, 1:11½.

Fifth race, one mile—Lockport, first; Alphonse, second; Vexator, third. Time, 1:43¾.

HAWTHORNE RESULTS.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 4.—First race, five-eighths of a mile—Bob Toombs, first; Jim Berry, second; Jennie Schwartz, third. Time, 1:05½.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Glenoid, first; Ruben, second; Upman, third. Time, 1:17¼.

Third race, seven furlongs—Red Oak won; Catoosa, second; Noonday, third. Time, 1:04½.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Gen. Caldwell won; Moose, second; Fred Fisher, third. Time, 1:33.

Fifth race, nine sixteenths of a mile—Tie Clever won; Ernest L., second; No Remarks, third. Time, :59.

BLUE GRASS GOSSIP.

THE SOUTHWESTERN RACING CIRCUIT DATES—POINTERS FOR BREEDERS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 4.—The following is a revised and corrected list of the Southern and Western race meetings for 1893, covering the spring and early summer campaigns of the World's Fair year. Several of the clubs are yet undecided as to the late summer and fall dates, hence these are not included in this compilation:

Little Rock, Ark. (six days), April 3 to 8.
Memphis, Tenn. (fifteen days), April 13 to 29.
Lexington, Ky. (eight days), April 29 to May 6.
Nashville, Tenn. (Cumberland Park Association, ten days), April 29 to May 10.
St. Louis, Mo. (Agricultural and Mechanical Association, forty-eight days), April 29 to June 23.
Louisville, Ky. (nine days), May 10 to 19.
Chicago, Ill. (Hawthorne Association, thirty-five days), May 16 to June 23.
Covington, Ky. (Latonia Association, twenty-five days), May 29 to June 24.
Kansas City, Mo. (thirteen days), June 21 to July 25.
Chicago, Ill. (Washington Park Association, twenty-five days), July 22.

Compared to last year Lexington gives one and Latonia six days less, while Little Rock increases two days, Hawthorne seventeen and Kansas City ten days. The New Cumberland Park Association, Nashville, also gives one day more than West Side Park did last season, the latter place being the only point in the Rock City that gave a running race meeting in the spring of 1892.

The Bourbon County (Kan.) firm of breeders, Talbott Bros., who have been quite successful on the turf in the last few years with Catalpa, Lillian Lindsay, Miss Hawkins and others of note, will not be in the arena this season, not a single animal owned by them being now in the training ranks. Their seclusion this year does not signify a final retirement. They own quite a batch of high class young brood mares, and it is their purpose to wait until a crop of colts of their own breeding comes on when their colors will be seen again on the course. The list of brood mares is as follows:

Becky Sharp, b. m., by Volunteer—Elenor, by Duke of Montrose.
Bright Light, ch. m., by Hindoo—Delight (dam of Trophy, dam of Wadsworth), by Jack Malone.
Catalpa, blk. m., by Hindoo—imp. Calphurnia, by Julius.
Eleanor, b. m., by Duke of Montrose—Accidenta, by Canada.
Lleva, ch. m., by Fonso—Accidenta, by Canada.
Mary Porter, b. f., by imp. Billett—Vassar, by Virgil.
Ramona, b. m., by Hindoo—Accidenta, by Canada.

Of these mares Becky Sharp is in foal to Eberlee, Bright Light to Imported Silver Mine, Eleanor to Fonsa, Mary Porter to Leonatus, and Ramona to Outcast, while Catalpa unfortunately slipped her foal by Hindoo a few days since.

It is probable that Jockey Patsy Freeman will ride for the stable of Bookmaker W. E. Applegate this season. He has signed no contract as yet to that effect, but it is understood that Mr. Applegate has made him a good offer, and the deal will be consummated as soon as they meet. Freeman has more enemies than any boy riding in the West, principally because he keeps his own counsel. A number of times last year he was accused of pulling horses whose defeat depleted his pocket-book, and many other times when his mounts won he did not have a cent on them.

Mrs. E. Des Cognets has sent an order East to buy the flying daughter of Himyar, Estelle, when her present owner thinks her racing days are over, she wanting her for the stud. There is a touch of sentiment in this lady desiring to become the owner of this noted mare. Her husband, Mr. L. Des Cognets, owned this filly when a 2-year-old and named her for his wife. She won several races in his colors, after which he sold her for $4,500. The desire to again have her namesake in the family has caused Mrs. Des Cognets, with her husband's consent, to make a flattering offer for the mare, and the price tendered for her is sure to bring her back to her former abode. Such affection for an animal, even though it is one that has honored the name she bears, is rare in this age and generation, and the true sportsman cannot refrain from wishing that Estelle will even more than produce her counterpart in the years to come as she roams.

The service fee of the great Tenny has been put at $200 for the ensuing season. It is probable at this light figure that his book will be full within the next fortnight.

MORE TROUBLE FOR JOE.

CORRIGAN AND ULLMAN INDICTED BY THE CHICAGO GRAND-JURY.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 4.—The Grand-jury to-day returned an indictment against the officials of the Chicago Racing Association, the owners of the Hawthorne track, charging them with keeping a common gambling house. The names of the men indicted are Edward Corrigan, Joseph Ullman, John Bronnock, John Burke and James Burke.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON'S SATURDAY AFTERNOON MEETINGS.

The Board of Directors of the Gentlemen's Driving Club have decided to give their first matinee at Forest Park on May 6. In connection with the regular purse races held every Saturday afternoon the following stake races will be given, viz.: May 6, 2:27 trot; June 3, 3:00 trot; July 4, 2:45 trot; Aug. 5, a 3-year-old trot; Sept. 2, 2-year-old trot. To each of the above races the club adds $150. Entries to each race close two weeks prior to the day of the race, and entries will be received at the club's office, 1120 Pine street.

TRACK TALK.

Jack McAuliffe spent yesterday afternoon at the track.

Frankie D. looked and ran like a race horse yesterday.

J. J. Sellars and his friends played Tom Hood considerably and got a good price against their money, which enabled Sellars and his friends to win a handsome sum on the horse's victory.

Ed Gaines chalked up even money on Leadville yesterday and a grand rush was made for his block. Ed, however, took but one bet at that price and then rubbed to the disgust of the crowd, which by that time was a fighting mob in front of him.

FINE BABY
(NEW DESIGNS)
CARRIAGES
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

OUR "LEADER"—Full size willow body, upholstered in Cretonne, Sateen Parasol, scalloped edge, movable seat; list, $10 ..... Net, $5.00
OUR "BEAUTY"—Full size reed body, varnished; upholstered in fine silk plush; fine satin Parasol; lined, silk lace edge, movable cushions; list $22.50; Net, $11.25
OUR "VISION"—Full size reed body, varnished, handsome design; upholstered in silk brocatelle, artistically draped, presenting a magnificent effect; ruffled Parasol of best satin, lined; movable upholstery; rubber-tired wheels; list, $58; Net, $27.50

Also, many other handsome designs at intermediate prices. Call and see them.

E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., 306 and 308 N. Fourth Street.

FIRE AND WATER!

Our Great Fire Sale of a $20,000 Stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES
Now going on. Only Slightly Damaged by Water. Come early. Everything sold regardless of cost.

Tea that cost 60c a pound ..... 20c and 30c per pound
A good Coffee from ..... 20c to 30c per pound
Grant's Perfection Hams ..... 13½c pound; worth 16c
Granulated Sugar ..... 20 pounds for $1.00
A first-class barrel of Flour for $3.60
A Cigar that cost $3.00 per box at 50c
Two pounds Best Creamery 55c

☞ Canned Goods Below Cost. Good Corn, $1 per dozen. Tomatoes at $1.10 per dozen.

D. CONNER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 802 N. Sixth Street.

Learn to Ride!

Recognizing the popular demand for a Riding School for Bicycle Riding, we have fitted up the large and spacious building, No. 1331 Washington av., at an enormous expense and will open the school about March 10. Full particulars and terms furnished on application. We will also carry a full line, as usual, of the celebrated SWIFT, Union, P. D. Q. and Minton Scorcher Bicycles.

Jordan & Sanders,
1324 Washington Av.
After March 10 at No. 1331 Washington av.

OVER THE RIVER.

Board of Election Commissioners Appoints Judges.

AN INDIANAPOLIS MAN WHO IS UNDER A STRANGE HALLUCINATION.

Meetings Last Night in the Second and Third Wards—The Obear Glass-Works to Resume—Special Election for Sheriff—Belleville News—Illinois Items.

The Board of Election Commissioners has announced the appointments of judges and clerks for the current year. This is the list: First Ward, James Gough, Anthony Wolfer, Patrick Kelley, Phillip Heene, W. J. Born; Second Ward, William Higgins, J. H. Porter, P. W. Ward, Charles Finn, John McDonnell, E. S. Bennett, J. F. Sullivan, C. M. Carpenter, Henry Eberle, M. J. Boismenne; Third Ward, William Bott, Henry Boselager, Max Oppenhein, Richard Grady, Martin H. Robbins; Fourth Ward, O. F. Kresse, L. C. Wiess, Jr., Thomas Burke, Conrad Reeb, Jr., Edward Moser, R. A. Paschal, Joseph Geppert, E. S. Coddington, C. M. Gilmore, F. G. Turner; Fifth Ward, John H. Drury, J. M. Perryman, Henry J. Burke, H. A. Schroeder, Henry Herring John Weyand, E. S. Howell, E. A. Thomas, John G. Herman, Frank J. Niemes; Sixth Ward, Alex Woods, A. G. Schlueter, D. W. Coughlan, C. G. Joergenson, W. H. Shears, George Schroeder, W. P. Didlake, Henry Voss, R. J. Eddy, E. W. Eggmann; Seventh Ward, James Moody, J. W. Teague, Frank Turpin, John Bavington, W. D. Van Blarcom, L. E. Thomas, C. J. Goria, L. E. Farris, T. A. Metcalfe, George Guenther.

John Duffy of Indianapolis, Ind., was arrested here yesterday at the request of Joseph McCaffrey, who claimed to be his friend. McCaffrey stated to the police that he came here last week with Duffy to seek employment, and that Duffy had become insane. He said Duffy was the victim of a hallucination which caused him to believe that his mother's spirit was haunting him. Duffy plainly showed signs of insanity, and his manner bore out the strange statement of his companion. He was locked up at the police station.

Meetings were held in the Second and Third Wards last night to nominate candidates for Aldermen and appoint delegates to attend the convention of the People's party, March 9. Ten delegates were selected in the Second Ward and seven in the Third Ward. Similar meetings will be held to-morrow night in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards.

City Attorney Charles B. Carroll will be a candidate for re-election. He was elected two years ago on the Administration or Citizens' ticket. So far he has no opposition for the Citizens' nomination, nor has any independent candidate for the office appeared, so that he has the field to himself.

The Obear glass works, which closed down two weeks ago for repairs, will resume operations the 13th inst. The plant is being greatly improved, and an increased force will be employed when the resumption takes place. Orders now in the company's hands insure steady operation of the works for several months.

S. F. Wade denies the published story that he ran away with an unmarried woman and left his wife without means to support herself and children. He also denies that his wife became insane after he left the city, claiming that she was in that condition previous to his departure.

Steinert Bros., proprietors of the *Gazette*, heretofore a weekly publication, have commenced the issue of a daily paper.

William Francis, a teamster, was arrested by the police yesterday for beating his horses. The charge of cruelty to animals will be preferred against him.

Mrs. H. A. Clemm gave a reception Friday night in honor of Miss Lillian Gray of Jacksonville and Miss Francis Peters of St. Louis, who are her guests.

East St. Louis Lodge, No. 294, A. O. U. W., has appointed a committee to engage a steamer for a river excursion to be given in July.

The Central Trades and Labor Union will hold a meeting for discussion at K. of L. Hall to-day.

Dr. C. J. West, a brother of Rev. F. L. West, has located here.

Dr. J. B. Kopp of Sumner, Ill., visited J. B. Sikking yesterday.

Mrs. Charles Drayton of St. Louis is the guest of Mrs. A. Fekete.

Collector S. Callais of Centerville Station Township was here collecting taxes yesterday.

The Y. M. C. A. Juniors will give a social Tuesday night at Association Hall.

Local Assembly No. 3835, K. of L., held a business meeting last night at Launtz's Hall.

Mrs. Jane Calvert of Kirkwood, Mo., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Susan Calvert.

C. E. Dunscomb left last night for California. He will spend several months in that State.

Miss Ida C. Clothier of Boston will deliver a temperance lecture at the M. E. Church Tuesday night.

Miss Hattie Mills has gone to Lebanon to visit her parents.

The Clerks' Assembly will give a ball at the National Hotel in April.

Belleville.

A special election will be held in St. Clair County April 11 to elect a Sheriff. This office was made vacant a month ago when A. L. Dawson, who was elected Sheriff in 1890 on the Democratic ticket, died. Dr. J. M. Campbell of Marissa, Coroner of the county, is now Sheriff of the county ex-officio. The Democrats of the county held a convention at the Court-house here yesterday to nominate a candidate for the office, and selected Jefferson D. Langley of East St. Louis. There were two other candidates for the nomination Henry Sopp of Millstadt and Julius C. Feickert of Belleville. Langley was nominated on the first ballot. He is now a Deputy Sheriff, having been appointed by the late Sheriff Dawson when the latter assumed the office. Previous to that time he was Sergeant of the East St. Louis Police Department. He may have no opposition in the race for election. The Republicans have not yet called a convention to nominate a candidate, and may not do so. Their County Central Committee will hold a meeting here to-morrow to decide whether a convention is to be called. F. J. Kern of Belleville was Chairman of yesterday's convention. W. J. Clucas of Lebanon and Carl Montag of Mascoutah were the Secretaries. Previous to the nomination a committee was appointed to send a congratulatory telegram to President Cleveland. J. N. Perrin, J. C. Feickert, J. D. Langley and Henry Sopp were appointed members of the committee. Then a ballot was taken and the vote stood: Langley, 75; Feickert, 66; Sopp, 2.

The Board of Health and a committee of the City Council held a conference yesterday in regard to sanitary matters. A report of the deliberations will be presented to the Council at a meeting to-morrow night.

Building has been quite lively in Belleville during the past ten months. Statistics compiled by City Clerk F. W. Puderer show that during that period permits have been issued for the erection of buildings costing in the aggregate $189,082.

J. H. Bartling has severed his connection with the *Union* and has gone to Trenton to publish the *Gazette*.

Rev. R. D. Woodley will deliver a special sermon to young men at the First M. E. Church to-day.

Rev. A. M. Duboe of East St. Louis will lecture at the Baptist Church here next Wednesday night. "The Fall of the Bastile" will be his subject.

A. J. Seplinzer, Jr., will be an independent candidate for Alderman of the Seventh Ward.

The Germania Turnverein will give an entertainment, April 2.

Ferdinand Loelkas has entered the employ of a St. Louis firm as traveling salesman.

Senator Peter Seibert and Representatives J. E. Miller and F. S. Weckler have returned from Springfield.

Morrisonville.

MORRISONVILLE, Ill., March 4.—William E. Morrison of this place, son of the late J. L. D. Morrison, is in Washington. After the inauguration he will present his claims for an appointment in the consular service of the United States. Mr. Morrison wants the Consulship at Kanagawa, Japan, which pays in salary and fees about $15,000. He has the indorsement of Senator Palmer and Congressman Springer and the recommendations of prominent officials of the State. Mr. Morrison was appointed a midshipman in the navy by President Lincoln, but resigned after three or four years' service. Afterwards he was admitted to the bar in Springfield. He represented this (Christian) county in the Legislature from 1876 to 1878. During the campaign of 1884 he was in Iowa, and was one of the speakers selected to stump the State during that campaign. He was in Iowa during the ten years between 1880 and 1890. It was Mr. Morrison who first put Horace Boies in nomination for Governor, a movement that finally gave Iowa her present Governor. In his candidacy for appointment in the consular service Mr. Morrison has received such assurances as to entitle him to the belief that he will receive recognition by the appointive power of the new administration.

The people of Morrisonville have decided to have a coal shaft. A movement is on foot to interest Reuben Wilkinson, a Taylorville capitalist in the project. Mr. Wilkinson, who lately sold his interest in the Taylorville mine at an advance of 100 per cent, is desirous of sinking another shaft. Inducements will be thrown out for him to sink one here.

Mrs. Martin Luther, aged 60 years, was found dead in bed last Thursday morning. She had been sick, but was not thought to be dangerously so.

Rev. F. S. Artz, assisted by a blind evangelist of Decatur, is holding a protracted meeting in the M. E. Church.

Rev. Keeler of the Presbyterian Church will begin a revival meeting Sunday night. Rev. W. R. Moore, a State evangelist, will assist in the meetings.

The trial of the St. Louis & Chicago Electric Railway vs. C. McArthur et al. of Christian County, resulted in a verdict that gave to the farmers over $9,000 damages. The plaintiff entered a motion to set the verdicts aside. Nine farmers were interested in this case and they were allowed damages from $90 up to $2,500.

Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Ill., March 4.—Miss Gertie Townsend was thrown from a horse a day or two since a quarter of a mile from her home in Moultrie County, breaking a leg in the fall. No one happening along to render her assistance, the young lady took off her fascinator, and with weeds bound up the injured leg, after which she crawled the entire distance home.

J. E. Edwards of Raymond, this county, went to Taylorville, the other day, where he landed in the county jail on a charge of burglary and larceny. He broke into a patent plaster factory, and as the goods were not such as he expected or wanted, stole the steam gauge and injector off the engine. Edwards is a married man and is of respectable parentage.

A big fox hunt is in progress to-day in Christian County, in a scope of country including Locust, Millersville, Assumption and a part of Pana townships.

Mrs. M. L. Robinson has commenced suit in the Marion County Circuit Court against the Illinois Central Railroad for $30,000 damages in payment for injuries sustained in a wreck at Odin in March, 1892.

Marion Corlew, living southwest of the city, was yesterday put under bond to keep the peace toward his brother, upon whose complaint he was arrested.

Wm. Atwood has filed a bill in the Circuit Court for divorce against Caroline Atwood, on the ground of desertion. In the same court Thos. H. Clegg sues the Big Four Railroad for $10,000 damages in an action of trespass

Township conventions will be held all over the county during the next few days by both Democrats and Republicans for the nomination of candidates for township officers. The first convention will be held by the Republicans of Rountree the 9th.

Mascoutah.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., March 4.—Two thousand five hundred and nine sparrow scalps were deposited with Town Clerk Charles Stock during the past two months. The greatest number of the little birds were killed by Martin Hausmith, who had 383 scalps upon his string. The State paid a bounty of 2 cents per scalp up to March 1. The bounty law has been repealed by the present State Legislature.

Mrs. Amanda Norvel, widow of the late Elias Norvel, died at her home north of Mascoutah several days ago, aged 65 years.

The municipal election will be held here next month, and as no conventions have been called, the nominations will be made by petition, as required by the Australian ballot law. There are no candidates in the field yet, but there will likely be a sharp contest for each one of the various offices. The following officials are to be elected this spring: Mayor, Attorney, Clerk, Treasurer, Police Magistrate and one Alderman from each one of the three wards. Mayor Bruegel and Attorney Perrin of the present administration will, it is understood, stand for re-election.

Sullivan.

SULLIVAN, Ill., March 4.—A large number of farmers from Moultrie County are moving to Iowa and Nebraska this spring.

Lewis Harris' residence was completely destroyed by fire and the residence of W. H. Hawkins somewhat injured by the flames. Small insurance.

R. A. Pickering, a popular and well-known physician, died here, and was interred Wednesday with Masonic honors.

The Populists will put out a ticket in only one township this spring.

Moultrie County paid out $500 bounty for English sparrows, killed within the last two years.

LABOR NEWS.

Job Printers Want Representation in the Typographical Union.

The job printers want to be represented in the choice of delegates to the International Typographical Union and have selected Mr. William Rower of Ennis' as their candidate.

The Horse-shoers' Union has called off the strike on the shop of Mr. Mike Russell, 1213 North Twenty-third street, he having unionized the place.

The marble polishers, who are on a strike, request correction of the statement which appeared in some of the papers to the effect that an assessment had been levied to support them. They have a healthy strike fund, and there has been no necessity for an assessment.

The brass workers are figuring on organizing the apprentices.

The Grand Opera-house has fallen in line with the Olympic, and has signed union contracts, and the consent of the Theatrical Brotherhood is all that is wanting to make it a strict union house.

The canmakers and assortment men have organized a union with sixty members. This society embraces the "inside" workers in the tin and sheet-iron trades. It meets every Tuesday night at 417 South Fourth street.

The composition roofers have resolved to demand $2.25 a day after April 15.

Ed Wissman has resigned as Recording Secretary of the Building Trades Council.

$19.50 FOR THREE TRIPS BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railway has placed on sale to the public a transferable three-trip ticket, good between St. Louis and Cincinnati in either direction, at the low rate of $19.50, good thirty days from date of sale. Apply at ticket office, 105 North Broadway and Union Depot, St. Louis.

Should Looking Glass Be Taxed?

At the rooms of the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade in the Franklin Building, Fourth and Morgan streets, to-morrow evening the subject: "Shall Looking Glass Plates be Admitted Free of Duty?" will be debated by Mr. Leo Austrian of Chicago and Mr. T. William Vogt of Louisville. These gentlemen are the champions for and against the free admission of glass plates and have spoken before many distinguished bodies on this subject, which is of intense interest to all furniture manufacturers. It is expected that each member of the board will have a representative at the meeting.

The Weather During the Past Week.

The reports of the United States Weather Bureau, local station and Forest Park Meteorological Station, under the management of the Park Department, show the following interesting record and contrasts between the two stations. The daily maximum and minimum temperatures 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., and humidity in percentage at the time given, are shown here:

DAYS.	Max.		Min.		7 a. m. Humidity.		7 p. m. Humidity.	
	City.	Park.	City.	Park.	City.	Park.	City.	Park.
Sunday	55	55	35	26	66	70	34	35
Monday	48	48	43	39	83	77	93	93
Tuesday	40	40	23	23	80	74	48	53
Wednesday	52	52	32	26	75	67	68	67
Thursday	65	63	38	28	56	92	62	52
Friday	38	34	21	22	82	85	64	63
Saturday	31	30	10	11	80	78	72	61

The prevailing wind direction was southerly.
Precipitation for the city, 0.41 inches.
Precipitation for the park, 0.33 inches.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

DOWN TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY IN ACTIVE DEMAND.

Market Street Property Sold at Advanced Values—R. J. Lucas Disposes of a Piece of Fourth Street Property at $42,500—Reports of Sales.

The past week was a very busy one for the real estate fraternity. The week may be said to have ushered in the spring demand and to have fairly opened the spring market. The demand for all classes of property was very satisfactory, and the season promises to be one of marked activity all through. The purchases of the railroad company in the vicinity of Twentieth street and Washington avenue have been one of the leading features of the week's market and have occasioned much comment and speculation among the agents. The demand for down town business property has however, been the leading feature of the week's market. The sales in this class of property show some wonderful advances in values and still greater enhancement is looked for. Market street, in the vicinity of the new City Hall, has been one of the chief fields for investment, and the prices obtained show from 33⅓ per cent to 50 per cent advancement in the past year. There were several sales of Olive street property showing advances, probably the most interesting of them being the sale of the building, Nos. 2106 to 2112, formerly owned by John M. Sellers. This sale was made by the Bowman Agency at $60,000 to D. F. Addington.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

Following are the number of conveyances filed for record during the past week and the considerations named therein:

	No. of Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	40	$144,708
Tuesday	33	105,270
Wednesday	44	125,686
Thursday	36	312,361
Friday	37	157,794
Saturday	35	162,539
Total	225	$1,008358

Compared with the week previous the above footings show a decrease of one transfer and a loss of $67,565. These figures do not represent the actual business of the week, however, they only represent the deeds filed for record.

Robert J. Lucas is reported to have sold the south building occupied by the Delicatessen on the east side of Fourth street between Chestnut and Pine streets for $42,500 to R. Whittemore through the agency of Ed Wolff. The property has a frontage of twenty-three feet by a depth of ninety-five feet and is occupied by a four-story building.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

Fisher & Co.'s sales aggregate about $75,000. They are as follows:

Franklin avenue—Northwest corner Sixteenth street, three two-story brick buildings, stores and rooms above, also three two-story eight-room brick dwellings fronting on Sixteenth street, lot 50x153, houses numbered 1601, 1603 and 1605, renting for $225 per month, the property of Bernard Schmucker, sold to John E. McKinney for $38,000, purchased as an investment.

Lafayette avenue—South side, just west of Waverly place, large two-story twelve-room stone front residence, facing Lafayette Park, with lot 50x167, property of Jacob Christopher, sold to Henry Ruckert for $15,000. Mr. Ruckert will occupy this as his future home.

Easton avenue—South side, between Vandeventer and Warne avenues, two two-story brick buildings, arranged in four flats of four rooms each; also two two-story four-room frame tenements in rear, lot 50x218, through to Cozens avenue, houses numbered 3922 and 3924, renting for $90 per month, the property of Francis Bayer, sold to A. K. Florida for $10,000, purchased as an investment.

West Belle place—South side, 350 west of Pendleton avenue, vacant lot 50x135, property of Alexander Lefferty, sold to Henry Goodman for $75 per front foot or $3,750. Mr. Goodman will prove this lot with a two-story, ten-room Queen Ann residence costing $10,000.

Laclede avenue—South side, 383 feet east of Cabanne street, vacant lot 25x182, property of Theodore Dreidel, sold to Mrs. A. Sullivan for $75 per front foot. Mrs. Sullivan will improve this lot with a two-story, eight-room dwelling at a cost of $5,000; also Laclede avenue—South side, 258 feet east of Cabanne street, adjoining the above on the east, lot 25x185, property of Theodore Dreidel sold to Mrs. Kate M. Daly for $75 per front foot. Mrs. Daly will also erect a $5,000 residence on this lot.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports the following sales:

McNair avenue—Nos. 2616 and 2618, between Sidney and Lynch streets, a double two-story brick dwelling, containing twelve rooms, lot 35x165, from Frederick Mackenson to Joseph Kraus for $4,900.

Missouri avenue—East side, between Osage and Gasconade streets, lot 105x125, owned by John M. Wagelein; was sold to Storm & Farish for $1,200.

Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co.'s sales for the week aggregate about $70,000. Among them are the following:

The northeast corner of Sixteenth and Washington avenue, having a frontage of sixty feet on the north line of Washington avenue by a depth of 132 feet, on which there is erected two small brick tenements; from Mrs. Cecelia L. Witmer of Paradise, Pa., to Messrs. W. B. and D. F. Addington, who purchased for an investment at $48,000.

Nos. 1811, 1811½ and 1813 Lucas avenue, being three two-story brick houses, fronting 48 feet, 9 inches on the north side of Lucas avenue by a depth of 144 feet and 7½ inches to an alley; from Mrs. Eliza Young to G. Rosenberg for $11,000.

Rose Hill—Burd avenue, west side, between Minerva and Ridge; 50x125, from Edward Gallagher to Charles Lampel at $20 per foot.

Granville place—Between Minerva and Ridge, east side, 50x126, from C. H. Dockery to James Spillane at $20 per foot.

Charles F. Vogel reports the following sales.

Nebraska avenue—House No. 3507, a two-story brick residence, containing 6 rooms and cellar; lot 50x125 feet, sold for $4,050 from the International Real Estate and Improvement Co. to John Scharr, who bought for a home.

Houses No. 916 and 918 St. Louis avenue, a double two-story brick dwelling containing fifteen rooms and lot 61x100, and renting for $516 per annum, sold for $4,000 from Richard Hennessy to Mrs. Jennie Lerner, who bought for an investment.

W. H. Mepham reports the following sales:

Lot 30x125, southwest corner of Russell and Ohio avenues, from S. S. Bass of the law firm of Martin & Bass to Dr. H. B. Shultz, who will improve with a modern residence. Consideration $2,100.

No. 1716 Ohio avenue, a three-room frame dwelling, with lot 25x103, from Mary Borowika to Jas. A. Lofoon for $1,050.

Lot 37½x125, southside of Allen avenue, near Ohio avenue, from Mrs. A. R. Allen to Louis Meyer for $1,162, who will improve with a double flat.

Haydel & Son report the following sales:

Lot 50 feet on the west side of Alfred avenue, between Arsenal street and Scanlan avenue, from the Shields' estate to Mrs. A. Drescher at $16 a foot.

Lot 50 feet on the west side of Alfred avenue, between Arsenal street and Scanlan avenue, from the Shields' estate to Mrs. Minnie Coleman at $16 a foot.

Lot 50 feet on the west side of Portis avenue, 300 feet south of Arsenal street, from B. F. Shields to A. H. Frederick at $21 a foot.

Lot 50 feet on the south side of Chamberlain avenue, 300 feet east of Goodfellow avenue, from R. S. Logan to a client of J. E. Fogg at $32.5 0per foot.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the following sales: Lot 100x172 feet on east line of Virginia avenue, from F. W. Mott to William C. Aulepp, cashier of Lemp's brewery, for $3,000. Mr. Aulepp will build himself a handsome new residence on this property, which was formerly owned by Mrs. William T. Blow.

Lot 50x138 on west line of Minnesota avenue, from Ignatz Hartmann to William A. Westman for $800.

T. P. Bell & Bro. report the following sales in Walnut Park:

Lot 100x140, south side of Gilmore avenue, between Thekla and Theodore at $10 per foot, to A. Lowel.

Lot 50x140, north side of Robin avenue, between Hainey and Thelka, at $11 per foot, to James B. Carter.

Lot 50x138, north side of Wren avenue, between Thekla and Theodore, at $8 per foot, to John A. Howard.

Ponath & Brueggeman report the following sales:

A one-story, four-room house on the north side of Geraldine avenue, west of De Hodiament avenue; lot 25x127.6; from August Brueggeman to Daniel E. Swallow, for $1,500.

Two two-story houses arranged for flats for four families; lot 35x108; from Theo. Sievert to Marcellus Herberg; $9,000.

Milo T. Bogard sold 50 feet on the south side of Allen avenue, between Ohio and California avenues, price $1,850, from J. A. Steinmeyer to Ernst Fechner.

J. C. Darst reports the sale of 280x115 feet of ground on the north side of Maryland avenue, between Sarah and Whittier streets, and 177x175 feet on the south side of McPherson avenue, between Sarah and Whittier streets, at $31,990, or $70 a foot, from Joseph Gummersbach to J. T. Roe, the builder, who will improve the property with ten-room residences.

Hill & Hammel report the sale of 210 lots, being the entire frontage on north and south side of Dover street between Compton and Grand avenues, containing 5,265 feet, from George A. Eddy to Dover Investment Co., for $87,000.

Chas. H. Gleason & Co. sold for J. W. Morton to Geo. T. Parker a lot in Forest Park place 100 feet on the north side of McPherson avenue between King's highway and Lake avenue at $92 per foot. This is an investment, Mr. Parker recognizing the low price for this valuable property. The above firm also sold in same location a lot for Dr. H. N. Spencer to Edwin Fowler at the same figures, 100 feet on the north side of McPherson, between King's highway and Lake avenue.

The McNair-Harris Real Estate Co. report the sale of 64x127½ feet of ground at the northwest corner of King's highway and Cabanne, in Raymond place, for $75 a foot, from the Raymond Place Realty Co. to John J. Miller.

The Nicholls-Ritter Realty and Financial Co. report the sale of 25x128 feet on the west side of Bell place, 225 feet east of Taylor avenue, for $70 a foot, from George A. Zeller to Mrs. C. Madden.

GROUND SALES.

House numbered 1414 Destrehan street, southeast corner of Klein street; a one-story brick house containing two rooms and kitchen; lot 55x82½ feet; was sold from Frank Kussmann of Booneville, Mo., to Clemens Petschel.

Lot 27x123 feet on the east side of Oregon avenue, between Charlton and Osceola streets; sold for $594, or $22 per foot, from George Burkhardt to M. H. Mehukens, who will improve at once.

Knapp street—Northeast corner of Howard street, lot 50x105, owned by Herman Schoeferling, was sold to a client for $2,100, who will improve with a two-story business house.

McNair avenue—No. 2920, between Pestalozzi and Crittenden street, a new two-story six-room brick dwelling house, with lot 25x125, owned by Theodore Hemmelman, Jr., was sold to Mrs. Josephine Bahn for $3,700.

Autumn street—North side, 427 feet west of Eleventh street, vacant lot, 24x140, property of Judge Charles Speck, was sold to R. F. Grate for $1,625. Mr. Grate will improve this lot with a two-story seven-room brick dwelling.

O'Fallon street—North side, 147 feet west of Twentieth street, vacant lot, 25x84, property of Mrs. Sarah McManus, was sold to Mr. Valentine Gorris for $42 per foot or $1,050. Mr. Gorris will build a 2-story building on this ground with store and rooms above.

Page avenue—North side, 80 feet west of King's Highway, vacant lot 25x122, property of E. M. Johnson, sold to Jno. N. Denny for $40 per front foot, or $1,000.

Mount Gamble—Lot 50x125, on the east side of Shawmut place, between Ridge and Minerva, from F. J. Richter to Jas. R. Walker at $18 per foot.

Mount Auburn—50x125, on the north side of Highland avenue, between Hamilton and Hodiamont; from the Commercial Real Estate and Improvement Company to William J. Jamison at $15 per foot.

Max Jacobson has purchased from Jane Bedell house No. 3967 Page avenue, a seven-room stock brick with lot 30x150 feet for $5,000.

Realty Notes.

Geraldin Bros. & Cates have removed from their old office, No. 1111 Chestnut street, to their handsome new office, No. 1107 Chestnut street, where they will conduct a general real estate business.

Chas. H. Sawyer and Theo De Forest have bought the business of the McLaran Real Estate and Investment Co. and will continue it under the firm name of Sawyer & De-Forest. They will act as agents for the subdivisions of Ingleside, Shady Side and Ramona Heights, which are still owned by the McLaran Real Estate Co.

W. S. Fleming has broken ground for twenty new flats at the corner of Scott and Montrose avenue at a cost of $40,000.

R. C. Greer of the R. C. Greer Real Estate Co. is in Southern California with a view of purchasing an orange grove.

Real Estate Transfers.

PARK AV.—50 ft., city block 1281. Ellen B. Hanson to Albert B. Frauckman—warranty deed	$ 2,000
LACLEDE AV.—5 ft., city block 3906. Frank R. Rice and wife to Ann McMahon—warranty deed	375
SULLIVAN AV.—50 ft., city block 1090. Alvira Brueggeman et al. to David Lauber—warranty deed	8,100
MERAMEC ST.—5.36 acres, bet. Broadway and Grand av. Maria Zeitinger to George Bechtold—warranty quit claim	500
CHAMBERLAIN ST.—50 ft. in city block 4865. John E. Sidebotham and wife to Lizzie Tulley—warranty deed	1,500
LOT 18—Block 25. Emma Cavanaugh to Susan Christophel—quit claim	1
VIRGINIA AV.—100 ft. 6 in., city block 2683. Fred W. Mott and wife to Wm. C. Aulepp—warranty deed	3,000
SEVENTH ST.—25 ft., city block 3215. Julius E. Greffet et al by Sheriff to Anna M. Hilton—Sheriffs' deed	40
CHAMBERLAIN AV.—50 ft., city block 3812. Geo. W. Wilson to Margaret Y. Yore—warranty deed	1,750
MORGAN ST.—30 ft., city block 4837. Mary A. Root to Amos R. Cahoon—warranty deed	1,477
CHOUTEAU AV.—25 ft., block 6, McRea pl. John Zink and wife to F. D. Kansteiner—warranty deed	600
GRAVOIS AV.—25 ft., city block 1387. Lorenz Ehrler and wife to Frederick Bruenig et al.—warranty deed	1,925
HARTFORD ST.—50 ft., city block 1562. Empire Investment Co. to Philip Grund—warranty deed	1,000
GREER ST.—50 ft., city block 3710A. David S. Lane and wife to Mary A. Root—warranty deed	837
GREER ST.—50 ft., city block 3710A. David S. Lane and wife to Laura T. Detterbeck—warranty deed	837
W. ANGELICA ST.—25 ft. in city block 212. Geo. Knapp and wife to Frank C. Schulte—warranty deed	750
MORGAN ST.—13 ft. in city block 2, Christy addition. Josephine M. Moloney to Jane F. Dunn—warranty deed	10
MAGNOLIA ST.—44 ft. in city block 4058. Albert Wenzlick and wife to Jos. Loida et al.—warranty deed	510
CHEROKEE ST.—53 ft. 5½ in., city block 1519. James G. Molesworth et al. to Gustave Meisenbach, Jr.—warranty deed	1,337
FINNEY AV.—50 ft., city block 4553. John J. Collins and wife to Cahill, Collins & Co.—quit claim deed	1
CHESTNUT ST.—52 ft. 2¾ in., city block 494. John L. Williams to John H. Burdge—warranty deed	13,556
WEST BELL PL.—75 ft., city block 3755. Nicholls-Ritter Realty & Financial Co. to Ellen Adams—warranty deed	23,000
TAYLOR AV.—50 ft., city block 3724. Michael Meehan and wife to Edward Heeg—quitclaim deed	5
FAIR AV.—75 ft., city block 4896. Hannah E. Andrews to Horace Rennie—warranty deed	1,000
NATURAL BRIDGE RD—471.1 ft., city block 4369. John V. Hogan and wife to Gustav Koch—warranty deed	23,000
PATTERSON ST.—50 ft., city block 4036. Hydraulic Press Brick Co. to David Tyler—warranty deed	900
BLAINE AV.—200 ft., city block 2123. Julius B. Ruth and wife, by trustee to Lydia Pearce—trustee's deed	1,030
LOT 23—city block 3807. Jas. P. Blake to Annie Killoren—warranty deed	900
LOT 3, city block 4009. Edward P. Lueckling to Bertha Byute—warranty deed	405
CHESTNUT ST.—52 ft. 2¾ in., city block 494. John H. Burdge to Thomas H. O'Neil—warranty deed	13,500
LOT 17, city block 7. Shrewsbury Park Land and Improvement Co. to Ferdinand C. Maull—warranty deed	6,037
LOT 7—Block 13, Shrewsbury Park, Ferdinand C. Mull to Jacob F. Sturm; warranty deed	11,700
LOT 17 AND OTHERS—Block 7, Shrewsbury Park, Ferdinand Maull and wife to Geo. Fred Henner; warranty deed	11,400
LOT 7—Block 13, Shrewsbury Park, Jacob F. Sturm to Geo. F. Henner; warranty deed	21,000
LOT 52, block 18, Shrewsbury Park. Shrewsbury Park Land and Improvement Co. to Geo. F. Henner—warranty deed	10,500
LOT 52, block 18, Shrewsbury Park. Geo. F. Henner to Jacob F. Sturm—warranty deed	21,000
PARK AV.—25 ft., city block 2156. Hans Kens and wife to Henry E. Gregory—warranty deed	4,175

Building Association News.

D. Sheppard, Secretary of the Lucas Building and Loan Association, reports that at the last regular meeting Thursday, March 2, the following stockholders were nominated, viz.: J. B. C. Lucas, Alex H. Handlan, Jr., Jeremiah Ryan, Wm. H. Shea, L. A. Bottaile, Dr. Wm. J. Langan, P. C. Murphy, Philip Doherty, Robert M. Foster, John Bock, Joseph A. Jeunille, T. J. Fitzgerald, D. Sheppard, T. Connor, Daniel L. Hatton, Lafayette P. Custer, Jessie W. Eiseman, A. J. Geraghty, T. W. Hackett, Edward Kerwan, Sheridan Webster and Jas. F. Yates. Thirteen of the above nominees will be elected directors to serve the second year, at the next regular meeting April 6, 1893. The election will be held at the office of the association, No. 921 Chestnut street. The secretary reports that no money was loaned at this meeting, the collections being applied to cut down bills payable.

Judge Valliant to-day granted a peremptory writ of mandamus in the case of the State Savings Building and Loan Association, No. 1, vs. C. R. H. Davis, ordering Davis to deliver up possession of books and property belonging to the association. Mr. Davis refused to turn over the books and papers of the association or to allow an examination to be made. The association, after making repeated demands on him for their property, offered to have an examination made in Davis' office while the books were in his possession and allow him to select one of the examiners, provided he would turn over the books to the association when the examination was completed. This he refused to do unless he was released from all responsibility and had his bond cancelled. The association then brought suit to compel Davis to give up the books and its action was sustained by Judge Valliant.

At a former trial it appeared Davis was not even a stockholder when the election took place, and Judge Dillon held that he had no standing in court, and dismissed his petition. Mr. Davis being in possession of the association's books and refusing to allow them to be examined when so ordered caused the association to bring suit against him to compel him to turn over the books.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

A Decided Stand Against the Amalgamation of Parochial and Public Schools.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 4.—At yesterday's session of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. E. L. Watson offered the following:

> Whereas, It is currently known that the Roman Catholic Church is contemplating efforts looking to the affiliation of their parochial schools with the public schools, thereby employing public moneys for sectarian purposes; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That we most heartily denounce all such alliances of church and state, and insist on their perpetual and inviolable separation, heartily echoing the sentiment of President Grant: "Leave the matter of religion to the family, the altar and the private schools, supported by private contributions."
>
> Resolved, also, That the presiding elders bring the subject before their quarterly conferences, and that the various pastors be vigilant to preserve in the midst of their congregation their love for the public schools.

In explanation Mr. Watson said that Roman aggression was no longer underhanded, but was open. "Other denominations have placed themselves against their movement on our schools."

Dr. John Lanahan said these politico-ecclesiastical men had been sounding their trumpets with zeal and a great deal of brass. "We have to meet this question, and it is the greatest that has come before us since the life of the Union was involved. When it does come up the very ground will heave. Our pulpits should be heard. [Cries of "Amen"]. There are more Methodists in this State than Catholics, and if any political party falls into this net of heresy they will be swept away as by a whirlwind."

The matter was then referred to a committee, of which Dr. Lanahan is chairman.

BOWLING.

The Crescents' Big Average—Progress of the Tournaments.

The games in the St. Louis Cocked Hat League tournament are nearing the century mark, and bowlers all over town are watching the match with the greatest interest. The play opened with a spirited encounter between the Office men and the Pastimes, in which the latter lowered their flag to the West End team. The Pastimes (who got two games) rolled admirably, and their defeat was not humiliating. The score:

OFFICE MEN—THREE GAMES.

	C.	M.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Metcalf	10	11	42	44	47	58	45	236	47 1-5
H'phries	12	23	38	49	32	37	45	201	40 1-5
Mehagan	8	23	42	40	60	43	45	230	46
Zeil	11	15	59	40	45	49	39	232	46 2-5
Dowman	13	15	53	50	33	44	40	220	45
Leonard	9	29	40	46	45	48	34	211	42 1-5
Totals	63	116	274	269	260	279	248	1,330	44 10-30

PASTIMES—TWO GAMES.

	C.	M.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Happel	7	13	51	53	52	53	41	250	50
Pesch	5	32	37	35	51	38	41	202	40 2-5
Bright	11	23	39	59	38	39	44	219	43 4-5
Gaylord	4	28	37	44	36	39	40	196	39 1-5
McEwen	14	21	45	34	45	40	35	199	39 4-5
Weinberg	5	15	46	55	35	56	51	243	48 3-5
Totals	46	132	255	280	257	265	252	1,309	43 19-30

The most astonishing play of the match was made by the Crescents, who, in rolling the Comptons, broke all records in a game of 336 and a team average of 49 21-30. The score:

CRESCENTS—FIVE GAMES.

	C.	M.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Frank	8	17	39	48	38	47	62	234	46 4-5
Alvord	9	22	49	52	43	32	38	214	42 4-5
Fulcher	3	16	43	41	45	38	55	232	46 2-5
Donoho	5	10	50	50	52	47	53	252	50 2-5
Scott	5	13	50	53	61	55	56	275	55
Mitchell	4	14	69	42	57	44	72	284	56 4-5
Totals	34	92	300	286	296	273	236	1,491	49 21-30

COMPTONS—NO GAMES.

	C.	M.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Winter	9	39	41	32	58	42	26	199	39 4-5
Froebel	8	34	46	46	32	27	36	187	37 2-5
Bastian	10	38	46	32	40	39	32	189	37 4-5
Bush	6	26	62	42	50	40	56	250	50
Fountain	6	25	50	41	47	39	36	216	43 1-5
Owen	4	13	42	64	56	35	58	261	52 1-5
Totals	43	175	293	287	283	222	247	1,302	43 12-30

On Wednesday night the Grands easily won five games of the Stoddards. The score:

GRANDS—FIVE GAMES.

	C.	M.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Cobb	4	18	47	52	52	44	55	250	50
Schaefer	8	15	40	58	48	59	54	259	51 4-5
Maffitt	10	17	33	42	74	41	40	234	46 4-5
Sanders	7	30	48	46	43	42	34	213	42 3-5
Brown	6	22	59	53	39	58	49	258	51 3-5
Totals	32	102	112	261	256	244	232	1,214	40 14-25

STODDARDS—NO GAME.

	C.	M.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Bradburn	3	46	30	31	37	35	38	171	34 1-5
Bielock	7	40	40	48	27	31	43	189	37 4-5
Bahr'burg	3	36	39	33	45	47	35	189	37 4-5
Niedr'gh's	5	32	44	42	28	44	22	200	40
Pryor	4	37	34	27	38	49	24	182	36 2-5
Totals	22	194	187	181	175	206	198	941	37 16-25

The match now stands:

CLUBS.	Crescents.		Office Men.		Grands.		Comptons.		Pastimes.		Stoddards.		Total Games.	
	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.	W.	L.
Crescents			10	5	13	7	15	5	10	10	18	2	66	29
Office Men	5	10			9	11	13	7	14	6	17	3	58	37
Grands	7	13	11	9			11	4	12	8	16	4	57	38
Comptons	5	15	7	13	4	11			12	8	16	4	44	51
Pastimes	10	10	6	14	8	12	8	12			10	5	42	53
Stoddards	2	18	3	17	4	16	4	16	5	10			18	77

The week's schedule follows:
Crescents vs. Officemen, on Tuesday night.
Pastimes vs. Stoddards, on Monday night.
Grands vs. Comptons, on Wednesday night.

THE NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

By all odds the most exciting match in this tournament was between the Tuesdays and Westerns. The Tuesdays won the last games, and the honors of the evening by a game of 281, which breaks the league record. The score:

TUESDAYS—THREE GAMES.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Orthwein	47	42	41	53	57	240	48
Ed. Baur	41	29	25	29	39	163	32 3-5
Mathey	28	37	36	36	44	181	36 1-5
Timbew	41	24	24	35	46	170	34
Trauernicht	23	30	43	27	48	171	34 1-5
Evans	42	40	37	34	47	200	40
Total	222	202	206	214	281	1125	37 15-30

WESTERNS—TWO GAMES.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Schaab	37	40	36	32	37	182	36 2-5
Schuette	37	34	30	26	29	156	31 1-5
Newell	31	34	24	30	37	156	31 1-5
Dromgoole	44	39	61	51	56	251	50 1-5
Stuessel	30	37	51	31	43	192	38 2-5
Cassell	31	42	45	27	39	184	36 4-5
Totals	210	226	247	197	241	1121	37 11-30

The Yosemites won the three games of the St. Louis on Friday night by score as follows:

YOSEMITES—THREE GAMES.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Strodtman	43	50	40	38	35	206	41 1-5
Medart	40	32	40	22	30	164	32 4-5
Wippern	32	37	32	37	36	174	34 4-5
Wipperman	37	38	31	41	37	184	36 4-5
Kelly	42	35	30	35	43	185	37
Mucke	33	37	28	37	40	175	35
Totals	227	229	201	210	221	1088	36 8-30

ST. LOUIS—TWO GAMES.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Hy. Alt	35	30	28	29	37	159	31 4-5
L. Alt	37	28	35	54	39	193	38 3-5
March	30	34	32	37	31	164	32 4-5
Rombauer	29	47	45	38	31	190	38
B. Gresedick	33	40	36	35	33	177	35 2-5
Young	36	42	29	30	31	168	33 3-5
Totals	200	221	205	223	202	1051	35 1-30

Droomgoole (Westerns) now holds the highest average for five games 50 1-5. The Tuesdays now hold the record for highest game with 281 an average of 46 5-6.

A GREAT TEN PIN MATCH.

The Columbias challenged the Franklins to a ten-game match at ten pins, and the first five games were called at West St. Louis Turn Hall on Friday evening in the presence of a large and excited crowd. The Franklins won three straight games by 178 pins and it looked as though the Columbias were not in it. They, however, buckled in and pulled victory from the jaws of defeat by winning the next two games by 318 pins and giving them the match by 140 pins. Wolf of the Franklins made a clean score of 300, and Heuermann of the Columbias made 297. The score is as follows:

COLUMBIAS.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Petring	247	228	203	234	261	1,173	234 3-5
Zimp'm'n	201	276	215	169	176	1,037	207 2-5
Conrad	151	207	156	264	234	1,012	202 2-5
Entzerath	189	152	182	202	240	965	193
Dauerh'm	233	217	211	227	218	1,101	220 1-5
Heuerm'n	204	187	221	297	245	1,154	272 4-5
Totals	1225	1257	1138	1393	1369	6,442	214 22-30

FRANKLINS.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Av.
Wolff	268	300	274	227	255	1,284	256 4-5
Yorger	192	206	215	215	188	1,016	203 1-5
Mohr	176	183	170	143	181	853	170 3-5
Bart'lson	199	227	241	232	215	1,114	222 4-5
Gerdes	212	206	193	169	231	1,011	202 1-5
Bolling'r	213	163	260	200	188	1,024	204 2-5
Totals	1260	1285	1313	1186	1258	6,302	210 2-30

The concluding five games will be rolled next Friday night.

MONSTER TURTLE.

His Shell Measures 8 1-2 Feet and He Is 200 Years Old.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Ever since the capitulation of the "Isle of France" (the Island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean), which took place on Dec. 3, 1810, the soldiers who have been stationed at the artillery barracks of Port Louis, the capital of the island, have noticed a gigantic turtle in the large courtyard of the place. The animal, now almost blind, has lived there ever since it was first discovered by the victors in 1810, and to-day, eighty-two years after, is the almost daily companion of another generation of soldiers, since that time the casemates having been turned into mess-rooms for the officers of the garrison. Some of the oldest inhabitants of Port Louis have seen this same turtle when they were children, and it has changed but little during the intervening years. Nobody knows its age, nor whence it came. It weighs nearly 875 pounds and its carapace, which is gray in color, measures in circumference 8 feet 6 inches. One of the monster's forefeet is 15 inches long, a hind one measuring 9 inches. Head and neck together are nearly 18 inches long, while the tail measures a little less than that.

The Monster.

It is noticeable at a glance that the animal is quite old. The illustration, which is made from an original photograph of the monster turtle, gives a somewhat adequate idea of his appearance. This photograph was made recently, showing the animal in walking position. Some of the old inhabitants of Port Louis say that the turtle had almost reached its enormous size in 1810, the date of its first discovery, and it is generally believed that it is at least 200 years old. It carries on its back with ease two men of ordinary size. Those familiar with the extraordinary longevity, strength and vitality of these animals will not wonder at the above approximation of the monster's age. It may be called to-day without doubt the oldest inhabitant of the Island of Mauritius.

Concerning the origin of the turtle, it is believed that it is one of the last survivors, if not the last, of a species of that class which was found in almost incredible numbers on this island by the first explorers who visited it at the close of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. As they were regarded welcome food on account of the delicacy of their meat by the invaders, they were exterminated ere long, and it is possible that a small number of them succeeded in finding a hiding place in some inaccessible spot, thus escaping the fate of their kind. This race of monster turtles has become almost entirely extinct except in a few small islands northwest of Madagascar, where large specimens can be found, but their number is decreasing from day to day, although some of the most celebrated English naturalists have endeavored to protect them against complete extermination, efforts which have proved entirely futile. Some of the inhabitants of the Island of Mauritius have domesticated giant turtles, who live with them as contentedly as the cat does with us, but in its wild and untamed state the monster turtle is exceedingly scarce.

"DEFER NOT till to-morrow to be wise,
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise."

Be wise therefore to-day—put your want ad in the POST-DISPATCH, and if to-morrow's sun does rise upon you—then you are in the way of fortune and happiness.

Visitors Must Pay Fees.

At the last annual meeting of the St. Louis Game and Fish Preserve Association, commonly known as the King's Lake Club, the following important rule was passed:

That all male visitors to the club house, introduced by a member of the club shall pay a visitor's fee of two ($2) dollars. This shall not apply to the family of members, excepting sons over 21 years of age. This fee shall be collected by the Superintendent at the settlement of the account. The rule will be strictly enforced.

FREE FOR 30 DAYS.

Wishing to introduce our Crayon Portraits, and at the same time extend our business and make new customers, we have decided to make this Special Offer: Send us a Cabinet Picture, Photograph, Tintype, Ambrotype or Daguerotype of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you a Crayon Portrait Free of Charge, provided you exhibit it to your friends as a sample of our work, and use your influence in securing us future orders. Place name and address on back of picture, and it will be returned in perfect order. We make any change in picture you wish, not interfering with likeness. Refer to any bank in Chicago. Address all mail to

THE CRESCENT CRAYON CO., 110 & 112 Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

P. S.—We will forfeit $100 to anyone sending us photo and not receiving crayon picture FREE as per this offer. This offer is bona fide.

Read the following testimonial selected from the many we receive daily.

CRESCENT CRAYON CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Gents:—The crayon portrait ordered from you received to-day, and I must say it is truly a work of art. I know the picture was badly faded, but the crayon is very natural; it is all that you represent it to be. What will you furnish me two more for?

W. E. SPOAR, 297 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," *actually* writes as follows: "From the careful analyses of Prof. ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

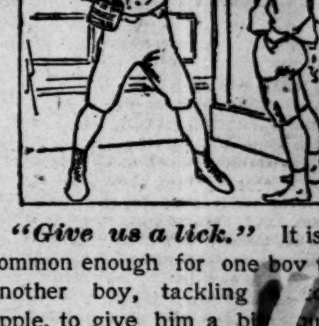
is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocoas.—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.—The quotations in certain advertisements (from Trade rivals) from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading, and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA."

The false reflection on VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA *is thus effectually repelled, and the very authority cited to injure it, is thereby prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial.* B

MANHOOD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds," the wonderful remedy is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. $1 per package by mail; 6 for $5. With every $5 order we *give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money.* Circular free. Address Nerve Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.

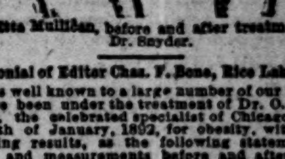
BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

For sale in St. Louis by WOLFF-WILSON DRUG CO., 6th and Washington av.



"Give us a lick." It is com-common enough for one boy to ask another boy, tackling a colossal apple, to give him a bite; but it is only of late years that young people have taken kindly to things which were always supposed to be nasty. Pills are sugar-coated now, and so the bitterness is concealed; castor oil has become so popular that children cry for it. Cod liver oil has been so perfectly blended with harmless syrups that there is much lingering over the spoon; and Malt Extract is so fascinating to the taste that there are frequent struggles for a share. It is well when it is so. If medicine can be given in inviting form, if the mind assents to the potion, so much the better. It is a distin-Malt Extract that it is a favorite remedy with all classes of patients, from the very fact that, while it is pleasant to take, its imbibition is working wonders in emaciated frames and broken-down constitutions. Debility, atony, exhaustion and the various stages of recovery are all among the beneficient objects of its attack. Be sure to obtain the genuine, which must have the signature or "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle. Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED
BY
DR. SNYDER,
The Successful Obesity Specialist



Mrs. Etta Mullican, before and after treatment by Dr. Snyder.

Testimonial of Editor Chas. F. Bone, Rice Lake, Wis.

"As is well known to a large number of our friends we have been under the treatment of Dr. O. W. F. Snyder, the celebrated specialist of Chicago, since the 18th of January, 1892, for obesity, with very gratifying results, as the following statement of weight and measurements before and after sixty days' treatment will show:

	Before.	After.	Loss.
Weight	345 pounds	279 pounds	66 pounds
Chest	55½ inches	44 inches	11½ inches
Waist	60½ inches	45 inches	15½ inches
Hips	66 inches	46 inches	20 inches

"All the time we have attended to our regular business, suffered no inconvenience whatever and have been improving every day. We would advise all afflicted with obesity to write to Dr. Snyder. We will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry where stamp is inclosed."—[Rice Lake (Wis.) Times, April 1, 1892.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL

Confidential. Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience or bad effects. For particulars, call, or address with 6c in stamps,

DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,
McVICKER'S THEATER BLDG., CHICAGO.

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—*I say*, Yes; all forms and the worst cases. After 30 years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; *cured*, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of *to-day*. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

Work in the Fryer Hill District—The Fohn to Be Explored—The Sixth Street Shaft—The Strike in the Orion—Strike in the Huckleberry.

LEADVILLE, March 4.—On Fryer hill, one of the greatest hills of the early days, most of the old properties are working, some of them under lease, while the tonnage is almost exclusively iron. The celebrated Matchless mine has a contract for 8,000 tons of this class of mineral to fill. Mining men interested in that section of the camp are discussing very earnestly the idea of placing a MacArthur mill for the reduction of low grade ore on this property. It is an assured fact that this process will handle that ore to a good profit as a carload sent to the MacArthur-Forrest mill at Denver from the Matchless property gave a saving of 85 per cent of the silver. There are thousands of tons of mineral very low grade silicious carbonates and iron ore that can be handled to a profit if it is proven that the MacArthur treatment is a success. In speaking of Fryer hill it seems from present substantial talk that an exploration of some of the lower contacts of this hill will take place very soon. It is known that ore exists at a greater depth than has yet been attained by any of the shafts there and with the opening of spring renewed activity will be noticeable in that section.

At the now well-known Bohn property preparations are being made to call a halt on sinking and cut a station to thoroughly explore the workings already opened up. The shaft is down a little less than 560 feet. The sinking stops in good contact with every indication that there is still another good ore body below the present workings. This will, however, be left alone and the ore bodies now opened up will be thoroughly explored.

SHIPMENTS FROM THE WALCOTT.

Recent developments on the Walcott property have proven it to be a most excellent mine. For some months past they have been shipping carbonate of a low grade, but they have just entered a body of very excellent iron ore that will also run fairly well in silver. From the bottom of the shaft, which is in iron, three drifts have been run; in one drift a body over 25 feet in height of low-grade carbonates was uncovered, but it is in the new drift that the good strike has recently been made and consists of a body of fine iron ore exactly the same as the rich chute in the Elk and Lucy B. Hussy mines. This body of ore is widening out as gone in on, and from indications will prove to be very valuable.

At the annual meeting of the Catalpa Mining Co. Messrs. J. P. Whitney, B. C. Paddock, H. Bartling and John Watson, all Eastern people, and Mr. C. P. Schmaker of this city were elected trustees. The product of the year of iron and silver ore was shown by the report to be 7,072 tons, valued at $35,479.26. The Crescent people elected the same trustees, with the exception of Bertling, for the ensuing year. Their output was 5,695 tons, valued at $23,482.66.

A few days ago the Sixth street people after entering their iron body with their old shaft, as described in the POST-DISPATCH last Sunday, discontinued sinking on the old shaft and resumed work on their new one. This is down 505 feet and in excellent contact, but work had hardly been begun when the water came rushing in with renewed force. All the pumps are now busy handling it, but it is held in check and 1,300 gallons every minute are being pumped out. The intention now is to sink both shafts simultaneously and to reach as soon as possible what is below the 40-foot iron body recently entered.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE ORION.

The chloride ore body that was recently opened up near the Orion line in the Penrose property is still holding out and shipments are being made regularly. There are several good bodies of carbonates from which shipments are made, and in the meantime the new discoveries are being thoroughly opened up. A drift is also being run over towards the Grey Eagle mine and connections will be made with that property. Work of sinking the shaft still deeper will soon be commenced, so that this property will increase pumping and aid in the drainage of the big lake that seems to underly the city properties.

Word was received here this evening that the Huckleberry folks had made a big strike. But few particulars are obtainable as yet, but it is learned from good authority that the strike has been made. This property lies about six miles out of the city in the fissure section of this district. Considerable new work has been going on there of late and it is in the new workings where the strike has been made. There is a fine vein disclosed showing three feet and assays from this late find run from 100 to 500 ounces silver and a small per cent of gold. Capitalists in Paris, Tex., in conjunction with Leadville people, are the owners of the Huckleberry.

Missouri Mines.

JOPLIN, MO., March 4.—The Republic Mining Co., lessees of seven lots on the Mound City company's lease of the Connor land at Carterville, are getting fine shines of zinc ore at 177 feet. The company is sinking on a drill hole in which jack was found from 190 to 215 feet.

Helm, Parker Bros. & Laudauer have struck zinc ore at a depth of 142 feet in a shaft on the Eleventh Hour ground.

Cheeseman & Co. have struck zinc ore on their cut on the Thousand Acre tract.

Norman B. Lechtiter from his mine on the Cheesham ground at Carterville saved 104,680 pounds of zinc ore last week. It was the output of a single shift for one week, and was cleaned on hand jigs.

The Rising Sun Mining Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, $50,000. This company has a lease on ten acres of the Connor land at Carterville, and has developed a rich mine.

The District Mining Association met in Joplin last Thursday and voted to spend $3,300 in advertising the lead and zinc interests of Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas at the World's Fair. A handsome pamphlet containing a general write-up of the district and write-ups of the several camps will be issued. It will be embellished with half-tone engravings of the Missouri and Kansas State buildings and mining scenes. The cover will be sprinkled with dust of lead and zinc.

The Local Situation.

There is little change, if any, in the situation of the local money market. Deposits as a rule are larger than the loans and there is consequently some accumulation of money at the banks. Some call loans were made at 6 per cent, ranging from that up to 6½, with the majority at 6 per cent.

* * *

The past week has been extremely dull with the brokers as there was but little trading in local securities.

* * *

The St. Louis National Bank paid its regular dividend of 1¾ per cent yesterday.

* * *

Trust stocks are weaker. St. Louis is quoted at 155½@156½, Union 145½@146½ and Mississippi Valley 83½@84½.

* * *

Merchant Bridge bonds continue strong at 103¾@104¼, Merchants' Terminal had 93 bid but were held at 95.

* * *

It is rumored that the Linseed Oil Co. will pay a dividend on their stock within the next sixty days and local investors were large buyers of it in New York yesterday.

* * *

United Elevator stock has been extremely dull with no trades of any consequence during the past week. It was offered yesterday at 50½ with 49½ bid.

* * *

There was but little disposition to trade in bank stocks. St. Louis National is quoted at 122@123; Bank of Commerce, 155@156; Continental, 97@97½; Boatman's, 160@162; Commercial, 277½@280.

* * *

The St. Charles Car Co. are expected to declare a stock dividend in addition to their regular March cash dividend and there was some orders on the street for the stock yesterday that could not be filled. One hundred and twenty-six was bid, which is an advance of $14 within the past thirty days.

THE YORE WILL SUSTAINED.

Verdict Returned Yesterday—Damages Allowed Against Scullin's Road.

The Yore will contest case was brought to a close yesterday morning by the jury bringing in a verdict sustaining the will. The case was ably contested by Mr. J. D. Johnson and Col. Pat Dyer for the plaintiffs, and Mr. James C. Jones for the defendants.

It had been on trial in Judge Klein's court for the past nine days and every point in it earnestly and even bitterly contested. Mr. Jones had been appointed guardian ad litem to look after the interests of the minor grandchildren of Capt. Patrick Yore, deceased whose will was attempted to be set aside. In it the testator left life estates to his children with remainders in fee to the grandchildren. The children of one deceased son, William Yore, had been cut out and they brought the suit to set aside the will. Capt. Yore was an old steamboat man and well-known in St. Louis. A score or more of prominent citizens testified in the case.

The property involved amounts to about $300,000 and under the provisions of the will must remain tied up until the death of all the life tenants, the youngest of whom is now about 32 years of age.

Probate Matters.

The will of John Callaghan was admitted to probate yesterday. He leaves forty acres in Jefferson County, Mo., to the Society of the Congregation of Mission of St. Louis; to Mamie E. Callaghan, his adopted daughter, forty acres in the same tract, and to his wife, Ann Callaghan, the leasehold of premises 1836 and 1838 Park avenue. To the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum he leaves $100; to St. Vincent de Paul's Society $25, and to his sister, Hannah O'Brien of Washington, D. C., $30. The balance of his estate goes to his wife. By a codicil he revokes the bequest to his adopted daughter and devises the property to charitable uses.

Adam Zimmer leaves $1 to each of his children and the residue of his estate to his wife, Regina, whom he appoints executrix.

Henry Huettger, having no children, leaves his entire estate to his wife, Bertha Huettger, and appoints her executrix.

Letters of administration were granted to Henry Goebbels, Jr., on the estate of Henry Goebbels, valued at $4,500.

Was a Receiver.

Alice A. Slayback brought suit yesterday against the Palace Stable Co. at Garrison avenue and Olive street, in which she asks for the appointment of a receiver to conduct the affairs of the company. She alleges that the defendant company is indebted to her in the sum of $9,000, for which she holds its promissory note, secured by a chattel mortgage on the horses and carriages of the stable.

Another note has been executed, she alleges, to one E. B. Shearer, for $4,500, and a mortgage given to secure it. She alleges there is a conspiracy to defraud creditors and that the concern is practically insolvent. Wherefore she asks for the appointment of a receiver. Defendants were granted until March 7 to file a return to the application.

Russell Avenue Accident Verdict.

In the damage suit of Henry C. Koennker against the Union Depot Railway Co., which was on trial in Judge Dillon's court Friday, the jury returned a sealed verdict, in which they gave the plaintiff $2,000. Mr. Koennker was injured in the accident at Russell avenue and Ninth street in September last. There were about twenty persons, more or less, injured at the same time, but the railroad company has compromised all except three cases, which are still pending.

An Iron Hall Action.

Breck Jones, as receiver for the Order of the Iron Hall, filed a petition in Judge Klein's court praying for an order against Charles Nearing and Henry Harris to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in bringing attachment suits against the order. The court granted the petition and ordered the defendants to show cause on or before March 13th next.

Court Notes.

The application for a pro forma decree of incorporation filed by La Union Hispano Americano was referred by Judge Klein yesterday to George M. Block as amicus curiae.

The Western Filter Co. incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of $10,000, all paid. The incorporators were: Powell Jackson, Henry W. Belding and Hugh L. McConklin.

The Missouri Paper Co. filed articles of incorporation yesterday with a capital stock of $20,000. The shareholders are David Keller, Samuel Spire, Nathan Rosenthal and Reuben Liebman.

The case of Homer A. Canfield against Patrick and Bernard Donelly for $500 damages for alleged injuries sustained by being run down by defendant's carriage on May 8, 1890, at Nineteenth street and Lucas place, was on trial before a jury in Judge Klein's Court yesterday. Canfield was riding a bicycle at the time of the accident.

Frank Kakak brought suit yesterday against the Koken Iron-works for $10,000 damages for the loss of his right foot, alleged to have been sustained while operating defective machinery belonging to the defendant company.

Henry Landu filed a suit yesterday to recover a sum from Tena Landaro which he alleges to be due him for services in managing her estate.

In the case of Emil Sinning against Charles Sinning, a suit for money due on account of a sale of stock, the jury in Judge Klein's Court yesterday gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $472.

The Irving Investment Co. was incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of $4,000, all paid.

Morris Rosenfield and others brought suit against H. August Thias for $555 on account.

The Farmers' Land Improvement Co. was incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of $50,000.

John A. Woodside brought suit for divorce yesterday against Margaret Woodside, whom he alleges he married in Pennsylcania in 1885, and left a year later because he claims she was living in open adultery with another man.

WITH A RAWHIDE.

Miss Lizzie Weindel Chastises the Man Who is Accused of Slandering Her.

Miss Lizzie Weindel, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. J. Weindel of 2719 Chippewa street, created a sensation in Carondelet Friday night about 9 o'clock by cowhiding a young man named William Luther, employed in Herf & Frerich's Chemical Works. The scene of young Luther's castigation was the northwest corner of Ivory avenue and Schirmer street. Miss Weindel has been in the habit of visiting her married sister, Mrs. Jessie Holstein, who resides near where the thrashing occurred. The charge against Luther is that when Miss Weindel made these visits to Mrs. Holstein, he stood on the corner and passed insolent comments about the young lady. It is alleged that he made the offensive remarks several times, although he did not know Miss Weindel. She heard of what he was alleged to be saying concerning herself, and arming herself with a rawhide whip, she journeyed to Carondelet Friday night. She met Luther at the place above mentioned and asked him why he spread the stories about her which came to her ears. His reply is said to have been that the stories were brought to him by another, and believing them true he helped to circulate them. Miss Weindel thereupon produced her rawhide and gave Luther several blows across the back and shoulders. He avoided further punishment by fleeing. Miss Weindel now intends to call on the men who told the stories to Luther.

Fraternal Notes.

Iron Lodge, 828 K. L. of H., will give their ninth anniversary calico ball at Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue, Saturday evening, March 11, 1893.

Banner Lodge, No. 12, A. O. U. W., had three initiations and two applications at last meeting.

Ramsey.

RAMSEY, Ill., March 4.—Rev. Van Houton, M. E. pastor, assisted by Rev. Baldwin, is holding a revival at the M. E. Church.

Schools were closed here to-day on account of the Central examination, throughout the county.

Elder McCash of Cumberland County and Elder Warner, the State Evangelist of the Christian Church, are holding services at the Christian Church this week.

EXCHANGE ESSENCE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

The Death of Anti-Option Legislation Benefits the Markets—No Great Improvement, but a Better Feeling—Ups and Downs of Trade—'Change Chat.

The last kick of expiring anti-option legislation sent May wheat considerably lower than it ever before had been, on Wednesday that option selling at 69¼@⅜c, July at the same time touching 70⅝c. There was really no reason for this slump in price, as the Hatch bill was even then in its death throes, and it was a misreading of Congress' action that precipitated the semi-panic that carried the market down to the low point it reached. Now that bogie, "anti-option," is removed from the speculative arena, increased outside speculation should be seen, if commission men with an extensive country clientage are to be believed. They have been asserting all the time that their lack of country orders was entirely due to the fear of a passage of this Hatch bill, the demoralizing effect of which upon the markets the country man perceived it would have, just as plainly as did the professional trader. Most of the comparatively few orders that have been received here by country representatives have had an "anti-option" string tied to them, the sender either requesting his commission man to use his discretion in filling the order, if he believed the bill would or would not pass, or instructing him to close the deal at once if it did pass. For nearly all these orders were to buy, and at the present low price, and, with prospective unfavorable crop conditions before them, any increased outside speculation may naturally be expected to take the buying side of wheat. Already commission men report an increase in these outside buying orders, and the prospects are flattering for a larger country (and city, too) speculative business than has been seen for many months past. This knock-out of anti-option legislation, besides prospectively enlarging speculation, and thus making a broader and better trading market every way, has already introduced a stronger and healthier feeling, checked the declining tendency to prices and rallied them smartly. On Friday May sold at 72c and July at 73⅛c, and yesterday's close was 71¼@⅜c bid for May and 72⅝c asked for July, ¼@½c advance, respectively, over the preceding Saturday.

* * *

There is menace of "crop scare" on the speculative horizon. For weeks past complaints regarding the winter wheat plant's condition have been received daily, but any uneasiness excited in the big speculative centers was allayed by the Feb weather-crop bulletins of the Government, and, alas, of several States wherein damage was reported, and by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, which up to its latest issue took a hopeful view of the crop's prospects. Denials, too, of the alleged damage came from private and presumably reliable sources, and these, together with the fact that the "damaged" area was comparatively small, annulled to a great extent the numerous and unofficial complaints. The past Government statement, however, on past weather conditions appears to point so directly to an attempt to prepare the country for a low-conditioned crop when Dodge's first manifesto is issued, though that will not be until April 10, that it is not difficult to descry a damaged crop shaping itself for '93. After speaking of the entire winter having been colder than usual over the principal agricultural districts, the records showing "that the principal farming districts have experienced four consecutive months of unusually cold weather," this report concludes thus:

"The greater portion of the winter wheat has been unprotected during the month, although the Northern portion of the belt is now covered with snow."

The Cincinnati *Price Current* also sounds its first note of alarm by stating there is "an increasing belief in damage and uncertainty of condition," and that "the average position is moderately less assuring than a week ago." An increase in mail and wire complaints and statements of damage have been noted here in the past few days, also, though these have not reported any fresh complications and still continue to arrive mainly from the same sections that have heretofore been sending them in. It is understood that the Illinois Central, the Missouri Pacific and other roads covering the sections wherein most damage has been reported, have private reports from their agents that indicate the crop prospects are extremely bad. What effect this latest hard freeze may have can only be conjectured so far, but as it found the plant entirely unprotected, the cold weather, it may be safely assured, did the plant no good.

* * *

Next Friday is looked forward to hopefully or anxiously, as their ideas or beliefs run, by the speculative fraternity, who dabble or plunge in wheat options, as on that day Statistician Dodge will make public his estimate on the amount of wheat held by the country on March 1. Unless Mr. Dodge goes square back on all former estimates he has used in arriving at what is known as "farmers' reserves," the bulls who are looking for the amount to be considerably below 100,000,000 bu, because the Cincinnati *Price Current* says it cannot be over 85,000,000 bu, and other statisticians place it from that up to 95,000,000 bu, these bulls will be woefully disappointed. One year ago the *Price Current* missed its guess. The POST-DISPATCH one year ago to-day figured that farmers' reserves should be about 173,000,000 bu. The estimate of Statistician Dodge was 171,000,000 bu. As stated before, if Mr. Dodge's usual mode of figuring is employed, the amount in farmers' reserves on March 1 this year should be about 140,000,000 bu. But after Dodge's dodging on his last year's wheat crop, in first saying the yield would hardly be 500,000,000 bu and then in his final estimate, without one word of explanation why he did so, announcing the crop as nearly 516,000,000 bu, there is no telling what he may make his farmers' reserves out to be.

* * *

How large a figure manipulation will cut in the wheat market of the future is a question. For a month or more past manipulation has been as big a "bogie man" to the wheat bears as the Hatch bill was to the wheat bulls. This May deal is so wrapped in mystery that so far it has defied the closest investigation. No one knows anything definate about it, though a good many pretend to a definite knowledge of its inner workings. One fact is believed by everybody and that is that Jack Cudahy, the millionaire hog packer of Chicago, who has pulled such enormous profits out of the provision deal he has been nursing in that market, is the head and front of the May wheat deal, at any rate the controlling spirit of the Chicago end of the deal. For there are said to be three separate and distinct combinations in this manipulative effort. Besides Chicago, New York and Montreal are asserted to be long large lines of May wheat in the first named market. It is supposed the New York parties are a crowd of cotton men who made big money on the long side of the staple last year. At their head is Sigmund Gruner, a noted New York cotton plunger. However, it is stated that Counselman & Day of Chicago, who were supposed to be handling the long wheat for this New York cotton crowd, have been selling out for some little time past, and have about closed out the last of their wheat, which, it is also stated, was absorbed by the Cudahy clique. Who or what the Montreal crowd is no one appears to know, or, for that matter, care. The shortage that manipulation is supposed to be working on is placed at from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 bu, and is principally for Northwestern account, though the Southwest, by which designation St. Louis is known, and other localities, including a good-sized lump for New York, are also said to be interested to a considerable extent. Against manipulation is 10,000,000 bu contract wheat now in Chicago stock, which by May 1 will be much larger and will have to be then taken in and paid for, though it may be placed for July by the clique. There are also enormous stocks in the Northwest, which the shorts there promise to dump on the clique, though they are not now assured of transportation, nor, if they get that, of storage room in Chicago, where the elevator capacity is well taxed now; nor that their wheat will grade, if it ever gets to Chicago. It is also asserted that Phil Armour is "agin" the clique and that they will have to fight that plucky many-time millionaire. The long wheat the clique controls averages them in price a good deal higher than the present market, unless they have been "milking" the deal and thus scaled their average down. But the great obstacle to manipulation will be the fact, if that is true, that three separate and distinct combinations are trying to work the market. That of itself will handicap them more than anything else, as each combination will be afraid of the other selling out and leaving the other or others to hold the bag.

* * *

The demand for cash wheat is, if anything, lighter than it was a week ago. With the exception of an occasional lot or car or so that is sold to a miller, there is no demand whatever for No. 2 red. Hard winter, which was expected to move out freely when navigation opened, cannot be sold in any quantity to exporters at ruling prices. About the only grade going into consumption is the No. 3 red, taken by local mills. The current receipts are about enough to supply them. Taking everything into consideration the cash wheat market is duller than it has been before at any time this season. The offerings of samples have been very light until yesterday, when there was considerably more sacked lots on the market, the condition of which was generally good. These were taken by millers, but sellers were compelled to accept ½c lower prices than could be obtained for them the day before. The receipts for the week were 141,009 bu, against 161,308 bu the previous week. The local stock is 5,010,845 bu, a decrease of 83,205 bu. No 2 red decreased 3,204 bu, and the lower grades decreased 80,000 bu. Yesterday No 2 red was offered at 68¼c, with 68⅛c bid; No 3 red 65c bid; offered at 65½c; No 2 hard salable at 64c, and 64½c asked.

* * *

Without the violent fluctuations of wheat, yet corn has exhibited several marked variations in price during the past week. May sold as low as 38⅝c and July to 40c last Monday, and from that swung up to 40¼c and 41½c, respectively. At close of yesterday May was offered at 39⅜@½c, and July at 40⅞c, which was only a small fraction above the Saturday before. Anti-option legislation had something to do with these changes in the market, though not so much as was the case with wheat, light speculation hampering corn, as did the absence of any fresh influences. It is still a mooted question of how much or how little corn is yet to come forward. The coming report of Statistician Dodge on farmers' reserves consequently is looked forward to with unusual interest. There is not, as in wheat, any method of computing about what this amount will be. The highest average was 45.9 per cent of the total crop in 1890, which figured the reserves at 970,000,000 bu. The lowest percentage was 33 in 1884, making the amount 512,000,000 bu, but in 1888, with a smaller crop and a percentage of 34.9, farmers' reserves were 508,000,000 bu, the lowest amount ever reported. Taking an average of 38.6 per cent for ten years past and figuring the reserves this year on that basis, the amount would be 638,000,000 bu. If Dodge reports in that neighborhood it will not be a bullish statement by any means.

* * *

Receivers still say they cannot attract corn here, no matter how high priced the bids are they send the country. Nor does Toledo appear able to draw the corn, though that market is said to be sending out bids on basis of No. 3 as high as those from this market for No. 2. Receivers also assert that the country will not part with their holdings at present market rates. On the other hand it is stated that the reason the market can buy no corn is that no transportation can be obtained to St. Louis. While this is the case, yet 1,314,440 bu arrived here this past week, exceeding the week before by 277,000 bu and only 93,000 bu less than corresponding week last year. Most of the recent arrivals have gone through the market, which with the loading into the barges of some export takings held the stock down. Yesterday's total was 1,798,000 bu, of which 1,816,000 bu is No 2, an increase in the total of 56,000 bu. Outside this corn taken for export, amounting to 300,000 bu No 2, the cash business showed no improvement, orders failing to increase and local requirements continuing light. Yesterday's rates were 37⅝c for No 2, 36⅝c for No 3, 39c for No 2 white and 37¼c for No 3 do.

* * *

The flour market was benefited very little by the spurt in wheat, it only having an effect of stiffening the views of holders, but brought about no increase in business. Trade is about as usual at this time of the season, and no improvement is looked for until lake navigation opens up. The domestic trade is buying flour as it is needed, and a few orders in the foreign trade were booked for United Kingdom points. Shipments during the week to all points were 45,517 bbls. All the mills are now in operation and the output shows an increase, as follows:

	Last week.	Week before.	Cap'y 24 hrs.
Carondelet Milling Co	800	800	200
Goddard Flour Mill Co...	2,500	2,500	800
E. O. Stanard Milling Co..	10,500	7,500	3,500
H. B. Eggers & Co	2,000	1,200	425
Hezel Milling Co	3,300	3,500	450
G. P. Plant Mill Co	7,200	7,200	1,200
Kauffman Milling Co	4,200	4,200	1,500
Kehlor Bros	14,400	13,900	6,000
Regina Flour Mill Co......	3,000	......	1,100
Saxony Mills	3,700	2,000	600
Sessinghaus Milling Co....	3,600	3,600	600
St. Louis Milling Co	5,500	...	1,000
Victoria Mill Co	3,100	5,900	1,000
Woestman Mill Co	4,000	4,000	800
Wing Flour Mill Co........	1,800	1,500	450
Total	69,600	57,800	57,800

* * *

In cotton there was little new. A favorable undertone was noticeable right along and values held up quite well, considering the rather depressing reports about the strike in Manchester. The light movement of the crop at the ports and interior towns points to a crop of not over 6,500,000 bales, and if an adjustment of the labor troubles could be brought about, which would cause freer buying by spinners, supplies would be reduced within limits decidedly more reasonable than at present, and a better market could be looked for. The defeat of the anti-option bill has apparently benefited the market very little, and speculation continues slack. Farmers in the South are being urged to reduce their acreage. It is argued that the increase in price was due entirely to a reduced acreage in 1892 as compared with 1891, and there is reason to believe that a still greater reduction will bring a still higher price. At the same time reliable reports say that the acreage is going to be increased in some sections.

* * *

The hay market had no favorable features the past week. Receipts were 3,625 tons against 2,940 tons the week before and shipments 719 tons, against 731 tons. For the very best grades of timothy, supplies of which ran light, there was sufficient demand to absorb current receipts and prices were fairly well sustained. The medium and low grades did not fare so well. Receipts were large and demand being limited buyers had the best of the situation and demanded concessions, which sellers in order to make sales were compelled to accede to, causing the grades to fall off sharply according to quality, the poorer offerings suffering the loss. Considerable of the arrivals were more or less damaged by being wet from snow, and to place them extremely low prices were made. Prairie was in good receipt, with arrivals showing a wide difference in quality. Western averagee the best, and being in light receipt sold well up to the preceding week's range of prices. Territory was in fair supply and average good quality, and while not selling as well as the Western, was in fair demand. Receipts of Iowa were fair in amount, but poor in quality. Most of the arrivals were poor from various causes, and the best of the offerings did not meet with favor only in cases where good Western or Territory was not obtainable.

Chat From 'Change.

During March wheat is harvested in only two countries—India and Upper Egypt.

* * *

The average price of home-grown wheat in English country markets last week was 25s 1d per quarter or 75¼c per bu, the lowest it has yet been. Is it any wonder the English agriculturalist is squealing?

* * *

Ev E. Carreras, who for several years was the salaried St. Louis correspondent of the *Northwestern Miller*, but for the past year or so has devoted his attention to his own printing business, has once more resumed his position with that publication.

* * *

The boys were yesterday congratulating H. D. Wasson on the prediction he made four years ago when he shouted out in the pit, "It will be a cold day when they inaugurate another Democratic President!" Yesterday was a cold day and Grover Cleveland went in for four years more.

* * *

Col. Jas. Bannerman, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, came on 'Change yesterday and his rousing reception and the congratulations he received from Democrats and Republicans alike indicated how pleased business men were with the nomination of a straight-out business man with a clean, untarnished record.

* * *

The Merchants' Exchange Board of Directors appear to be scaling down their punishments for breakers of the rules and regulations on 'Change to about the basis of a "push" Police Judge. For assault to do bodily injury or attempt to kill, the offender gets off with a fine of $25. For changing the chalk marks on the Chicago blackboard, the perpetrator is suspended for ten days from his business privileges that are worth thousands of dollars to him.

* * *

The total supply of wheat in England for the 24 weeks ended Feb 11 was 106,544,000 bu, against 117,647,000 bu for the corresponding period last year and 104,064,000 bu two years ago. Taking the amount of English wheat undelivered, the stocks in importers' and millers' hands, and the quantity afloat for the United Kingdom Feb 11, and the total was 79,984,000 bu, against 77,208,000 bu last year, and 59,848,000 bu two years ago.

* * *

The Melbourne *Argus* of Jan. 10 estimates the Victorian wheat crop at 16,471,000 bu; of this 6,462,500 bu were required for food (1,175,000 population), 1,750,000 bu for seed (1,400,000 acres), while the exports in the first week of Jan were 88,306 bu; thus the surplus for export on Jan 10 was put at 8,170,194 bu, apart from the quantity carried over of old wheat. The f o b price of wheat at Melbourne was 25s 8d per qr, at which a fair business had been done.

* * *

At the recent grain congress at St. Petersburg, the Russian Minister of Finance delivered a long discourse on the necessity of adopting measures for the improvement of the Russian grain trade. As the creation of a Board of Inspection has not been well received by the trade, the Government will establish a set of general rules, which will give the local authorities power to act. One of the principal requisites suggested by the Minister of Finance is that grain shall be sold according to samples officially made up.

* * *

The exports of wheat from America, Canada, Russia and India to Europe from Aug. 1 to Feb. 12 (27 weeks) were 159,416,000 bu, against 201,800,000 bu last year, and 108,120,000 bu two years ago. The average weekly shipments this year have been 5,904,000 bu against 7,432,000 bu last year and 4,000,000 bu two years ago. The total requirements this season are estimated at 6,400,000 bu weekly against 7,800,000 bu last year. The average shipments this season have been 500,000 bu a week below the estimated requirements. This, to a large extent, is made up by exports of minor countries.

* * *

How to "plug" a sack of wheat is thus described by one who knows: "The bottom of a grain sack is filled with good wheat. A length of stove pipe is inserted in the center of the sack and filled with the rejected wheat. The sack is then filled around the stove pipe with good wheat, and the pipe withdrawn, and on top of this is put good wheat. In this manner a neat 'plug' of rejected wheat 7 inches in diameter and 2 feet in length is inserted in the center of each sack, and is so surrounded by good wheat that it is almost impossible to detect it when dumped into the hopper, especially if the contents of a sack which has not been 'plugged' is immediately dumped on top of the contraband wheat. It is said to be scheme which will circumvent the most eagle-eyed elevator man."

* * *

Chicago Herald: The record shows no provisions stocks for Feb as light as the stocks this year. The only Feb approaching it was in 1889. In that year the Feb pork stock exceeded the present stock exceeded the present stock 40,000 by bbls, the lard stock exceeded the present by 8,000 tcs, and the ribs stock was 2,000,000 larger. Most of the Feb stocks heretofore have been twice as large of pork as the present; many times larger of lard and ribs. In 1892 the Feb stock of pork was 320,000 bbls. In six years since Feb 1881, the stock of pork has been over 200,000 bbls. In Feb, 1882, the stock of lard was 145,000 tcs. The stock of ribs in Feb, 1891, was 76,000,000 and in only two years in the last ten has it been as low as 25,000,000 lbs. The Feb contract stocks for ten years have been as follows:

	1893.	1892.	1891.	
Pork	91,000	161,000	245,000	
Lard	3,851	88,000	134,000	
Ribs	13,300,000	60,796,000	76,432,000	
	1890.	1889.	1888.	
Pork	121,000	129,000	147,000	
Lard	38,000	11,000	47,000	
Ribs	35,598,000	15,353,000	34,000,000	
	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Pork.	136,000	235,000	130,000	196,000
Lard.	78,000	113,000	85,000	115,000
Ribs..	28,000,000	42,000,000	28,000,000	....

From the Street.

The first car of this crop of Mexican oranges was received last Thursday by Ginocchio Bros. & Co. The oranges were packed in large willow hampers, which gave it quite a foreign appearance and attracted considerable attention. The condition of the fruit was only fair and it was disposed of at comparative prices with Florida offerings.

* * *

The number of gentlemen in the produce quarters who were in politics lately and who failed to get into the House of Delegates—for which most of them were running—are receiving the sympathy of friends. Later on the rivals of some of these gentlemen will be knocked out by their more fortunate opponents, and then it will be their turn to receive the soothing sympathy extended elsewhere just now.

* * *

The first strawberries of the season were six weeks later than usual appearing, the first shipments not getting here until the 1st of March. They were from Florida and consigned to P. M. Kiely & Co. The following day another shipment came to G. A. Benton & Co., from Alvin, Tex. Omaha received her first shipment of berries this season from Alvin, Tex., last week also, showing that Texas is Florida's first competitor this year in finding markets for the luscious berry.

* * *

Cabbage and potatoes have occupied the attention of the produce operators largely during the week. The spuds were especially sought for and trading quite free. The old supply of cabbage is rapidly disappearing, and it seems that Portland, Me., is steadily becoming the last market that offers any supplies and they must soon disappear down there. A large majority of the offerings comes from California. Southern stock is coming steadily, but it is rather soft and leafy. The Florida product has not yet appeared, but some few cars are on the way here.

* * *

The lumber commission merchants, too, as well as the produce dealers, get letters occasionally not calculated to contribute to their peace of mind. Here is one from a lumber shipper at Wappapello, Mo. It was written while the returns were on the way to him and the car of lumber was held only four days till returns were mailed for it:

"————: We have Ritten ———— to Take Charge of Lumber if you have not sold it, as we have Got Tiard of Fooling with you. We are satisfied you have sold the lumber and Holding the money for Kussedness. Will be in St. Louis Short time and will call and see you. ————."

Late advices from Florida show that the State is now fairly overrun with speculators, solicitors and commission merchants, representing all the principal markets of the country, while nearly every grower and shipper is also a local agent for some house—many of them representing a half-dozen houses in as many markets. At Clermont, Winter Haven and other tomato centers the crowd is especially large, and a local operator asserts there is a man to every box going out, and every house a boarding-house for commercial tourists, and yet new ones are coming in on every train. A number of invalids coming into the State are combining business with pleasure, and altogether the outlook is not very rosy.

* * *

The egg market during the past week was not a profitable one to the average investor or shipper. The returns for consignments made to Eastern markets during the preceding week disclosed a number of losses to the consignors. However, a reaction in the East the past few days affords some encouragement to later shipments. With a steady decline almost assured everywhere after this time, speculators will operate cautiously with that end in view. However, with the high prices ruling for most other products, it is generally conceded that eggs are cheap, and that, while a decline is anticipated, it will be neither large or sudden.

* * *

Some of the shippers of fruits and vegetables are now selling to do away entirely with the middlemen, not only with the commission merchants, but also with the retailers of such products in the market stands. Here is a letter received yesterday from a big shipper in Tennessee, and directed to a prominent commission merchant:

DEAR SIR—I write you for information in regard to the city market houses or places of your city, what are the charges for vegetable stalls, and can they be rented by the month? Any additional information covering the subject will be appreciated by yours truly.

* * *

One of the gentlemen referred to last Sunday as one of the principals in a row over the sale of frozen onions is displeased at having his name appear in connection therewith. The business of a newspaper is to secure the news and publish it in the most impartial manner. No fault was found with the accuracy of the statement. Indeed many of the most amusing features of that disturbance in the produce quarters were omitted because of the scribe's desire to let the boys down easy. This department of the POST-DISPATCH publishes more news of interest to the commission merchants and produce dealers of St. Louis every Sunday morning than can be found in the columns of all its rivals—and that is why at least 250 of these merchants hastily seek the paper in quest of the news before they touch their breakfast every Sunday morning.

* * *

The largest peach orchard in the world is that of the Ohio Fruit Land Co., situated near Fort Valley, Ga., and in about the same latitude as Charleston, S. C. This orchard at present contains 150,000 trees, and is being enlarged every year. Fort Valley ships more peaches, perhaps, than any other point.

The largest orchards around Fort Valley are the following: Ohio Fruit Land Co., 150,000 trees; Hale Georgia Orchard Co., 125,000 trees; Albaugh Georgia Fruit Co., 110,000 trees; the J. H. Hall Co., 100,000 trees; Maloma Valley Co., 75,000 trees; the Gray-Arrick Fruit Co., 60,000 trees; N. Deitzen & Bro., 75,000 trees; Deitzen & Shumway, 50,000 trees; the Troy Fruit Co., 40,000 trees; Fort Valley Land Fruit Co., 25,000 trees; Maj. George T. Jones, 10,000 trees.

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise stated. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.]

Fruits.

Apples—Owing to the light supply, particularly of choice and fancy fruit, there was very little trading. Prices were steady, and all kinds met a good demand. We quote: Canadian, $3.75@4; fancy, $3.50@3.75; choice, $3@3.25; No 2, $2@2.50; frosted, slack packed and specked, $1.50@2 ⅌ bbl, according to condition. Sales: ⅔-car baldwins at $3.40, ⅓ do at $3.50, delivered.

Oranges—Supply not large, demand good and prices steady. We quote: California mountain seedling, $2.50@2.75; Riverside seedling, $2.75@3; Riverside navels, $3.75@4; Red Land do, $4@4.25; Florida consigned in lots from first hands, $2.25@2.75; repacked and well-known brands, $2.75@3.50, according to size; Messina and Palermo, $2.50@3; Mexican, $3@3.50 per box.

Strawberries—Light receipts and mainly in poor condition, being too green, soft or sandy. Demand about equal to supply at 50@75c per quart according to condition.

Tangerines—There was a good demand for the little offerings at $4.50@6 per box.

Grape Fruit—Light supply, fair demand at $2@2.50 per box.

Lemons—There was a good demand at steady prices. We quote fancy, $3.75@4; choice, $3.25@3.75; common, $2.75@3 per box.

Pineapples—Light offerings and demand at $1.75@2.00 ⅌ doz for choice and $3.00 for fancy ⅌ doz.

Bananas—Choice bunches are billed out on orders at $1.50@1.75 and fancy at $2@2.25 ⅌ bunch.

Dates—New Persian Hallowe'en, 60-℔ boxes, 5c ⅌ ℔; Fards, 12-℔ boxes, 7c; 60-℔ boxes, 5½@6c ⅌ ℔.

Figs—Layers, new, in boxes, fancy, 14@15c; choice, 12@13c; prime, 11@12c ⅌ ℔; ovals, $3.00 ⅌ 100.

Cranberries—Cape Cod sell at $10.50@11.00 ⅌ bbl; Jersey at $9.50@10.00 ⅌ bbl, and $3.25@3.50 ⅌ crate.

Dried Fruit—The feeling is barely steady, as there is not the urgency to the demand that existed for some time past. Offerings, however, are light and moving off in a fairly satisfactory way.

Apples.		Peaches.	
Sun-dried....	6 @ 6¼	Sun-dried....	5½@ 6
Evaporated rings	8 @ 9½	Evap., unpeel'd..	8 @10
Evaporated ¼s...	7 @ 8	Blackberries.	
Jelly stock.......	1 @ 1¼	Fair to choice....	5½@ 6¼

Vegetables.

On the Fruit and Produce Exchange call transactions were as follows: Potatoes—1 car March burbank sold at 82c. Spot burbank 82½ asked, 82c bid; peerless 80c bid: rose 90c bid; Northern early Ohio, $1.25 bid; hebron, 84c asked, 80c bid; nearby early Ohio, $1.15 asked, $1.05 bid. March peerless, 82½c asked; hebron, 80c asked, 79c bid; rose, 90c asked, 87½c bid. April. burbank, 85c bid; rose, 95c asked; May burbank, 95c asked, 91c bid; peerless, 80c bid; hebron, 75c bid. Onions—Red, $1.35 bid; March red, $1.35 bid; April red, $1.65 asked, $1.50 bid; yellow, $1.40 bid. Cabbage—Northern, $42 per ton asked. Apples—Choice March, $3.25 asked, $3 bid; russets, May, $4.50 asked, $4.15 bid. Sauerkraut—Barrels, $6.25 asked; half-bbls, $2.90 asked; March bbls, $6 asked; half-bbls, $3 asked, $2.85 bid.

Potatoes—Receipts, 675 bu; shipped, 5,252 bu. The market showed firmness on all varieties. Burbanks were in the largest supply, and were taken mainly by the local trade, while the seed varieties found ready sale to the order buyers and shippers. The range was: Early Ohio, near-by, $1.10; Northern, $1.25@1.35; Peerless, 82½c; Rose, 87½@90c; Burbanks, 80@83c; Hebron, 80c; mixed, 70@72½c per bu delivered.

Sweet Potatoes—Fair offerings and demand. We quote: Yellow, $3@3.25, and red $2.75@3; Bermudas, $2.25@2.50 per bbl.

Onions—Received, 45 bu; shipped, 885 bu. Under a good active demand, the market was strong, current receipts finding quick sales at top quotations. We quote: Fancy red and yellow, $1.40@1.50; choice, $1.25@1.50; poor, $1@1.25 per bu. Sales: ⅔ car poor red at $2.75 ⅌ bbl.

Cabbage—Light offerings good; demand and steady. We quote Eastern and Northern, $35@40 per ton; California, $40@45 per ton and $2.75@3.25 per crate. Southern—New Orleans, $3, and Mobile, $1.50@2.50 crate, according to condition. On orders billing price was $3@3.50 per crate.

Asparagus—Fair offerings and demand at 75c@$1.00 per doz.

Celery—Home grown and California in fair supply and light offerings of Northern. Demand was fair at 75@$1.25 per doz for home grown; 35@50c for Northern, and $6@8 per crate for California.

Cucumbers—Fair receipts but mainly culls; choice offerings were in fair request at $1.75@2.35 per doz, the latter for selections on orders. Culls were about unsalable.

Cauliflower—California in fair supply and sold fairly well at $1.50@4 per crate, according to condition. Home-grown brought $2@3.50 per doz.

Tomatoes—Fair supplies, but mainly inferior in quality. Choice was in fair request at $3.50@4.50 per 6-basket case and $2.50@3.50 per bu box. Inferior much lower.

New Squash—Light offerings; slow sale at $1 per bu box and $2 per crate.

Parsnips—Fair demand at $3.50 per bbl for washed and $2.75@3.00 for unwashed.

Carrots—Fair offering and demand at 75@90c per 100 lbs and $2@2.50 per bbl.

Beets—Fair demand. Southern sells at 40c ⅌ doz and $4 ⅌ bbl.

Turnips—Fair supply and demand at $2@2.25 per bbl.

Rutabagas—The demand was good at 37½c ⅌ bu and $1.35 ⅌ bbl.

Horseradish—The offerings were light and the demand good at $6@6.50 ⅌ bbl.

Lettuce—Fair receipts of Southern and deliveries of home-grown. Demand good at $4.00 ⅌ bbl, according to condition, for Southern, and $1@1.25 ⅌ box for home-grown.

Sauerkraut—Choice city make can be bought in lots at $6.50 ⅌ bbl and $3.25 ⅌ ½-bbl. On orders, 50c@$1 higher.

ON ORDERS IN SHIPPING CONDITION.

Asparagus, $1.50@2; beets, 50@60c; carrots, 50@60c; challots, 50@75c; leaks, 50c; oyster plant, 35c; pie plant, 50@75c; parsley, 30c; radishes, 40c; spring onions, 15@20c; water cress, 60c per doz; lettuce, $1@1.25 per box.

Nuts.

Pecans—Unchanged and quiet. Texas range at 5@6½c per lb; Southern and Western at 3½@4½c. Cleaned and polished on orders more.

Peanuts—Farmers' stock sells at 1½@2c for red and at 2½@3½c for white. Recleaned on orders higher.

Walnuts—California, 11@12c per ℔. Foreign—Naples, 12c; Chili, 11c; black domestic, 25c per bu.

Filberts—Sicily, choice, 9@10c; fancy, 10@12c per ℔.

Cocoanuts—Selling at $35 per 1,000 and $4.00 per 100.

Hickory Nuts—Shellbark, 50c; large, 25@30c per bu.

Beech Nuts—Quotable at 8@10c per ℔.

Chestnuts—Italian, 8@9c ⅌ ℔.

Poultry and Game.

Dressed Poultry—Cooler weather created a better feeling, but there was no material advance. The demand, however, is now running more for live stock. Good dressed poultry of all kind was salable, though there was considerable rough and poor stock offered, which did not meet with favor.

Turkeys.		Chickens.	
Average stock..	14	Choice..........	10
Heavy gobblers.	12½@13	Rough stock	8 @ 8½
Geese.		Heavy roosters..	7 @ 7½
Choice fat.......	8 @ 9	Ducks.	
Poor.............	6 @ 7	Fair to choice..	10 @12

Live Poultry—Receipts not large, and with demand very good sales were at unchanged prices. Good stock of all kinds was wanted, though large and rough chickens and turkeys had to be sold at a discount.

Chickens.		Ducks.	
Hens............	8½@9	Choice.........	10
Young roosters..	7	Poor............	8 @ 9
Old roosters.....	4½	Geese.	
Turkeys.		Choice feathered	6 @ 6½
Average stock..	10½@11	Plucked........	4 @ 5

Game—Fair receipts of ducks and light of all others. Demand about equal to supply. We quote: Ducks—Mallards, $3.50@3.75; teal, $2.50; mixed, $1.25. Snipe, $1.75 ⅌ doz. Rabbits—Kansas, 75c; Illinois and Missouri, $1 ⅌ doz; jack, $1.75 ⅌ doz.

Live Veals—While the offerings were not large they were more than ample for the demand, and sales were slow. We quote: Choice fat, 4½@5c; medium, 4c; heretics, rough and thin, 2½@3½c per ℔.

Dressed Veals—Receipts fair and demand light at 5@6½c ⅌ ℔.

Sheep—Light offerings, fair demand at 4@4½c ⅌ ℔.

Spring Lambs—Sell at $1.50@2.50 each.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—Although it had been hoped that trade in butter would pick up at about present prices, the movement for all grades continues slow. Demand was best for fancy creamery, and medium and low grades were difficult to move, even when holders were willing to grant concessions in the selling price. Roll butter weak and dull, there being little outlet for this stock at present.

Creamery		Dairy.	
Choice separator.....	24@25	Choice............	24
Gathered cream......	22@23	Medium to good.	18@22
Roll.		Common	14@16
Near-by...............	12@15	Country packed.	
Northern	18@20	Fair to choice....	11@14

Cheese—Trade fair and market shows no change. Full cream, fall made, twins, 11½c; singles, 11¾c; Young America, 11¾c; winter make, twins, 9½@10½c; singles and Young America, 10@11c; skims, 5@8c; Swiss, choice, 15@16c; low, 10@13c; brick, 14@15c; limburger, 13c.

Eggs.

Received, 1,700 cases; shipped, 2,040 cases. The market was stimulated by cooler weather, but had no effect on the price, and sales were generally at 15½c per dozen. There was a good all round demand at this figure, however.

Wool.

There is nothing of importance transpiring in the wool market. Most holders have taken advantage of the favorable turn in the market since the first of the year. Supplies are now lighter than usual at this time of the season. The little stock left is very firmly held.

MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, ETC.			
Medium........	23 @24	Fine medium..	20 @21
Coarse.........	22 @22½	Light fine......	19 @20
Braid..........	20 @20½	Heavy fine.....	16 @18
Low and cotted.	17 @18	Hard burry.....	14½@15
KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.			
Bright medium.	20 @21	Fine medium...	18 @19
Good medium..	19 @20	Light fine......	17 @18
Coarse.........	15 @17	Heavy fine.....	14 @16
Brashy & earthy	13 @14	Hard burry.....	11 @13
TEXAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, ETC.			
8 to 12 months.		4 to 6 months.	
Choice medium	23 @24	Medium.........	21 @22
Fair medium...	22 @22½	Fair medium....	19 @20
Coarse and low.	16 @17	Coarse and low.	15 @16
Fine medium...	19 @21	Fine medium....	17 @19
Light fine......	18 @19	Light fine.......	17 @18
Heavy fine.....	15 @17	Heavy fine......	13 @15
Sandy & earthy.	13 @15	Sandy & earthy.	12 @14
Hard burry.....	13½@14½	Hard burry......	12½@13½
MONTANA, WYOMING, DAKOTA, ETC.			
Bright medium.	20 @22	Fine medium..	19 @20
Fair medium....	16 @20	Light fine......	18 @19
Low and coarse.	16 @17	Heavy fine.....	14 @16
COLORADO, UTAH, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA.			
Bright medium.	19 @21	Fine medium...	18 @19
Fair medium....	17 @18	Light fine......	17 @18
Low and coarse.	14 @16	Heavy fine.....	13 @15
TUBWASHED.			
Choice........	33 @33½	Coarse........	28 @29
Fair...........	31 @32	Low, cotted....	25 @27

Furs.

The market is displaying the weakness natural at this season of the year. The time for making shipments for the March sales in London is now over, which makes competition less brisk, and besides some of the furs coming are beginning to run "springy," as the season is pretty far advanced. The sales in London begin March 13, with offerings by both the Hudson's Bay Co. and Lampson & Co.

	No. 1 Large.	No. 1 Med.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.
Racoon..........	65	55	45	20	10
Mink	1 35	1 10	75	50	18
Fox, red.........	1 10	90	65	50	15
Fox, gray........	90	70	45	25	10
Otter.............	7 50	5 50	3 50	2 00	75
Beaver...........	7 00	5 00	2 00	2 00	75
Bear..............	10 00	7 50	5 00	2 50	75
Wolf, prairie.....	1 00	75	50	25	10
Wolf, timber.....	2 00	1 25	75	40	15
Coyote...........	90	70	40	20	10
Badger...........	75	50	30	15	10

Skunk, black, prime	90	Civet............	10@20
Short, stripe, prime	65	Opossum........	18@20
Narrow do, prime..	35	Muskrat.........	10@12
Broad do and white	15	Wildcat.........	10@50
Tex and Ter. round	20@40	Housecat.......	10

Northern range 10@15 per cent higher and extreme southern 15@20 per cent lower. For open mink, fox, otter, skunk, civet cat, opossum and muskrat 10@15 per cent is deducted; others are preferred open. All scabs are worthless, as are also groundhog, rabbit and squirrel skins.

Hides, Feathers, Pelts, Etc.

Hides—Receipts have increased for some time past, and there is considerable stock pressing for sale. This is creating an easier feeling, and as prices in the West have been comparatively higher than in the East, business has been checked to some extent.

On Selection.		Round.	
Green salted, No 1.....	4½	Green salted	4 @4½
Green salted, No 2	3½	Dry flint, Western ..	8
Dry flint, No 1.........	8½	Southern	7½@7¾
Dry flint, No 2.........	6¾	Dry glue and culls	4 @4½
Dry salted, No 1	6½	Green glue	2 @2½
Dry salted, No 2	5½	Dry salted	5½@6

Feathers—The moderate offerings are meeting with steady sale at full prices, as follows:

Prime live geese sell at 44c in large sks and 45c in small sks; quilly, damp, unripe, 38@40c; prime gray, 38c. Old—X, 36@38c; XX, 25@28c; XXX, 15@18c; XXXX, 7@10c. Ducks—White, 35c; dark, 25c. Chicken—Dry picked, 4½c; white, 15c. Turkey—Tail, 33c; wing, 23c; pointers, 4c; wing and tail mixed, 26c; wing, tail and pointers mixed, 18c; body, 3c. Tare, 3c to 10c.

Sheep Pelts—Green, 75c@$1; dry skins, 10@20c less; dry fallen, 9@10c ⅌ ℔.

Deer and Antelope Skins—Deerskins firm, prime, 31c; Texas and black-tail mountain, 23@25c; damaged, half price. Antelope, 14@16c.

Goatskins—Sell at 15@30c apiece.

Hogskins—Sell at 10@15c apiece.

Tallow—Dull and weak. Prime in oil bbls was salable at 7c, though there was no activity to the demand; No 2 quotable at 6¼c. Cake, 7½c.

Beeswax—Firm. Prime, 26½c.

Roots—Ginseng, $2.40@2.65; choice large more; seneca, 36@38c; snake, 16c; golden seal, 14@15c; Mayapple, 2@2½c; blue flag (fiber off), 6c; pink, 18@19c; blood, 1½@2c; lady slipper, 5@6c; black, 4@5c; angelica, 6@7c; wahoo, bark of tree, 4c; bark of root, 9c; beth, 4c.

Seeds and Castor Beans.

[Flaxseed and castor beans are sold subject to inspection and inspector's weight.]

Grass Seed—Clover ruled quite firm and was in demand. Millet easier. Other seeds quiet and steady. Clover ranged at $11.50 to $12.50 per 100 ℔s, timothy at $4.00 to $4.50, German millet at $1 to $1.40, common millet and Hungarian at 90c to $1.25, red top at $2.50@3. Sales: Small lots clover at $7 to $7.40.

Flax Seed—Easier and quiet at $1.20½.

Castor Beans—Quiet. Car lots prime at $1.45, sacked lots at $1.42.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Broom Corn—Quiet and steady. Common quotable at 3@3½c, fair at 3½@4½c, choice at 4½c@5c. Crooked and damaged half price.

Pop Corn—New, ¾@1¼c; old, 1@1½c ⅌ ℔.

Moss—Rough gray, 1½@1¾c; gray and brown mixed, 2@2½c; brown and black mixed, 2½@3c. Country machine picked—XXXX, 4½c; XXX, 3½c; XX, 2½c; X, 2c.

Scrap Iron and Metal—Wrought, 60c; heavy cast and trimmings, 40c; plow and steel, 40c; stove-plate, 30c; malleable, 25c; burnt, 25c. Brass—Heavy, 8c; light, 5c. Copper, 8c; babbit metal and lead, 3¼c; zinc, 2½c; pewter, 9c.

Hemp—Missouri, undressed, $75@85 ⅌ ton.

Stock Peas—Black eye and lady quotable at $1.25, whip-poor-will and clay at 90c, mixed at 75@80c.

Beans—Eastern hand-picked sell at $2.15@2.20 for medium, $2.25@2.30 for pea beans. Lima beans at 4@4½c ⅌ ℔. Country lots range at $1.25@1.75.

Peas—Domestic, green, $1.95@2.00; Scotch, $2.30@2.35; split, $1.50@1.60.

Sausage—Cervelat, 15@16c ⅌ ℔; salami, 17@18c.

Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, $1.30@1.50; old rubber, $2; old rope, No 1, $1.90; No 2, $1.

Bones—Choice bleached, $18 ⅌ ton; partly bleached, $14@15; junk, $13; green or slaughter-house, $10@11.

Honey—Comb, choice white clover, 17@18c ⅌ ℔; ordinary, 13@15c; inferior or broken, 10@12c; extracted and strained, in bbls, 5½@6c; in cans, 8@9c.

Balingstuff—Bagging, 1½-℔, 5¼c; 1¾-℔, 5½c; 2-℔, 6c; 2¼-℔, 6¾c. Hemp twine, 10c. Iron cotton ties, $1.05.

Sacks—Burlaps, 2-bu, 5¼c; 2½-bu, 6¼c; 3-bu, 6¾c; 4-bu, 7¼c; 5-bu, 8¼c; 6-bu, 8¾c. Cotton seamless, 12½@20c. Wool, 22@30c. Flour, 98-℔, 7½c; 200-℔, 19½c.

Empty Barrels—Coal oil, 90c; lard oil, 65c; linseed oil, 75c; black oil, 50; vinegar, 60c; whisky, 80c; ½-bbls, 40; sugar, 12½@15c.

Salt—Domestic, this side, $1.00; East side, 95c ⅌ bbl.

Oils—Linseed oil, raw, 47c; boiled, 50c. Castor oil, best, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c. Cottonseed oil, summer yellow, 67c; white, 68c; winter yellow, 71c; white, 72c. For small quantities more is charged.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops—Hoosier flour bbls, $3.25@3.75; cooper flour bbls, $5.50@6; flour, ½-bbls, $3@3.50. Pork bbls, $7@9; lard tcs, oak, $8.50@9; hickory, $10.50. Staves—Flour bbls, $5.50; culls or seconds, $4@4.50; beer kegs, $16@18; lard tcs, $22; pork bbls, $16. Heading—Flour bbls, 5c per set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, round hoop, 32½@33c; flat hoops, 28c; ½-bbls, 22c; meal bbls, 25c; produce bbls, 21@23c; pork bbls, 80c; ½-bbls, 60c; lard tcs, 87½c; ½-tcs, 60c.

FEARS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Condition of the Collinsville Victims of the Stray Dog.

William Bailey, a young coal miner who was among the persons bitten by the supposed mad dog which ran amuck in Collinsville, Ill., a week ago, is in fear that he may be afflicted with hydrophobia. His wound, which is in the leg, refuses to heal, and the young man has for several days been very nervous and unable to eat or sleep. It is proposed to raise a fund to send him to the Pasteur Institute in Chicago. West Johnson, a carpenter 56 years old, who also received a bite from the rabid canine, is troubled because his wound is not healing. Over 100 dogs have been killed as a result of the death penalty imposed by the Mayor on all unmuzzled dogs at large in the street. The city is threatened with several suits as a result of the killing of a number of the dogs.

To-day being the ninth day since the people were bitten will develop whether the stray dog really had the rabies.

Declared to Be Suicide.

A verdict of suicide was yesterday returned in the case of Dennis Galvin, who, while drunk, fell or threw himself down-stairs at 921 Biddle street, on Feb. 28, and died of his injuries.

WALDENSES COMING

A Persecuted Sect Seek Freedom on American Soil.

CURIOUS COLONY OF ANCIENT REFORMERS TO SETTLE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

History of Their Separation From the Recognized Church Prior to Martin Luther's Reformation Movement—Milton Wrote in Their Defense and Cromwell Appealed for Them.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

GENEVA, Feb. 23.—The Waldenses or as they are known under their more modern name of the Vaudois, a religious sect, who though persecuted for centuries and at times almost stamped out of existence, still inhabit the mountain tract on the Italian side of the Cottian Alps, where their ancestors held out against their persecutors, propose to emigrate to America. The pastors of the congregations recently convened in a synod to consider the situation, and resolved to send two delegates to America to inquire into the prospects held out for settlement there, particularly it is said in the State of North Carolina, which is the objective point at present in view. If these delegates return with a favorable report it is said that 2,000 Waldenses will emigrate this spring, and will endeavor, in view of the religious tolerance to be found in America, to once more establish their doctrine upon a firm foundation and to propagate the principles of their creed upon humanity unmolested. In their present habitat their staple business of clothmaking has become much depressed, and they find it difficult to make a bare living.

The history of the sect during the Middle Ages is very obscure, and but little is known of their original tenets. They first arose in the south of France about the year 1170, but during the first few centuries of their existence the members were generally poor, uneducated peasants, living in retirement and worshipping in secret, and in constant danger of persecution, leaving absolutely no reliable record of their doings. Other sects heretical to the Church of Rome rose and were stamped out by vigorous persecution, but in spite of all attempts to obliterate them the Waldenses still managed to transmit their doctrines from generation to generation, until at the present day they are known as the most ancient and evangelical of the mediæval sects.

Peter Waldo, a rich merchant of Lyons, was the founder. In 1170 he sold all his earthly possessions and gave them to the poor, and went forth as a preacher of voluntary poverty. His followers, the Waldenses, or poor men of Lyons, were moved by a religious feeling which could find no satisfaction with the actual system of the church as they saw it before them. Waldo preached the doctrine of Christ and reform teachings, and had a translation of the New Testament made into Provencal, through which his preachers not only stirred up men to more holy lives but explained the Scriptures at their will.

The first set-back that the sect received came from Pope Alexander III., who, though he approved the poverty of the Waldensians, prohibited their preaching without the permission of the bishops. Waldo answered that he must rather obey God than man, and as a result was excommunicated by Lucius III. in 1184, together with all who professed his tenets. Later an appeal was made to Innocent III., together with a protest insisting upon their orthodoxy, but they were unsuccessful in removing the ban, and were formally condemned by the Lateran Council of 1215.

The first definite account of the opinions held by the Waldensians is that given by inquisitor Sacconi, in the middle of the twelfth century. He gives them briefly as follows: First, That oaths were forbidden by the gospel. Second, That capital punishment was not allowed to the civil power. Third, that any layman may consecrate the sacrament of the altar, and Fourth, that the Roman Church was not the Church of Christ. Some of the sect are said to have gone further and held that no one in mortal sin could consecrate the sacrament, and that the Roman Church was the scarlet woman of the Apocalypse, whose precepts ought not to be obeyed, especially those appointing fast days. When forbidden to preach without the authority of the bishops, they asserted the right of all to preach regardless of age or sex. As the Waldenses openly dessiminated these views the breach between them and the church became widened, until they finally withdrew altogether and separation became complete.

As a result of their secession their persecution became more pronounced, and the vigorous prosecution of the Waldenses by the Dominican inquisitors into whose hands was intrusted the duty of inquiry and punishment, gradually swept them from the cities and other centers of population to the retired valleys of the Alps, until in the recesses of Piedmont and the valleys of the Vaudois were sheltered those who still professed this heresy. At different times attempts were made to dislodge them from their retreat, but owing to the mountainous nature of the country these attempts met with little success. In 1487 a determined effort was made to exterminate them, organized by Alberto de Capitanei in response to a bull issued by Innocent VIII., and many were slaughtered. They were only saved from total extinction by a thick fog, which bewildered their enemies while attacking their chief refuge in the valley of the Angrogne.

When the Lutheran movement began the Waldenses, reduced by the attacks made upon them, readily sympathized with it, and ultimately adapted their beliefs to those of the rising Protestantism, and in 1530 two deputies were sent to confer with the German and Swiss Reformers, which ended in the body being absorbed in the general movement. This, however, did not prove a source of quiet or security, for in France and Italy they were marked out as special objects of persecution, and furnished many victims to swell the records of martyrdom. Under the direction of Duke Charles Emanuel II., who ordered that the Vaudois should be confined within the limits of their ancient territory, an army of French soldiers and Irish renegades entered their valleys and spread destruction and death on every side. Such shocking barbarities were perpetrated that Europe was aroused and England under Cromwell called upon the Protestant powers to remonstrate. Large sums of money were raised in England and elsewhere and sent to the suffering Vaudois. The pen of Milton was employed to indite a remonstrance to the French King and his famous sonnet is but a condensation of the State papers.

Again with the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, began a new period of persecution, but it was found so difficult to continue the war of extermination that permission was accorded them to withdraw to Geneva. In the war between the Duke of Savoy and France in 1696, the Vaudois did good service for the Duke and as a reward were allowed to re-enter upon the possession of their native valleys in peace. Greatly reduced by all these privations they were for a time maintained by a subsidy granted them by Queen Anne of England, which was continued until the outbreak of the French Revolution, which event made them subjects of France. Subsequently Col. Beckwith, a British army officer, who had lost a leg at Waterloo, struck by their poverty and neglect, devoted his life to ameliorating their condition. He married a Vaudois peasant girl, settled down with them, living among them for thirty-five years, in which time he established no less than 120 schools and built for them a church at Turin.

Woman's Humane Society.

The weekly report of Agent La Barge of the Woman's Humane Society is as follows: Beating or whipping, 3; overloading, 11; driving when galled or lame, 9; driving when diseased, 2; general cruelty, 1; cruelty to children, 2; cases reported at office, 9; remedied without prosecution, 6; not substantiated, 1; not found, 3; warned, 29; animals taken from work, 8; animals killed, being unfit for further use, 2.

On last Friday Agent LaBarge found two puny Italian lads peddling oranges and lemons in French Market. They were so small that it was cruel to have them thus occupied. Mr. LaBarge took them home and warned the parents not to send their children out peddling again.

AMONG THE CLUBS.

A Serious Question Agitating the Office Men's Club.

The Office Men's Club is on the edge of what promises to be a very lively election contest. The annual meeting occurs in April, and already several candidates have started a canvass. It seems to be a question between the "progressists" and the conservatives. The former want to push things; they want a new club-house, and they want the society to come to the front more, as an influence in the club life of St. Louis. There its considerable talk to the effect that unless a progressive administration is selected at the coming election, there will be a secession that will be more or less serious, and that will be likely to check the growth of the organization. Whether there is anything in the predictions of this class remains to be seen; but in any event the Office Men's Club is becoming thoroughly warmed up over the election, and exciting times may be looked for.

PASTIME CLUB.

A handicap continuous pool tournament will begin at the Pastime Athletic Club-house on March 8—two games to be played each week night until the close of the match. The following are the entries and handicaps: Fred F. Bixby, 100; T. G. Russell, Jr., 100; D. A. Bixby, 70; W. C. Carlile, 85; W. T. Cartwright, Jr., 86; James L. Williams, 100; Z. W. Post, 100; E. B. Wolff, 100; E. S. Wills, 80; E. Argo, 75; W. S. Marks, 75; G. H. Walker, 90; J. H. Clement, 100; H. H. Kerr, 85.

Membership in the Pastime has been reduced to $5 for the next sixty days, and a member who will bring in twenty members at this price will have his year's dues remitted.

The next entertainment is a dance on April 6.

NOONDAY CLUB.

The Noonday Club-house in the Security Building is receiving the last touches of the decorators. The furniture has arrived and will be introduced as soon as the carpets are selected and laid. The opening will take place about April 1.

Leon Massanat, the steward of the famous Richelieu Hotel, Chicago, has been selected as steward of the Noonday. He will have competent assistants.

TO FEED SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Plan to Supply Meals to Needy Little Ones.

The St. Louis Provident Association has recently discovered that there are many of the public school pupils in need of food. To remedy as much as possible this sad state of affairs, the association has devised a plan to give a good, wholesome meal to every scholar worthy of the charity. The instances of hunger were discovered in the line of schools which extend along the eastern part of the city from the north to the south end. A house was secured two weeks ago near the Shields School and meals were there prepared for the poverty-stricken among the scholars. A similar little restaurant was established near the Laclede School last week, and during the coming week restaurants will be opened for the poor pupils who attend the Pestalozzi and Humbolt Schools. In order to avoid imposition and misplaced charity the Provident Association has arranged with the principals and teachers of the schools to give tickets to the pupils who, in their opinion, are deserving of the beneficence of the restaurant. For these tickets the children receive a meal. Rev. Dr. T. M. Finney, the manager of the association, stated yesterday that the number of children who will take advantage of the restaurants before the close of the school year in June will be 300. The estimated cost will be $1,000. The association is desirous to awaken in the public an interest in this new charitable enterprise, because the discovery of the need of it came after the association had made plans and appropriations for the year. Hence there is a want of funds to carry on the work. All donations are to be sent to Mr. R. M. Scruggs, President of the association, southwest corner of Broadway and Locust street, or to the office of the association, 625 Locust street.

"MISLED WOMEN."

Caustic Letter Sent the W. C. T. U. by a Wednesday Club Lady.

The Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, having recently invited a lady prominent in literary and social circles, and also a leading light of the Wednesday Club, to address the next meeting of the W. C. T. U. on some subject of her own selection, received the following reply:

ST. LOUIS, March 10, 1893.

My Dear Mrs.:

In thinking of the request you made to me, to speak before the women of the W. C. T. U. on the first Saturday in April, I have arrived at a definite decision. I am quite willing to address them if you allow me to chose the subject—and I will tell you in advance that my subject will be "The Sunday Closing of the Columbian Exposition as a Sin Against Morality." I shall be very condemnatory of the action taken by your order, for, to my mind, it is especially inconsistent and unbenevolent in coming from you. I think I would announce the subject as "The Blunder Which Is Worse Than a Crime." Your association has sacrificed its foremost and pre-eminent principle to a Puritanical idea, a comparatively modern superstition—thwarting their own purposes—blind leaders of the blind.

I should like to show those misled women, who form a large part of the W. C. T. U., something of God's love and light and man's freedom.

Every one who helps to keep the mass of the people out of the exposition on Sunday (for the privileged few hundreds will go in any way) will be answerable for the drop in public morality which is sure to follow and from which it will take a generation to recover. Very truly yours.

A MOTHER'S BLUNDER.

Gave a Fatal Dose of Carbolic Acid to Her Son by Mistake.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 4.—At noon to-day Walter Mitchell, a printer, 18 years of age, died from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid given him by his mother, who mistook the poison for medicine prescribed by a physician. Mitchell was suffering from pneumonia.

Only a Disordered Stomach.

George H. Adkinson, a conductor for the Missouri Railroad Co., wanted a warrant yesterday for the arrest of his mother-in-law who he claimed had poisoned him. He alleged that she had induced her daughter to leave him when they were living at Peoria. Making up with his wife they came to St. Louis to live. Friday his mother-in-law also came here and that night she again got his wife to desert him, he claimed. Yesterday morning he cooked his own breakfast and felt badly after drinking his coffee, he averred. He took a dose of epecac and relieved his stomach, but he was certain his mother-in-law had poisoned the coffee. By Mr. Dierkes' advice Adkinson went to the City Dispensary where Dr. Jordan examined him and found that he had taken no poison whatever, his stomach merely being a little out of order.

Popular Science Lecture.

The course of popular science lectures, under the auspices of the Ethical Society, closes this Sunday afternoon at 2:30 at the Grand Opera-house. This lecture will be beautifully illustrated by a large number of pictures which have been secured by the lecturer. The lecturer has visited the scene he is to describe and is very familiar with it. It is "The Grand Canon of the Colorado," by Prof. Wm. B. Potter of the Washington University.

Sold For Taxes.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Mlle. Aimee, the opera bouffe singer, who died in France two years ago, left about thirty-five acres of land in Acquackanonk Township. The land was bought for her several years ago by Messrs. Coudert of New York, who made many investments for her. The property became incumbered in consequence of nonpayment of taxes and was sold yesterday for $5,000, although it is worth at least $30,000.

New Incorporations.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4.—The following companies have been issued certificates of incorporation:

Bank of Commerce of Sedalia, capital $100,000; Hutchinson Realty Co., capital $20,000; Fulton Abstract Co., Fulton, capital $3,000; City Improvement Co., Kansas City, capital $20,000.

"OLD WOODFORD" whisky can't be excelled; $1 full quart. Levy Bros., southeast corner Seventh and Olive.

DIDN'T LIKE WATER

He Also Had a Settled Antipathy Towards Soap.

HE WAS FAR FROM BEING A MODEL OF CLEANLINESS.

His Neighbors Discussed the Situation and Decided Upon a Certain Course of Action—As a Result an Eccentric Bachelor Received His First Bath for Five Years.

INWOOD, Long Island, March 4.—Henry Combs, now 50 years old, was born in Inwood, reared in Inwood, lives in Inwood and will probably die in Inwood. He is a bachelor and lives alone in a four-room cottage on the hem of the village without kin or friend. When a bachelor passes into the forties he invariably grows more or less eccentric. Henry Combs' eccentricity, however, ran into very eccentric lines. He acquired a profound aversion for water and looked upon soap with great dislike. About five years ago he stopped buying soap and took to using water only for medicinal purposes. The result was that he became dirty. His face and hands became so black that they fairly shone. His hair became so tangled that it stood stiff. He swore off shaving because it necessitated the use of water, and his face came to look very much like a worn out brush. For five years he lived like that. He has an independent income—no one in Inwood knows its source—which has always been sufficient to provide all that he needed. He would go to the butchers' and the grocers, once a week, buy a stock of provisions and then retreat to his hermitage. This cottage in which he lived soon came to be just as dirty as its owner. It was never swept or cleaned, the dirt piled up in the corners, the spiders built cities and empires upon the walls and everything became black; and for five years neither the cottage nor its owner held close communion with fresh water. A few nights ago a dozen of the villagers were gathered around the stove in Davenport's store discussing the sewerage question, which just now plays an important part in the politics of Far Rockaway and the neighboring towns.

"Talking about sewers," said Fred Carter, "as long as old Prog lives in this town we can't have any decent sewer."

"Old Prog" is Combs' nickname among the villagers.

"Say, fellows," said John Taylor, Jr., a tall, strapping clam-digger. We'd ought to be doing something with that fellow. He's no good at all. The older he gets the dirtier he gets, and for all you fellows know he'll be bringing the cholera into our homes. Let's go to the Board of Health and ask them to give us a permit to wash Prog."

The matter was further discussed. The next night they met in the store and in a few moments they set out on their errand.

Now, in some way or other Old Prog had heard of their intentions and had become very much alarmed. Being naturally a timid man, the prospect of such great excitement completely unnerved him. At 7 o'clock that night he had extinguished all the lights in the house, had double-barred the door and had gone to bed. At the head of his bed stood a big pitchfook, with which he intended to defend himself in case he should be attacked.

When the party arrived he ran down the stairs, unlocked the door and opened it. He saw a dozen fiendish-looking men before him. With a loud yell he turned and fled upstairs, jumped into bed and drew the cover over his head.

His visitors entered the house and lit all the lights. They mounted the stairs, carrying a kettle of hot water and a number of mysterious looking packages, which they deposited in the bed-room. All the lamps were then brought into this room so there should be plenty of light for what was to follow. Two burly clam-diggers seized each of Old Prog's arms and pulled until he screamed for pain. While two of the men were holding him the others opened all the mysterious looking packages, disclosing a brush, two swabs, two bars of soap and a can of soft soap. Taylor took up the soft soap and spilled it over Combs' shoulders. At the touch of the cold stuff Combs yelled, but a sudden wrench at his arms silenced him. With a broad piece of wood Taylor smeared the soap all over Combs' body, excepting the face. Then dipping one of the swabs in the water, which was only lukewarm now, he began to rub it vigorously up and down. Pretty soon they could see that Combs' skin was getting a shade lighter and they felt greatly encouraged. One of the men drew from his pocket a bottle of ammonia and poured some of it into the water. It improved matters considerably and facilitated the work very much. In twenty minutes this part of the work was finished and Henry Combs' body, from his neck to his toes, glistened white.

Henry Combs went to bed and turned his back upon his visitors, who, after some further cleaning, gathered up the kettle and the brushes and left the house.

NOVEL LITIGATION.

Suing a Father for Alleged Breach of Promise.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Esther Rachael Hansen was the belle of the town of Katush, in the Empire of Russia. Her father was a wealthy merchant there. They are now living in this city. Samuel Philip Gruenfarb, who knew the young woman when they lived in Russia, has brought a novel suit against the young woman's father, Solomon Hansen. In his complaint Mr. Gruenfarb says that about Aug. 1, 1890, while he was still living in Russia, he and Mr. Hansen entered into an agreement that, in consideration of Gruenfarb marrying the daughter of Hansen on Feb. 15, 1891, Hansen should pay to Gruenfarb the sum of 3,000 roubles (equal to about $1,500) and furnish a house for Gruenfarb and also a trousseau for the daughter. In the event of the marriage not being consummated, either through the refusal of the daughter of Hansen or on account of his interposition, then Hansen should pay to Gruenfarb the sum of $1,500 as damages. Mr. Gruenfarb swears he has always been and still is ready to marry the daughter of Mr. Hansen. He says he came to New York from his home in Russia in October, 1891, at the request of Mr. Hansen, for the purpose of carrying out the agreement to marry the defendant's daughter, but that the defendant refused and still refuses to permit his daughter to marry him. Mr. Gruenfarb demands judgment against Mr. Hansen in the sum of $750 with interest thereon from Feb. 15, 1891, besides the costs of the action.

MARGARET FOX KANE ILL.

The Sick Woman to Be Disturbed by Ejectment Proceedings.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Margaret Fox Kane, one of the three sisters who in 1848 became the medium of the manifestations known as the Rochester rappings, is lying ill and destitute in an apartment-house at 456 West Fifty-seventh street. The house is to be devoted to colored tenants and dispossessing proceedings have been begun against her.

Safe-Makers' Trust Formed.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Diabold-Mosler-Damon Co., the safe manufacturers, the formation of which was incorrectly reported this morning to have been deterred by the withdrawal of two of the parties, is a completed trust. As a matter of fact it was fully organized and incorporated several months ago. The capital stock of the new company is $5,000,000. Mr. Mosler of the Mosler Safe and Lock Co. is president; W. W. Clark of the Diabold Co. and Thomas Barnes of the Barnes Co. are vice-presidents, and George L. Damon of the Damon Safe and Iron Works Co. is treasurer. Application has been made by the company to list their securities on the New York Stock Exchange.

QUAINT CHARACTERS.

Chuck Connors, Who Succeeds Patsy Doody, as Humorist of Chinatown.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Of the many odd characters of the lower wards of New York Chuck Connors, the prize fighter, is easily the most prominent. He has long been a local celebrity as a remnant of the cosmopolitan riff-raff which makes up the Chinese colony of Mott, Pell and Doyers streets. Chuck's Christian name is George, but this is a well-kept secret in Chinatown. It has been Chuck Connors for so many years that the oldest inhabitant does not remember why, when and how the appellation took the place of the baptismal name.

In January, 1892, there died in Fish alley, Oak street, a famous character, Patsy Doody. Patsy had been troubled with consumption for some time, and when a compatriot knocked him down in an argument and energetically kicked him in the stomach; the combination proved too strong for Doody and he took to his bed. He had the reputation of being the funniest man in the lower wards, and the approach of death had no effect upon his humor. Those who came to his bedside to console were forced to laughter by the facetiousness of the dying man. A week before the end he sent a message to his brother-in-law, who was also on his deathbed, offering to wager the price of the funerals that he would outlast his relative in the struggle for life. The bet was not taken, but Doody had the satisfaction of knowing that he would have won by three days.

Just before dissolution Doody looked anxiously at the faithful girl-wife who had tenderly nursed him in his illness, and his lips moved, although no sound came.

"What is it, Patsy?" asked she, as she bent over and placed her ear to his lips.

Doody struggled and made one grand effort.

"Katie," he gasped, "don't—forget—to—put—the—powder—in—the—smoking-tobacco—at—me—wake."

Then he smiled faintly and left this world of care.

There was a grand funeral. The sporting world called to pay its respects. A band of down-town fighters were waiting in a saloon on the opposite side of the street to escort their dead companion to the ferry. It was a long wait. Suddenly a voice sung out:

Chuck Connors.

"They're off at the alley! The hearse is in the lead, but Doody's right in it, a close second. Come fellers, get a move on. We gotter trot a heat in this race."

The speaker was Chuck Connors, and as the crowd followed him out their souls sang: "The king is dead! Long live the king!" and Chuck has since worn Doody's mantle as the funniest man in the lower wards.

There are some who think that Chuck does not come up to the Doody standard, while others proclaim him funnier than his predecessor. There is a wide difference in the style of the two. Doody had the advantage of a long stage career, and in Irish dialect was simply unapproachable. He was also past-master in the art of story-telling, and his memorable success at the Fitzsimmons-Dempsey fight at New Orleans, when he entertained the immense crowd waiting for the principals of the battle, is still mentioned with pride by the Fourth Warders. But, withal, there was something about his humor, a professional atmosphere, perhaps, that marred it. Chuck's style is natural, fresh and original. He bubbles over with funny sayings, just as if he couldn't help it. Doody had to make an attempt for the laugh. Chuck just opens his mouth. That tells the whole story. One was a cultivated comedian, the other a natural fun-maker.

As a singer and dancer Chuck is far behind Patsy. Doody was considered, and rightly, too, one of the neatest dancers on the vaudeville stage. Chuck's stage career has thus far been limited to appearing as a soldier in "The Soudan." He was not a success even in this small part. In the scene where the English surprise the Arabs the red-coated supe army is supposed to clamber over the wall and precipitate itself into the enemy's camp. It was easy enough to get on the walls from the back of the stage, but it was a seven-foot jump in sight of the audience. When Chuck got up the first night he stayed on the wall and blazed away from there. The stage master was beside himself after the scene.

"You want to jump down when you get on the wall," he explained angrily. "Don't stay up there. Jump, jump down!"

"What?" asked Chuck. "Jump that for 25 cents a night? Not on your life," and he camly continued to kill Arabs from the wall until his engagement was cancelled.

As a pugilist Chuck is not very prominent. His greatest success in the ring has been as a clownish fighter, and in this he has been quite as successful as Spider Ike Weir in amusing the spectators who overlook his pugilistic failings. He is the hero of a score of ring stories, the best of which is probably the following:

He was having a hard time of it with a slugger from Philadelphia, who was simply slaughtering the down-town fighter. When Chuck came to his corner at the end of a particularly bad round he was almost done for.

"What's the matter with you?" snarled his second, as he worked over him. "Why don't you fight?"

"Fight!" exclaimed Chuck, indignantly, as he wiped the blood from his face. "What d'ye think I'm doin'? Playin' lawn tennis?"

In appearance Chuck comes pretty near the figure caricaturists portray as the tough young man. He is short and sturdily built, and with his usual two weeks' beard can give the typical Italian brigand or the English Bill Sykes cards, spades and a beating as far as ferocious looks go. But he is far from being a tough, and his great popularity is largely due to his uniformly good manners and his inexhaustible good nature. The police have nothing against him and his honesty has never been questioned. There is a legend that Chuck is the only white in Chinatown who ever wens to work, he having been employed for a short period in the "L" yards. He gave up work long ago, however, and drifts along life's byway in much the same precarious manner as his companions. Odd jobs for the Chinatown girls, boxing exhibitions and entertainments are the sum total of his work.

Born in any other sphere of life Chuck might have become a famous comedian, and he still hopes a stage life may come his way some day. He is an excellent mimic, and his impersonation of well-known actors is a meritorious piece of work. He can spout pages of Shakspeare, and the most pertinent feature of his recital is that the words pour forth in perfect English, with never a break over syllables, something he cannot accomplish in ordinary conversation.

A Gift From Russell Sage.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Russell Sage, the veteran broker, has declared his intention of erecting a dormitory building for the Troy Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y. Mr. Sage was formerly a resident of that city, having been born there, and closely identified with its interests.

USED FOR BONFIRES.—Stephen Murphy, a boy 18 years old, was fined $10 by Judge Paxson yesterday morning for destruction of property. Real estate Agent King testified that Murphy, with some other youths, had torn down a portion of a frame house at Twenty-second and Division streets to make bonfires.

AUSTRIA'S WANTS.

Her Urgent Demand for Gold Will Drain This Country.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD LOOKING TO THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The Announcement of a Clearly Defined Policy Expected—Our Hodge-Podge Circulating Medium—Nothing Short of a Radical Change Will Meet the Issue—Wall Street's Topic.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Our currency troubles are to finance what the weather and the theaters are to polite society. When other topics for thought and discussion fail they are always with us. The exciting episodes of the past two or three weeks drew attention from our monetary difficulties. Now that the excitement in the security markets has been followed by dullness, thought and discussion once more turn to the conditions of the money market, the sterling exchange market and the Treasury holdings of free gold. Notwithstanding the comparative quietude of business on the exchanges this week, the money market has been a stiff one, owing to the shipments of many millions to the interior. The rate for time money has been sharp 6 per cent. Commercial paper has been quoted very high. In neither of these fields has there been any activity, owing to the inability of the banks and would-be borrowers to come together. Call money has ruled at from 5 to 6 per cent up to yesterday, when rates advanced to 15 per cent, owing to the calling of loans in order to provide for exports of gold to be made on Tuesday.

It is practically certain that more than $2,000,000 will be exported on Tuesday. Perhaps the amount will be sufficient to draw the Government's stock of free gold down below $100,000,000. This gold goes to supply the Austrian demand, which has sprung up again. Its shipment is entirely independent of the rates for sterling exchange. These latter have been considerably easier during the past week, owing in part to the making of sterling loans to profit by the higher money rates. But it has been understood that the respite was only temporary. With an adverse trade balance for Jan of $16,000,000 against a favorable trade balance of $37,000,000 for January, 1892, with no European buying of our securities and with slack merchandise exports, it would be practically certain that gold exports this spring must be heavy.

When to these factors is added a demand from Austria for currency purposes so peremptory that the rates for sterling exchange are not considered in the matter the prospects are certainly very great that a large portion of our much chrished $100,000,000 gold will take a trip to Europe.

What are we going to do about it? That is the great question. And it is a good thing that the excitements of the stock market have subsided, so that we may be able to devote undivided attention to this most serious and urgent topic of the time.

If the new administration has a defined financial policy its announcement will mark a most important epoch in our financial history. The more our present currency system is investigated the more deplorable it seems; the variety of coins and pieces of paper based on different things and holding different degrees of public esteem seems not only unnecessary but absurd. What other nation in the world has such an absurd hodge-podge of a circulating medium as ours, and yet it is our national boast that we are the country of iconoclasm and modern improvement. Why can we not have one form of money based on one form of security. We are conservative people, but the present condition of our currency seems to justify steps toward a radical change. In fact we have come to a point at which even the most cautious financiers must admit that nothing but a radical change will do. We have had years of shuffling, of compromises, of equivocations in dealing with the currency question. The result is our extraordinarily complicated system. We have had enough of half measures and mild palliatives. Every one knows that an issue of bonds will merely postpone the day of reckoning. Even the repeal of the Sherman law, supposing it were possible to effect this, would not settle the problem. We would still have our different sorts of money, holding different places in public esteem. We would also have the necessity of providing for such increase of the circulating medium as the growth of the country may fairly be expected to demand. It is to be hoped that the emergency may call out the man. It is to be hoped that the new Administration may produce a plan for currency reform, which will strike at the root of our troubles.

No measure which winks at even the slightest of the weaknesses of the present system will be effective. The knife must be applied with a firm bold hand. Should one be asked to point out the one feature of our currency system which seems to be rotten beyond all others, and the rottenness of which may be looked on as the whole seat of the trouble, he would say that it was the lack of frankness in dealings between the Government and the people. It is of the essence of a contract that there shall be a meeting of minds. Absolute frankness and a complete understanding between the parties is the prime requisite of all business. Yet, what is the case? Preposterous as it seems, the object of our Government in the treatment of its people in currency matters is to mystify them.

The avowed purpose of the Government is to maintain gold and silver at a parity. Were this not generally understood to be the fact, the wildest confusion would result. But why does not the Government do so out and out? It creates a silver dollar worth about two-thirds as much as a gold dollar. If it would stamp across the face of this silver dollar something to the effect that it could be exchanged for gold, it would be just as good as a gold dollar for domestic uses. But it does not do so. The Government will not give you a gold dollar for a silver one. Then the Government gives you a silver certificate which is not even a legal tender, although to be sure it is receivable for public dues and is exchangeable for a silver dollar which is a legal tender. But you cannot get gold from the Government for your silver certificate. Then it gives you the Treasury note which is a triumph of equivocation and purposely so. The Treasury note declares itself to be redeemable in coin, and the failure to state what coin, or whether the option shall be that of the holder or the Government, was deliberate and premeditated, as all who remember the discussion attending the passage of the Sherman law of 1890 will testify. This is the worst of all in an obligation, the exact nature of which is understood by neither party to the contract. The silver dollar which the Government will not redeem for gold is better money than the Treasury note.

It seems to rest with some one individual, whoever may be occupying the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to decide whether the Treasury note shall be redeemable in a gold dollar or in 60 cents' worth of silver. When one considers these things, they seem to be simply preposterous—beyond belief. Why have the American people submitted to these outrages so long? The answer probably is, that up to the present time such has been the faith in our Government and whatever it might do that no one has really stopped to think or bother about the question whether his dollar is worth a dollar or not. But years of pernicious equivocating, cowardly silver legislation and, more important still, the steady decline in the value of silver, have brought these subjects into public attention. The European demands for gold and the peculiar condition of our international trade have hastened the crisis, which is now very near. It must be dealt with by the new Administration, and it must be dealt with from the ground up. Time is wasted in talking of bond issues or other half way measures. What good is to come from the issue of $50,000,000 bonds or of a hundred times that amount if natural conditions are still working in the opposite direction? There is only one way to accomplish anything in this world, and that is to fall in line with natural laws, and not to oppose them, as any man must know who has ever tried to walk through a brick wall.

THE POST'S REVIEW.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The *Post* says financially: There was a slow decline in to-day's early stock market prices, below the lowest figures of yesterday, then an equally slow recovery, which left quotations about where they opened. The recovery of the second hour was due in part to the relatively small loss in bank reserve, for the trading community seems to have entertained the curious notion that all the week's currency shipment would be subtracted from the surplus reserves, but the buying is better explained by the unwillingness of bear operators to keep their accounts open pending the publication of Mr. Cleveland's message and of his purpose for assuring the Treasury's credit. All sources of Wall street information pointed to an early issue of bonds for sale abroad. Of the stock list itself Sugar certificates alone supplied material for special interest, and even there the evidences of expert manipulation were so plain as to detract altogether from the movements significance. Something over $5,000,000 in money appears by the bank statement to have gone out of New York this week. The withdrawals were chiefly made by interior banks, which deposits the New York institutions have been carrying, the nature of the movement being plainly reflected, not only by the very large falling off in the deposit account, but by the almost complete preponderance of legal tenders in the reported cash decrease. This wholesale calling away of deposits has naturally enough disturbed the loan account. Coupled with the dullness in stock speculation, it has served to bring about a heavy shrinkage in outstanding credits. That higher money rates, however, for any long period, will be the result, does not follow. An abnormally large call for export gold next week might cause a "squeeze," and so might a return of wide market activity. Failing either of these factors, and neither can be called a distinct probability, the situation of the bank reserves is by no means such as to cause uneasiness. Three years ago at this date the surplus bank reserves were for a time practically wiped out, yet money rates continued at a 3 and 4 per cent level.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

RANGE OF VALUES FOR THE WEEK.

STOCKS.	Opening Monday.	Highest for week.	Lowest for week.	Closing yesterday
American Tobacco Co	106	106½	104¾	104¾
Atchison	31½	32⅞	31¼	32¼
Balt. & Ohio	94¼	94¼	94¼	.....
Canada Southern	55¼	56	54¼	55½
Chesapeake & Ohio, com	23	23⅞	22⅞	23¼
Canada Pacific	83¼	84¾	83¼	.....
Central New Jersey	119	121	119	119½
Chicago & Alton, com	.....	141¼	141¼	.....
Chicago Gas Trust	87⅛	91¾	86⅛	89¾
C., C. C. & St. L.	51½	52½	50½	50¾
C., R. I. & P.	82½	84¼	81⅜	82⅞
C., B. & Q.	95	96¼	93½	95⅛
C., M. & St. P., com	75¾	78¼	75¼	77
C., M. & St. P., pfd	122½	124	122½	123¼
C. & N. W., com	111½	113	111¼	112¼
Cotton Oil, com	47½	51¼	46⅞	49⅞
Cotton Oil, pfd	80½	82½	80½	.....
D., L. & W.	145¼	147½	144½	146
Delaware & Hudson	127⅛	130	127⅛	129⅛
Edison Genl	106⅞	107	103¾	105½
Erie, com	22½	22½	20¾	21½
Erie, pfd	50	50	47½	48½
Hocking Valley	28	29½	28	.....
Illinois Central	99¼	99¾	99⅛	.....
Laclede Gas, com	21¼	21¾	20¼	.....
Laclede Gas, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laclede Gas, bonds	85	85½	85	.....
L. E. & W., com	22	22⅞	21½	22
L. E. & W., pfd	76¼	78	76¼	78
Lake Shore	127	128¾	126¼	126¼
Louisville & Nashville	73⅞	75⅝	73⅛	74¼
Lead, com	39¼	42¼	39¼	40
Lead, pfd	88½	89¾	88	89
Linseed Oil	36¾	37⅛	36¾	37
Michigan Central	104¼	105	104¼	.....
Missouri Pacific	55	56¼	54½	54½
Mo., K. & Tex., pfd	24	25	23¾	.....
Manhattan Elevated	158	161¾	157⅞	159
National Cordage Co	61⅞	63	57¼	62¾
National Cordage Co., pfd	110	111⅛	108½	.....
New York & New England	30	34	29¾	30⅞
New York Central	108¼	109½	108¼	109
N. Y. C. & St. L., com	17½	18¼	17¼	.....
N. Y. C. & St. L., 2d pfd	.....	35	35	.....
North America	9¼	9⅞	9¼	.....
Northern Pacific, com	15	16¼	15	.....
Northern Pacific, pfd	38¾	41⅜	38¼	39¼
Ohio & Miss., com	23¼	23⅛	22½	.....
Ontario & Western	17½	17¾	17⅛	17⅛
Omaha, com	52⅞	55	52	54
Pacific Mail	23⅞	23⅞	23	.....
Peoria, D. & Evansville	16¼	17	16⅛	.....
Phila. & Reading	28¼	28⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Pullman Palace Car	193	193¼	192¼	.....
Richmond Ter	9¾	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	.....	114¼	114¼	.....
Silver	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	.....
Southern Pacific	31¼	32¼	31⅜	32¼
Sugar, com	117½	126⅞	116¾	126¼
Sugar, pfd	100½	102	100½	101¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	26	29	25¾	27½
Texas & Pacific	9	9⅛	9	.....
Tol., Ann Arbor & Mich	37⅞	38¼	37	37⅞
Union Pacific	36¼	38⅛	36½	37¼
U. S. Rubber Co., com	43⅞	44½	43⅞	.....
U. S. Rubber Co., pfd	.....	94	94	.....
Wabash, St. L. & P.	11¼	12	11⅛	.....
Wabash, St. L. & P., pfd	23¼	24⅞	23	24⅛
Western U. T. Co	95⅜	96⅞	94⅜	95¼
Wheeling, pfd	.....	60⅞	60⅞	.....
Whisky Trust	34½	37½	32	34⅜
Wis. Central	12	12⅛	12	.....

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The cold wave which has swept over the entire Southwest gave fresh force to trade on the Board of Trade at the opening this morning.

Wheat was up ½c from the Friday closing; corn, ¼c, and other grain and provision markets ruled strong and higher. On the early trading May wheat again touched 78c; corn, 43⅝c; oats, 33c, for the same month. Provisions after opening firm, ruled a little easier. Wheat closed without incident and with little doing the last hour at 77⅝c May and 76¾c July, or ⅛c over the Friday closing prices. There was a firm feeling in the corn trade, but not sufficient activity to start a bull market. The price was up ¼c at the opening in sympathy with wheat on the colder weather. There was enough local selling to break prices a little during the morning. On the break a few parties, headed by C. B. Congdon, began taking all the corn offered, and there was a strong recovery and the firmness continued late in the day.

Corn closed firm at 41c for March, 43⅝c for May and 44¼c for July.

Oats kept within an extremely narrow range of prices to-day and closed a fraction higher. May opened at 32⅞c, advanced to 33c, weakened to 32¾c, rallied to 33c, and closed with 32⅞c bid. For June, 32¾c was bid at the close. July sold at 32⅜@32⅞c.

It was the dullest day for a month in the provision trade. All products started firm and higher. The market was narrow, with best prices made on the call. Later the market was easier, owing chiefly to extreme dullness while a few brokers offered pork for Wright. Prices on May stuff ruled:

Pork—$18.92½ to $18.80 to $18.92½@18.95 and off to $18.77½.

Lard—Sold $13.15 and $13.05; ribs $10.55 and $10.47½.

ISLE OF DESOLATION.

A Dreary Spot in the Ocean Taken by a French War Ship.

PARIS, March 4.—The *Temps* says that a French vessel of war has taken possession of Kerguelen, known in literature as the Isle of Desolation. Lying in the Southern Ocean, to the southeast of the Cape of Good Hope and midway between the African and the Australian continents, it rises in a series of jagged peaks from a wilderness of water. This is a volcanic product, twisted by powerful glaciation and the erosion of waters into a wild and rocky fantasy. Mountain masses rise one above the other, split by yawning valleys that run down into the sea, forming deep fiords, so that no part of the interior of the island is more than twelve miles from sea. The coast line is extremely irregular, the fiords being lined with long, steep, rocky promontories. Royal Sound on the south makes a noble harbor, presenting a labyrinth of islands interspersed over an area of twenty miles of land-locked waters. The scenery of the isle is generally magnificent, singularly picturesque, often sublime. Trap and basaltic rock bear evidence to the volcanic origin of the island. The remains of fossil trees show that the island was once covered with vegetation, but most of it is now covered with snow fields, whence glaciers descend east and west to the sea. From the absence of life animal and vegetable the island has received its appelation. The climate is responsible. It lies within the belt of rain at all seasons of the year and is reached by no drying winds, its temperature is kept down by the surrounding vast expanse of sea, and it lies within the line of the cold antarctic drift. Tempests and squalls are frequent and terrific in intensity. The moistness of the air gives rise to a rank, coarse vegetation. Sea elephants and leopards and wingless insects are the only forms of animal life.

The island has been visited by the French navigator Kerguelen, after whom it was named, Capt. Ross and Cook. In 1874 it was visited by the Challenger and partly surveyed, and in the year following it was occupied for several months by the American, English and German expeditions for observing the transit of Venus. The island is said to possess valuable coal beds, which may account for the seizure.

The New Mexican Consul.

Col. Enrico Sardonet, the recently appointed Mexican Consul to St. Louis, was tendered a reception on 'Change yesterday morning. He was escorted on 'Change by L. D. Kingsland and introduced to the members by President W. T. Anderson. Col. Sardonet expressed the belief that the traffic between St. Louis and Mexico would steadily grow. He was yesterday the guest of the Spanish Club.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.—The next meeting of the Academy of Science will be held on Monday, March 6, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the academy rooms, at Washington University. Dr. W. Townsend Porter will present a paper on "The Results of Ligation of the Coronary Arteries."

FINANCIAL.

JULIUS S. WALSH, President. JOHN D. PERRY, First Vice-Pres. JOHN SCULLIN, Second Vice-Pres. BRECK. JONES, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

303 N. Fourth Street, St. Louis.

Capital, : : $1,500,000.00

DIRECTORS.

Thos. T. Turner. John D. Perry. Chas. H. Bailey. Wm. F. Nolker.
John Scullin. Thos. E. Tutt. Thos. O'Reilly, M. D. L. G. McNair.
George H. Goddard. Charles Clark. D. W. Caruth. James Campbell.
Sam. M. Kennard Williamson Bacon. B. F. Hobart. Aug. B. Ewing.
B. F. Hammett. August Gehner. S. R. Francis. S. E. Hoffman.
Julius S. Walsh.

Transacts a General Trust Co. Business.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, etc.

Becomes Surety on Court Bonds. Solicits Current Accounts.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Pays 4 Per Cent Interest on Savings Deposits

Open daily 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. On Mondays also from 5 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. to receive savings deposits.

ST. LOUIS LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.

CAPITAL STOCK........ $5,000,000

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Wm. H. Mayo, President. B. F. Small, Secretary. Hiram J. Grover, Gen. Att'y.
J. B. Farmer, Vice Pres't. Chas. S. Warner, Treas. W. I. Jones. August Gehner, Title Ex.

8%

Certificates of Deposit Stock issued for $50 and upwards, bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually.

Installment stock $500 per share, monthly payments $3.50. Guaranteed to mature in 96 months.

All investments secured by first mortgages on improved real estate.

For further information call or address

B. F. SMALL, Secretary.
No. 8 North Eighth st. St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

Vicksburg, Miss., 5s.
St. Louis City Gold 4s.
Schuyler Co., Fdg. 5s.
Laclede Gas Co., 1sts, gold 5s.
Lafayette Co., Mo., Fdgs. 6s.
St. Louis Brewing Ass'n, 1sts. 6s.
50 Cotton Compress Co. stock.
50 United Elevator stock.
50 Madison Car Co. stock.
50 Chemical National Bank.
50 Continental National Bank.
50 Mississippi Valley Trust Co.
25 St. Louis Trust Co.

We buy and sell Bonne Terre Farming & Cattle Co., also St. Joe Lead stock, and execute orders in bonds and stocks of all descriptions.

GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO., 307 Olive st.

H. M. NOEL & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
AND ALL LOCAL STOCKS.
Investment Securities a Specialty.
If you wish to BUY or SELL call on us.
N. W. Corner 3d and Pine St.

GEO. M. HUSTON & CO.,
Bonds and Stocks, 305 Pine St.
Monthly quotation circular mailed free. A large line of first-class securities always on hand.

EDWARDS WHITAKER. CHARLES HODGMAN.
WHITAKER & HODGMAN,
BOND & STOCK BROKERS,
300 N. FOURTH ST., - St. Louis.

T. E. PRICE & CO.,
118 North Fourth St.
St. Louis, Chicago and New York Markets. Grain, provisions, stocks and cotton. Margin stocks, $1.00 per share. Grain 1c per bushel in any amount.
Agents Wanted. Write for Particulars.

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Small Society Luncheons Which Enliven the Lenten Season.

MRS. GEORGE W. ALLEN'S DINNER TO ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

Mrs. Mary F. Scanlan Gives a Breakfast to the Princess Engolitcheff—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Miller Entertain Their Friends With a Progressive Euchre Party—In the Social World.

Quite a number of small, informal social functions enlivened the past week. Mrs. Mary F. Scanlan gave a breakfast on Monday in compliment to the Princess Engolitcheff, prior to her departure for the South, at which Archbishop Ryan was an honored guest.

The Monday Club of ladies was entertained last week by Mrs. Sylvester Watts. Papers were read by Mrs. Charles Liddy and Mrs. J. F. Allen.

A pretty luncheon was given on Saturday by Mrs. C. D. McCullum in compliment to Mrs. Horace Ghiselin. There were eight guests.

Owing to the illness of Miss Franklin and of Judge Portis, who was to have read a paper for the Monday Evening Club at the residence of Mr. Joseph Franklin, the meeting was postponed until March 6, when the club will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Miller gave a handsome euchre party on Thursday evening at their new home on West Morgan street. There were six tables and the prizes were distributed as follows: To Mrs. James Scullen the first prize, to Miss Mack the second prize and to Mrs. H. C. Slaughter the third prize; Mr. Kidd was awarded the first prize, Mr. An-Anderson the second and Mr. Wilson the third.

The Benedicts, a club of thirty members, and their wives, had their regular reunion last week. Instead of the dance which had been anticipated they had a card party, with progressive euchre for the game, and fifteen tables. The prizes fell to the lot of Mrs. Asmuth, Mrs. Cady, Mrs. Middleton and Mr. Harry Middleton. On the 10th of March they will give a dance.

Mrs. Marshall Baker entertained the Kensington Club last week.

Mrs. Schuyler gave a pretty reception last week at her suburban home, in compliment to her niece from Cincinnati, who is visiting her. She was assisted by Miss Marie Pogue.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pocock and Miss Florence Thiel gave a large theater party on Thursday evening in compliment to their guest, Miss Roberts of Neosho, Mo.

The gentlemen of the West End Hotel gave a large progressive euchre party one evening last week in compliment to the ladies.

Mrs. George H. Allen gave a dinner party last week in compliment to his Grace Archbishop Ryan.

Miss Emilie Brown gave a progressive euchre party on Friday afternoon at her residence on Laclede avenue.

Mrs. M. E. Lewis celebrated the birthday of her little daughter on Wednesday afternoon. There was quite a company of little guests assembled, and four candles burned upon the birthday cake.

The marriage of Miss Sadie Brank, daughter of Rev. Dr. Brank, to Rev. Mr. Cummings of Kentucky will be one of the chief events of interest for this week. The ceremony will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church, of which her father is the pastor. The fair bride is one of St. Louis' most popular belles.

On Friday evening, March 3, "The Douglas Choral" gave their first concert, at which there was quite a large company of invited guests, at the residence of Miss Stephenson, No. 2707 Lucas avenue. Following is the programme, which was charmingly rendered under the leadership of Mr. Ray Douglas: "Praise Ye the Father," Gounod, Choral; baritone solo, "The Wanderer," Fesca, Mr. Charles A. Finlay; trio, "O Moonlight," Robyn, Misses Smith, Miller and Helmers; "Sweet and Low," Barnby, Choral; piano solo, "Valse Caprice," Rubenstein, Mr. Ray Douglas; quartette, "Lead, Kindly Light," Dudley Buck, Misses Smith and Helmers and Messrs. Owen and Smith; solo, "Nach Sevilla," Dessauer, Miss Stephenson; "Water Lillies," Cowen, Choral; solo, "Open the Lattice," Grech, Mr. Keady; "Faithful and True," Wagner, Choral.

The members of the club are as follows: Sopranos—Miss Smith, Miss Stephenson, Miss Fairbanks, Miss Blair, Miss Wilkins and Miss Webb. The altos are Miss Brank, Miss Helmers, Miss Miller, Miss Wilson, Miss Heaton. The tenors are Mr. Keady, Mr. Owen, Mr. Hallowell and Mr. Barnett. The bassos are Mr. Fisher, Mr. Smith, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Miller, Mr. Hallowell and Mr. Finlay.

The ladies of Ransom Woman's Relief Corps are busy preparing for a dramatic entertainment to be given at Pickwick Theater, Friday evening, March 10. Among the ladies and gentlemen who will take part in the three-act comedy are Miss Elvira McClain, Miss Alice Thomas, Mrs. Mary Ferguson, Messrs. A. H. Hitchcock, Otto Eckhardt, Wm. C. Bull and Arthur L. Weisenborn, under the direction of Prof. H. Clay Eastman. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the corps, which is an auxiliary of Ransom Post, 131, G. A. R.

VISITORS.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bradford of Springfield, Mass., who have been visiting St. Louis relatives, have returned home.

Mrs. H. L. Butler arrived last week from St. Joe to visit her cousin, Mrs. Louisa Sumner, of Delmar avenue.

Miss Benedict of Oswego, N. Y., is being delightfully entertained by her friends during her visit to Mrs. C. H. Peckham.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Brattian and family of Kansas City spent last week with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Beach, formerly residing in Texas, is now with her sister, Mrs. John Ackerson of Pine street.

Miss Alida Barnes of Boston, who has been visiting Mrs. C. L. Cobb of Morgan street, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Chamberlain, after a pleasant visit to her sister, Mrs. J. W. Halleck of 3433 Franklin avenue, have returned to their home in Huron, Dak.

Mrs. Carrier of Elmira, N. Y., has been spending the past week with Mrs. J. C. Brize of 2949 Euclid avenue, who was her schoolmate at Elmira College.

Miss Viola Daniels of Lenola, who has been visiting Mrs. Frank Ely, has returned home.

Miss Susie Fox of Kentucky is making a visit to the family of Maj. W. P. Larew of 3420 Franklin avenue.

Gen. Nat Harris of San Francisco visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huyle, en route for the East.

Mrs. H. M. Huff and daughter, Miss May Huff, who have been spending a fortnight with St. Louis relatives, have returned home.

Mrs. J. H. Houston of Vicksburg, Miss., is visiting Mrs. William J. Morton.

Miss Annie L. King, after a pleasant visit to her old friends and schoolmates, has returned to her home at Cairo.

Mrs. Mott Knight and daughter of New York City have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Selswanger of 907 Taylor avenue.

Mrs. Linthum arrived last week from Denver to visit her sister, Mrs. Tolbert.

Miss Lee Meng, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Rheinhost, will leave this week to return to her home in Dover, Mo.

Miss Tinie McGill of New Orleans is visiting Mrs. Josephine Bryan at her home in Kirkwood.

Miss Mary Mitchell of Mayslick, Ky., is visiting friends on Franklin avenue, the family of Maj. Larue, No. 3420.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Patterson of Minneapolis are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Ockerson.

Mrs. Ernslee and her niece, Miss I. F. Rennell, arrived recently from Aberdeen, Scotland, to visit her sister, Mrs. Allen of Flad avenue.

Mrs. Harry Roemer of Moberly, Mo., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John A. Gilliam.

Mrs. Russell Sneed of Frankfort, Ky., is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Meek.

Miss Margaret Waters, who has been visiting Mrs. Jas. L. Applegate and other friends for a month, has returned to her home in Fayette, Mo.

Mrs. Peter Zucker and family of Cleveland, O., will spend the early spring with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Frolly.

Mrs. J. W. Bayne of Trinidad, Colo., is the guest of St. Louis friends.

Mrs. M. J. Brown of Rawlins, Wyo., is spending a few days in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bieler of Sedalia, Mo., have been here on a visit to their daughter, Miss Mabel Bieler, who is attending school in this city.

Miss Zoe Bassett of Lexington, Mo., spent a few days with St. Louis friends en route for Dallas, Tex., where she goes to spend some time with friends.

Miss Fannie Blood, who is the guest of Mrs. Henry Wagner of West Bell place, is expecting her sister from Indianapolis.

Mrs. J. M. Clark of Greenville, Tex., is spending three weeks with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Delle S. Coleman of Iowa is spending several days with friends on Olive street.

Mrs. B. F. Hobart of Vandeventer place is entertaining her friend, Mrs. Frank B. Smith of Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. S. T. Loomis of this city has for her guests Mrs. L. M. Childers and children of Sedalia, Mo.

Miss Bay Schooler of New Orleans is the guest of Mrs. Louis Landon of Delmar avenue.

Mrs. Frank L. Shaw is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Fellows of Chicago.

Miss Dorrie Weber of Lexington, Mo., is the guest of friends in this city, en route to Lake Providence, La., where she goes to visit her brother.

Mrs. Harry Wagoner is expecting her mother, Mrs. Louisa Meyers, from Chicago every day.

Mrs. Louis Wolff and baby boy of Greenway, Ark., arrived in St. Louis last week, and are the guests of her mother, Mrs. Minna Wolff of this city.

Miss Ola Aycock of Lebanon is expected in St. Louis shortly to make a visit to friends.

Miss Josephine Bryan of Kirkwood is entertaining Miss McGill of New Orleans.

Mrs. Louis Davidson is visiting friends here en route from Kansas City, where she visited her sister. She will shortly return to her home in New Orleans.

Mrs. M. F. Gentry of Houston, Tex., has come to St. Louis to remain all summer with her daughter, Mrs. James Waldo.

Miss Cora Highley of Farmington, Mo., is the guest of St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, accompanied by Mrs. A. T. Nelson of Lebanon, Mo., is expected this week to visit St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Kern of 2945 Laclede avenue is entertaining her sister, Miss Emma Flosheim of Shreveport, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rothschild are entertaining Miss Flora Meyer of Springfield, Ill.

Misses Mary and Emily Sutor of Fulton, Mo., are the guests of St. Louis friends.

Miss Mary Wickersham of Lebanon will visit St. Louis friends during Lent.

RETURNS.

Mrs. James L. Applegate returned yesterday from a visit of ten days to Lebanon Springs.

Mr. Alfred M. Baker and bride, who have been spending their honeymoon in the South, have returned home.

Miss Ella Brown, who accompanied a party of friends to Lebanon Springs for a short visit, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. James M. Barton has returned from a visit to her parents in Marion, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Barnett and little son, who have been making a second visit for this season to her sister, Mrs. Saunders Foster, on her Texas ranch, are expected to return home early this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cohen have returned to the city and have apartments at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. Kate Chopin, who has been spending a couple of months with her relatives in the South, has returned home.

Mrs. Dunham, who has been making a trip South and visiting relatives in New Orleans, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Euston have returned to the city after a short visit to New York City.

Miss Sadie Epstein has returned from a visit to her relatives in New Albany, Ind., and at Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. J. R. Griffith and her niece, Miss Mattie Laughinghouse, have returned after a short trip to Florida.

Miss Maria Hopkins, who has been spending a couple of months in the East visiting friends, has returned home.

Miss Agnes Kupferle has returned from a visit to a schoolmate in Canton, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lee have returned from a visit to their son in Joliet, Ill.

Mrs. John Love and daughter have returned from a visit of several weeks to Lebanon Springs.

Mrs. Judge Lewis has returned home from a visit to her mother in Sedalia.

Miss Constance Lee, who has been spending several weeks at Eureka Springs, has returned home.

Mrs. Theodore Meyer, who with her children has been visiting her mother in Southern Texas, has returned home.

Miss Emma Raynor, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Haverhill, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Rodgers will return this week from the East, where they have been spending a month visiting friends in Boston and in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Spink and children have returned from a visit of two weeks to New Orleans.

Miss Julia Valle, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Long, in Kansas City, has returned home.

Mrs. D'Arcy Boulton and baby are expected home from Kansas City next week, where Mrs. Boulton has had a delightful visit to friends.

Mr. Martin Collins arrived from Virginia March 1, having been called home by the illness of his son's wife.

Mrs. J. R. Larimore and son Frank have returned from a visit of several weeks to Shelbyville, Ill.

Mrs. C. R. Springer has returned from a visit to her sister, who has been seriously ill, but is now convalescing.

Misses Lacy and Ann Carter Wickham will return from the South in two weeks.

Mrs. James Applegate, with Mrs. Andrew Mackay and Miss Ella Dewey, returned yesterday from Lebanon Springs.

Mr. W. Barrett has returned from New York, leaving his son Eddie with Eastern relatives.

Mrs. Gilbert Chapman has returned from her Florida trip.

Mrs. J. R. Griffith and her niece, Miss Mattie Laughinghouse, returned on Thursday from a short trip to Florida.

Mrs. H. S. Green has returned from Virginia and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. B. Slaughter.

Miss Mamie Hilger has returned from her visit to St. Charles friends.

Miss Hattie Riley has returned from a visit to friends, at Marshall, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sayers have returned from a visit to Chicago.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Balson are spending several weeks in Florida. They were at Jacksonville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Buck left a few days ago to spend the spring months in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bowman, who have been visiting St. Louis friends, have returned to their home at Waverly, Io.

Mr. Halsted Burnet has gone East for a trip of a week or ten days.

Miss E. A. Crittenden has gone with a party of friends, who are making a tour of the Florida resorts.

Miss Blanche Dumas has gone to Chicago to visit her sister, Mrs. Puster.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Elliott of Washington avenue expected to leave on Saturday for Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of Mr. Elliott's health.

Mrs. C. M. Frank has gone west and will spend the spring months in travel on the Pacific Slope.

Prof. Arthur O. Garrison and bride, who have been visiting his parents, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Garrison of Thornby place, have gone to Albany, Mo., where the groom has the chair of English literature in the Christian College at that place.

Mrs. E. M. Goff of Chicago, who has been visiting various St. Louis friends, has returned home.

Miss Florence Gordon has gone to California to spend the spring months with a party of friends.

Miss Laura Harrison left on Tuesday evening with her father and his wife for the East. They attended the inauguration yesterday at Washington City.

Misses Jennie and Minnie Huber, who have been visiting Mrs. Henry Gehner of 3630 West Pine street, have returned to their home in Toledo, O.

Mrs. Laura Hayes, accompanied by her little grandson, Murry Carleton, has gone to Florida for a few weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Lutz will leave on Wednesday for Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Jacob Leighton and her daughter, Miss Kate Leighton, after a pleasant visit to Mrs. James Douglas, have returned to their home in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Meacham of the Grand Avenue Hotel have gone to Washington City to be present at the inauguration.

Miss Mary Murdock has gone to Pittsburg, Pa., to spend a few weeks with her relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. McGrew left on Saturday for Hot Springs, Ark., where they will spend three weeks.

Miss Louise Miller of West Olive street has gone to Sedalia to make a visit to friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Nugent have gone to Florida for a few weeks' trip.

Mrs. Henry O'Donnell of Corpus Christi, Tex., who has been visiting Mrs. Elwood Matlock, has returned home.

Miss Dollie Pierce, who has been visiting Miss Jennie Pendleton, has returned to her home at Columbia, Mo.

Miss Lucy Rapp, who has been spending the past fortnight with St. Louis relatives, left on Friday evening to return to her home in Chicago.

Mr. Seymour Stuart who has been making a tour the South has gone to Cuba for a little visit before returning home.

Mrs. A. G. Torian who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Jones, has returned to her home in Evansville, Ind.

Mrs. George H. Waltz who has been visiting her mother Mrs. Loesse of Locust street has returned home.

Mrs. S. P. Winston, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Keirer, has returned to her home in Jefferson City.

Miss Grace Young, who has been visiting Mrs. Bradley D. Lee has returned to her home in Milwaukee.

Mr. Charles Benedict has returned to Chicago after a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends.

Miss Fannie Bell, who came down to hear the Nordica concert and attend the theaters, and who was the guest of Mrs. Gen. Bowen of Carondelet, has returned to her home in Salisbury, Mo.

Mr. Ike Cook leaves for Hot Springs in a few days.

The Misses Frost will join Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vernon abroad this spring to remain for an indefinite period.

Mis Lulu Hutchins leaves soon for a visit to her relatives in St. Francois, Mo.

Miss Mary Cahill left here yesterday after a pleasant visit to return to her home in Washington, Mo.

Miss Elsie Cline of this city has gone to Hillsboro, Ind., to visit Mrs. E. J. Chasey.

Miss Emily Carr has gone to Illinois to spend the Lenten season with friends.

Mrs. D. D. Dickey of Leavenworth, Kan., has returned home after a visit to St. Louis friends.

Dr. M. Goldstein leaves in a fortnight for the East and will sail on the 28th for Berlin on the Trave, where he will remain for two years engaged in his medical studies.

Mr. Henry Jacobson has gone to Farmington, Mo., on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Manewall and their daughter, Miss Cuni, have gone to Hot Springs, Ark.

Miss Lu Meng, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry Reinhart, leaves shortly for Sedalia en route for home.

Mrs. Jonathan Rice left early during the past week for Cincinnati, to be present at her father's birthday celebration.

Mrs. Sol Rice and her children have gone to New York City to join her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rumsey left during the week just past for Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Spalding, with Miss Ovitte of New Orleans, have gone to Washington City.

Mrs. Mary Travis, accompanied by Miss Susie Travis, has returned to their home in Lebanon, Mo., after a pleasant visit to St. Louis.

Miss Nettie White has gone to Bloomington to visit her friend, Miss Mamie Wright.

Mrs. C. B. Hutchinson of Jerseyville, Ill., who has been the guest of friends on West Olive street, will leave in a few days to visit her brother, Mr. Tandy McKee of Salina, Kan.

Miss Deedie Kimball and Mrs. James Blair left last night for California, having been disappointed in starting last Monday. They will remain away for several months.

Miss Charlotte Kayser and her mother, Mrs. Henry Kayser, will leave for New York next week, to be gone for a fortnight.

Mr. A. S. Mermod sails for Europe next week, accompanied by Misses May Nixon and Joe Murtfeldt.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, accompanied by their son, Will, and Miss Hattie Sawyer, are now in Eddy, N. M., from which place they will soon go to California.

Mrs. James O'Brien leaves next week for Sedalia, Mo., to spend the spring with her sister, Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. Robbins Powe is in Sedalia, the guest of the Misses Warren of that city.

Mrs. Rose of Kansas City, who has been visiting Mrs. T. C. Lindsay, left for home on Wednesday night.

Miss Juliette Sherwood, the sister of Judge Sherwood, leaves soon to visit her sister, Mrs. Dodge of Commerce, Mo.

Mrs. Theodore Shelton has gone to Texas on a short visit.

Mrs. H. C. West and daughter, Mrs. Loring West, have gone to their home in Kentucky, after a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends.

GOSSIP.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Espenschied, who have been spending the past six weeks in travel through the South and Cuba, are now at Tampa Bay, Fla., and will return home this week.

Mrs. Minerva Carr and her daughter will arrive this week from Chicago to make a little visit to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Rood.

The engagement of Miss Alice Schenck to Mr. Trowbridge of the Commercial Bank has been announced to their circle of friends.

Judge and Mrs. Boyle and family have gone to housekeeping again and are located on Washington avenue near Garrison.

Mr. Lee Meriwether left last week for Washington City where he will remain several weeks.

Miss Leila Harrison of Glasgow, Mo., who has been with her cousin, Miss Laura Harrison, visiting Mrs. Frank Nicholls in Alabama, has returned to her home in the interior.

Mrs. Samuel Highleyman, after spending a week with her niece, Mrs. Wm. Waters, has gone to Pueblo, Colo., to visit her parents. She will also visit her sister, Mrs. Potter, at Des Moines, Io.

Miss Viola B. Sutton of 3519 Bailey avenue is spending a month with her aunt, Mrs. Houck, at her home at Obion, Tenn.

Mrs. Charles Haynes, a cousin of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster, spent several days recently with St. Louis friends, en route from a visit to her aunt in Elyria, O., to her home in Fort Scott, Ark.

Miss May Simons leaves this evening to join Mrs. Park Van Wiedelstadt at Hot Springs, Ark. She goes for the benefit of her health.

Mr. Wm. Weeks of New Iberia, La., arrived in the city on Wednesday to join his daughter, Miss Pattie Weeks, who has been spending the winter with Mrs. C. P. Chouteau and other St. Louis friends. They will leave in a few days to return to their Southern home.

Mrs. Col. Wells Blodgett returned a few days ago from Chicago, where she spent several days with friends.

Mr. D. H. Smith of Sedalia, who has been spending several days in the city, has returned home.

The marriage of Miss Jessie Crabbe to Mr. William Frederick is announced to take place the latter part of the month of May.

Capt. D. P. Slattery and his daughters gave a box party on Friday evening, followed by a supper.

Mrs. Margaret R. Kincaid of Bowling Green, Mo., is with friends at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Pine street.

Mrs. Judge Laughlin and her daughter, Miss Hester Laughlin, who have been spending the winter in Pass Christian, will not return to St. Louis for the spring, but when they leave the South they will go direct to their summer cottage at Kenosha, near Chicago, where they can enjoy attending the World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. George Allen gave a theater party with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chambers as guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bailey and daughter, Miss Emma Bailey, have returned from their sad mission abroad and are at their home on Delmar avenue.

Miss Lily Palmer of Westminster place is spending a week with her friend, Miss Madge Lytton of the South Side.

Mrs. L. B. Jackson has come in from Carondelet, and is living in the Ardmore Flats.

Miss Margaret Walker of Pleasant Green, Mo., accompanied by her mother, arrived last week and is domiciled for the present at No 2722 Olive street. Miss Walker is a frequent visitor to the family of Dr. Spencer, and has a great many friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Barrett, who have been spending the winter at Kirkwood, left a few days ago to visit his parents at their home, "Eden Farm," in Pettis County, Mo. From there they will go to Excelsior Springs for a visit of a fortnight.

Mr. Bert Lawnin left on Friday evening to spend a few days with friends in Chicago.

The marriage of Mrs. Emma C. Aldrich to Mr. G. F. Townley will take place on Wednesday evening, March 8, at 5 o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Mrs. Wm. Baker and her daughter of Toledo, O., are spending several days in the city. They are domiciled at the Southern Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracey Drake, the latter formerly Miss Annie Daughaday, have returned from their extended bridal tour through the West and spent Tuesday and Wednesday of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Daughaday, at their home in Westminster place. They were en route to their home in Chicago, where a handsome home, the bridal gift of the groom's father, has just been completed and furnished for them.

Mrs. Ed Rae is settled in her pretty new home, No. 3655 Flad avenue, and receives her friends on Tuesdays.

Mrs. A. J. Lindsay and her daughters have just taken possession of their handsome new home, which has just been completed on Lindell boulevard, near Vandeventer, No. 3838.

Mrs. Dan Catlin and her daughter, Miss Irene Catlin, are spending the month of March in Southern California. They will return to the city in time to leave early in April for Europe, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Case have been spending several weeks visiting friends in New York City.

Mrs. Manning Treadway is with her sister, Mrs. Rivers Merriwether. She will go to Chicago in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wright are building a pretty home on West Morgan street, near Kings highway, of which they will take possession in May.

Miss Lulu Hyatt has been spending several weeks with relatives in Mobile, Ala.

Miss Daisy Poole of Clinton, Io., has been spending the last few weeks with her cousin Miss Mollie Coakly of No. 1517 South Compton avenue.

Owing to the serious illness of Miss Frankie Elliott for several weeks past, Miss Altie Elliott was disappointed in not being able to accompany the Bloomington party to Washington City to attend the inauguration. Miss Frankie Elliott is recovering and will accompany her parents to Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore G. Meyer, the latter formerly Miss May Andrews, have gone to housekeeping on Marietta street, where they will receive friends after March 1.

Save your natural teeth. Dr. George P. Holmes will do it for you. Consult him, 407 North Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ottofy, who have been spending the winter at 3119 Washington avenue, will take possession soon of their new home in Clemens place, No. 5820.

Owing to ill health Mrs. Joe Wagner has given up housekeeping and gone on a visit to Cincinnati. After her husband's extended business trip South they will make the above city their future home.

A wedding of interest to St. Louis people will be celebrated at Springfield, Ill., March 8, when Miss Elizabeth Love will be married to Mr. Francis Ridler of Chicago. It will be a very brilliant affair, and the happy pair will leave the same day for the East whence they will sail for Europe where they will spend the summer. Miss Love has been a frequent visitor to St. Louis, and has a large circle of friends here.

Mrs. John W. Donaldson and her daughter, Miss Alby Donaldson, who have been spending the winter in the South, returned to their home in Westwinster place on Wednesday. Miss Donaldson has recovered entirely from the fever by which she was prostrated soon after leaving the city last fall.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Crittenden gave a theater party in compliment to the Misses Hays of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. James D. Lucas and family, who have been spending the winter in the city, keeping house at 3842 Westminister place, have gone back to their country place at Carlyle, Ill.

Mrs. Sam Jamieson has joined the large contingent of St. Louisans who are spending the Leuten season at Hot Springs.

Mrs. Hayes who has been spending the past few weeks with her sister, Miss Mabel Eaton of the Rose Coghlan company, will return home next week.

Mrs. W. E. Hughes of Hotel Beers has been spending several weeks with her daughter at her home in Dallas, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Drew have purchased a delightful home at Webster Groves, and will go there to reside for the summer.

Don't be obstinate and adhere to old preparations. Try Crushed Roses for the teeth. It is delightful and reasonable. 25c everywhere.

The engagement of Miss Eva Paddock to Capt. Kerr of Jefferson Barracks is one of the most recent announcements from Cupid's Court. This will be one of the June weddings.

Mrs. Paul Ravesies is now in the South, and will remain for a month.

Miss Genevieve Eads Fisher of Farmington, Mo., spent several weeks visiting her aunt, Mrs. James Whitelaw, on her return from Paris, Tex. She returned home Thursday after a most delightful visit. Several theater parties and luncheons were given to her during her stay.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Henry Hamel of De Soto, Mo., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Endres of Park avenue.

The Misses Lieia and Carolyn Allen of West Pine street are entertaining their cousins, the Misses Zoe Allen and Grace McLellan of Louisville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schlosstein, accompanied by Miss Josie Seitz, have gone to Florida to spend the month of March.

Mrs. T. W. Whittle has returned from an extended visit South.

Mrs. Henry Sikemeier of West Bell place entertained her progressive euchre club on last Monday afternoon. The prizes were won by Mrs. Chully, Miss Wirth and Mrs. J. P. Gunn.

Miss Cora Loehr of 1424 Garrison avenue entertained the Golden Rod Euchre Club on last Monday evening. The prizes were won by Misses Theresa Manning and Nellie Morris and Messrs. Chas. D. Van Dike and Jas. D. Dockery. The club will be entertained next by Misses Nonie G. and Nellie Morris of 3045 Sheridan avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Cohen, late of Mississippi avenue, have moved to 2935 Lucas avenue, where they will be glad to see their friends.

Cards have been issued for a dance which will be given at the West End Hotel March 11.

Miss Helen Weiner gave a progressive euchre party on Thursday afternoon to fifty young ladies.

Miss Lou Schmitt of 3402 Washington avenue entertained her euchre club during the past week.

The marriage of Miss Nettie L. Forrester to Mr. G. H. Duncan will take place in April.

Mrs. S. S. West of Kentucky has come to St. Louis to remain permanently and keep house for her grandson, Mr. Henry Young.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bezine have gone to housekeeping at 3924 Morgan street.

Mrs. Adolos Allen of New York, wife of the pastor of Glasgow Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, arrived here last week and is located at 2930 Locust

Miss Marie Adams will leave soon for a visit to Hot Springs.

Mrs. Emma T. McLagan, who has been ill during the winter, has now entirely recovered.

Mr. George Prendergast of Rose Hill left on Friday for Washington to attend the inauguration ceremonies.

Mr. George P. Brown of Bloomington, Ill., has returned to his home after a visit to this city.

Miss Gertrude Dillon of New York is still the guest of Mrs. Finney How.

Misses Alma and Ruth Sterling, who have spent almost a year abroad, while Miss Ruth pursued her art studies, will return home in May.

Mr. Leo Sigmund, after a visit of several weeks in St. Louis, has gone farther west before returning to his home in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Frank Armstrong of Delmar avenue has arrived in the city, and is looking well, after an absence of six weeks spent in a tour of the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Clin Udell of Westminster place have gone South for a pleasure trip, and are now at the Park Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. Bevis of Olive street have with them for a visit of a few weeks, their daughter, Mrs. Frank Caldwell of Chicago.

Miss Minette Henderson will go up to Chicago next week to remain with her cousin, Mrs. Parker, during the World's Fair.

Mrs. Anna Pratt of Laclede avenue, near Grand avenue, is now at Eureka Springs, where she went a fortnight ago by the advice of her physician. She will prolong her stay until until the end of April.

Mr. Charles Conrad, who has been visiting his brother, Mr. Ed Conrad, at the Franklin, has gone back to his home in St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Tom Moore and Mr. E. J. Krause are in Chicago visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Etling entertained a number of friends at their home last Monday evening, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. They received a great many elegant presents.

The Erminie Euchre Club was entertained Friday evening by Mrs. Henry Pabst in honor of her sister, Miss Nellie Grannemann. The prizes were awarded to Miss Tillie King, Miss Emily Biedenstein and Miss Tillie Disher and Messrs. Joslin, Schlueter and Mueller.

Mrs. O. J. Powell and daughter of Lexington, Mo., are the guests of Mrs. Mountjoy, 813 Salisbury street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Arntz entertained a few friends with euchre last Saturday. Among those present were the Misses Clara Mincke, Lala Hunicke, Carrie Drach, Kate Burns, Mrs. Fred Koester and Mrs. Chas. Drach; Messrs. George Arntz, Louis Drach, Wm. Buffum, John Burns, Fred Koester and others.

A. H. Clark left last evening for New York.

Mrs. C. Harry Wheeler left last evening for New York for a two weeks' stay.

Mrs. F. H. Miller celebrated her birthday anniversary last Tuesday by tendering a party to her friends at her residence, No. 1754 Preston place. The following ladies were present: Mrs. E. Rosenkranz, L. Feutterer H. Feutterer, L. Miller, H. Blum, W. Ludwig C. Miller, M. Lepart, E. Heageley, Misses Barbara and Rosa Rotty, Minnie and Anny Ludwig and Emma Lepart.

Misses Clara and Emelin Whipperman gave a handsome progressive euchre party to a number of their friends on last Friday. There were six beautiful prizes.

At a meeting held at the residence of Mr. Fred Betts of Pendleton avenue last Thursday, the Unique Dancing Club was organized, with the following gentlemen as members: Messrs. Fred and Frank Betts, R. Sanguinet, Joe Chorbe, Emet Evans, Dave Chord, and Henry Woods. The club will give its first dance in the present month.

Miss Mae Lynch, who is visiting her cousin, Miss O'Farrell, in Washington, and attended all the inauguration ceremonies and the ball, will remain in the capital for several weeks.

Mrs. Susie Cartan Gleeson of Clemens place did not give a reception as announced, being in deep mourning. Her little daughter, Stella, entertained a number of her young friends whilst home from the Sacred Heart Convent on a vacation.

Miss Rose Gillespie is visiting relatives in Washington and will remain until after the inauguration ceremonies.

Miss Rosie Donegan who, with her sisters, has been residing in England for several years, and who returned to St. Louis last spring as the guest of Mrs. Green, has decided to remain for some time. Her sisters, Mrs. Mollie Hart and Mrs. Austin Walsh and daughter, Miss Dodo, will remain in England.

Miss Stella Kelly of Laclede avenue has gone to visit her sister, Mrs. J. B. Williamson of Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. Blennerhassett Adams will leave early in April for Chicago, to remain during the World's Fair.

Miss Gertie Hirschhorn was married to Mr. Rothschild at Concordia Hall, March 1.

The engagement of Miss Martha Meyerson to Mr. Joseph Greenberg of Illinois has been announced.

Mrs. Charles Tracey and children will remain with her mother, Mrs. Erastus Wells, until her house is repaired and ready for their occupancy.

Mr. Tom Collins has left his own home and gone with his infant child and nurse to live with his late wife's mother, Mrs. D. K. Ferguson, on Pine street.

Mrs. William D. Waters of 4002 Lindell boulevard, assisted by her mother-in-law, Mrs. William Waters, and Miss Sophie Waters, who has recently returned from Paris, will be at home to friends on Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Miss Katherine Turner of Columbia, Mo., the attractive young niece of Gov. and Mrs. Stone has contributed largely to the success of the many receptions and other entertainments held in the mansion at Jefferson City since the advent of the new administration.

Miss May Campbell last week gave a musicale at her residence, 4062 Finney avenue, that was largely attended. The programme varied from the composers of a modern date to those of the old masters. Among those who took part were Misses Jessie and Maud Keney, Genevieve and Ora Bell, Jennie Phipps, Madge Carroll and Ida Parmelee.

Mrs. Thomas L. Brawner, who has spent several months in the East, arrived home on Friday.

Miss Mattie Taylor leaves for New Orleans on Wednesday for a fortnight's visit.

Mrs. George W. Allen gave a pretty breakfast in compliment to Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie of New York just previous to his return home. Among the sixteen guests were Mrs. Thomas McKittrick, Miss Mamie Jewett, Miss Gertrude Dillon, and Rev. Dr. Holland and Messrs. Denton J. Snider, Sears, Frederick Dewart, Jesse McDonald and F. Louis Soldan. Mrs. Allen wore a becoming gown of violet crepe, with yoke and frills of ecru lace, and was assisted in entertaining her guests by the Princess Engalitcheff, whose toilet was of royal green bengaline, with full sleeves and lapels of Scotch plaid velvet. The menu, served in courses, included all the seasonable delicacies, and each guest was presented with a cluster of violets.

St. Louis society will be well represented at the art rooms of Messrs. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219 and 1221 Olive street, on Monday and Tuesday, March 6 and 7, at which time the elegant goods of the Yokohama Trading Co. will be sold at public auction. The collection embraces beautiful examples of ivory carvings, screens, embroideries, hangings, bronzes, potteries, royal satsuma ware, pedestals, vases, tea sets and an endless variety of other goods, which must be seen to be appreciated.

A pleasant musical was given during the past week by Messrs. J. Lewis Niederst and R. H. Niedert of 2926 Pine street, in compliment to Hon. F. S. Patterson of Cincinnati. Among those present were Misses Florence and Garnet Niederst, Mrs. John I. Niederst, Dr. J. Leland Boogher, William Mason, Misses Bertha and Ella Clements, Mrs. Bolling, Mrs. Lulu Roth and J. L. Sinclair of St. Louis, Mr. Jose M. Somelm, City of Mexico; Fred Moutell and Harry Kernell of Columbus, O. After the evening had been spent in listening to various vocal and instrumental selections of choice music the guests were invited at 12 o'clock to partake of a supper, after which they danced until the "we sma' hours."

The Kunkel Concert.

This afternoon's concert will be the last but one of the series of popular Sunday afternoon concerts given at the Germania Theater by Mr. Charles Kunkel. The feature of the performance undoubtedly will be the two numbers alloted to Miss Adelaide Kalkmann, the popular soprano. The programme, which is an excellent one, follows:

Trio—In G major, piano, violin and cello...... Haydn
1. Andante, 2-4.
2. Poco Adagio, cantabile, 3-4.
3. Presto, Gipsy Rondo, 2-4.
Louis Conrath, Frank Gecks, Jr., and P. G. Anton, Jr.

Piano solo—
1. "The Harmonious Blacksmith" (air con variazione)........ Haendel
2. Third Ballade, op. 47, in A flat major........ Chopin
Ernest R. Kroeger.

Song—"Thy Magic Song" (Das Zauberlied)........ Meyer-Helmund
Adelaide Kalkmann.

Trio—In C minor, Op. 1, No. 3.
Piano, violin and cello........ Beethoven
1. Allegro con brio, 3-4.
2. Andante Cantabile, Con Variazione, 2-4.
3. Menuetto—Quasi Allegro, 3-4.
4. Finale, Prestissimo, 4-4.
Ernest R. Kroeger, Frank Gecks, Jr., and P. G. Anton, Jr.

Piano Solo—
1. Trust in God, religious meditation, reply to Gottschalk's "Last Hope." .... Melnotte
2. "The Banjo," grotesque fantasia. .... Gottschalk
Charles Kunkel.

Song—"My Little Darling" (Mein Kleiner Liebling)........ Gomes
Adelaide Kalkmann.

Duo for Piano and Violin—Grand Fantasie, Fille du Regiment. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Donizetti-Beroit.
Charles Kunkel and Frank Gecks, Jr.

For the closing concert March 12, a programme of particular attractiveness is being prepared.

JUDGE HALLETT'S ORDERS.

United States Court Litigants Must Be Ready.

A letter was received yesterday by Deputy Clerk Crawford of the United States Circuit Court from Judge Hallett, who has been assigned to this circuit. He writes that he will hold court from March 20 to April 20, that jury cases will be called on March 27, and that all lawyers who have jury cases must be prepared to try them during the three weeks succeeding that date. The equity docket will be disposed of as far as possible during the first week of the term. On March 23 the law cases, old and new, will be called, and the jury cases set. Counsel who desire jury trials must be present on that day, or it will be regarded that such trials are not desired. Judge Hallett will return in May to dispose of [illegible]

THE PASSING SHOW.

Unusually Strong Attractions at the Theaters.

LIGHT OPERA, TRAGEDY AND COMEDY BILLED FOR THIS WEEK.

Wilson Barrett in Repertoire at the Grand Opera-House—"Wang" at the Olympic—"Husbands and Wives" at the Hagan—Herrmann at the Grand To-Night—Other Attractions—Coulisse Chat.

Herrmann, the great, has been specially contracted for by the Grand Opera-house management for one performance only, opening to-night.

Each visit Hermann brings something new. This season his great trick, or, as he calls it, his masterpiece, and which took him over eighteen months to bring to its present state of perfection, is the Chinese mystery called "Yo-ko-yo."

The distinguished author, dramatist and actor, Wilson Barrett, will be the stellar attraction at the Grand Opera-house for the next two weeks, beginning to-morrow night. He comes to St. Louis with one of the largest companies in America and with all the scenery, costumes and stage paraphernalia employed in the original production of his plays in London. He will begin his engagement with "Claudine," a grand romantic pageant, which he will repeat on Saturday afternoon at the matinee. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday nights he will present a new comedy drama, mainly his own, entitled "Our Pleasant Sins." Its title was suggested by the lines in "King Lear:" "The gods are just and of our pleasant vices make whips to scourge us." This play is barely two weeks on the boards, but it made a splendid success both in Chicago and Denver. "The Lady of Lyons" will be the Wednesday matinee bill, Mr. Barrett playing Claude. On Thursday night, "Ben My Chree" (girl of my heart) will be the attraction. This play is the dramatic form of Hall Caine's exquisite story, "The Deemster." It emphasizes all of the strong points of the novel. Friday night will be devoted to Mr. Barrett's idealization of "Hamlet." His personation of the melancholy Dane is so totally different from the stereotyped one that it has often been called "the New Hamlet." It is certainly a very popular version of the play for he nearly always plays it to the capacity of the theater. Mr. Barrett is a strong favorite in this city and his admirers have plenty of variety in his first week's bills.

"WANG" AT THE OLYMPIC.

One of the most important attractions of the present season at the Olympic Theater is that of DeWolf Hopper and his merry company in jolly, tuneful "Wang," which commences to-night.

No comedian is more of a favorite with the general theater-going public than big DeWolf Hopper, and the announcement of his production here for the first time this season of J. Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse's bright and tuneful comic opera, entitled "Wang," which recently closed the last of a series of extraordinary runs aggregating over 300 performances at the Broadway Theater, New York City, has raised a great deal of anticipatory interest. "Wang" is said to be the lightest, ariest, jolliest and most delightful sort of musical nonsense, and the business it has been doing for the past two seasons has been simply phenomenal. Mr. Hopper's company is an excellent one, its members are particularly chosen for their fitness for the various parts in "Wang;" Among the favorites are Della Fox, Marie Millard, the new soprano, statuesque Anna O'Keefe, Marion Singer and Agnes Reiley, besides Samuel Reed, the popular comedian, Edmund Stanley, the tenor, diminutive Alfred Klein, the roly, poly comedian and Camm Mauvel, a nimble acrobat and graceful dancer.

The theme of the opera is an oriental one, the scenes being laid in Siam, and the argument is full of amusing complications. Wang, the Regent of Siam, is uncle and guardian of Mataya, the Crown Prince, who has not yet attained his majority, but who has already managed to fall in love with Marie, one of the numerous daughters of the widow Frimousse. Wang is not a particularly honest regent, and at the time the story begins he is trying most assiduously to lay hands upon a certain treasure chest which his brother, the late King, has left as a heritage to his son, the Crown Prince. By the interception of a letter intended for Mataya, Wang discovers that the chest is in the possession of the widow Frimousse, and failing to get hold of it in any other way he marries her and assumes the care of her large family of daughters. The chest, however, is found to be empty, and meanwhile Mataya has secured the treasure and has ascended the throne. He subsequently abdicates to marry the girl of his heart, but not until he has heaped coals of fire upon the head of his miscreant uncle by divorcing him from the peppery-tempered widow. Everything ends happily, with the gorgeous wedding of Mataya and Marie, which gives opportunity for the introduction of a splendid procession and a magnificent ensemble preceding the final curtain.

The announced performances of "Wang" at the Olympic are the final ones in this city, for at the close of the present traveling season the opera will be retired and a brand-new composition by the same author and composer will be produced.

ALICE VINCENT AT THE HAGAN.

Miss Alice Vincent, who has abandoned the operatic stage for comedy will appear at the Hagan to-night and through the week in the comedy of "Husband and Wife, or Mrs. Springfield's Flirtation," which comes from the Garden Theater (New York) with a record of 250 nights in London. A number of busy women undertake the task of teaching husbands the attractiveness of home amusements instead of spending their time in club-rooms. They become so enthusiastic in their mission that their homes are left to the care of their husbands. They organize an association called the "Tiger Lilies" for the protection of married women and have their club rooms where they hold meetings and pass resolutions for the benefit and improvement of mankind. As young widow, Mrs. Springfield, at length incites the husbands to rebellion and they, too, organize a club called the Dandelions and the astonished wives find that the rival clubs have adjoining quarters.

The two clubs are in full swing in act 2 when the police, under the guidance of one Inspector Thickhead, blunder in and actually raid the premises. Consternation, a patrol wagon and the police court follow.

The comedy was running at the Garden Theater in the early part of the recent presidential campaign and the term of the "Dandelions" figuring in this comedy was applied to a wing of the New York Democrats and so after the withdrawal of husband and wife the "Dandelions" figured for a time in the campaign.

Fendall and Phillips, well-known English writers, are the authors of this lively comedy. It enjoyed an extended run in London and has since been played in nearly every city in England.

The company to interpret the characters at the Hagan is well spoken of.

"PAUL KAUVAR" AT POPE'S.

"Paul Kauvar," which will appear at Pope's, is one of the strongest plays yet written by an American dramatist. It is the work of Steele Mackaye, and is said to be his masterpiece. It deals with the dark and stormy days of the great French revolution, and gives the reasons which led up to it. It is strong in dialogue, has many exciting situations, has many bright comedy lines and presents the opportunity for the display of handsome scenery and the most beautiful costumes. The dream of anarchy in the first act is said to be one of the most dramatic pictures of stage realism ever seen. Then again appears the mob headed by Anarchist Carrac and tears the palace of Gen. Delaroche to pieces. Harrison J. Wolfe has made the success of his career in Paul Kauvar. His fine, vigorous acting, his handsome presence and strong, musical voice contribute much to the success of the piece. Mildred Holland will be seen in the difficult role of Diane. It affords a fine chance for strong acting and Miss Holland is fully equal to the requirements of the part. The company is a strong one and includes Messrs. Garrick, Daily, Conway, Rose, LeBarre, Farrell end Misses White and Moore.

HAVLIN'S.

At Havlin's Oliver Doud Byron and Miss Kate Byron will be the attraction. They will appear in Mr. Byron's new play, "The Plunger."

Mr. Byron's part of Dexter Digit, the Plunger, is full of very amusing light comedy. Some of his scenes with the Widow Clover, a part created and played by Miss Kate Byron, are said to be extremely funny. At other times Dexter Digit is decidedly melodramic.

Miss Kate Byron's Widow Clover is receiving flattering praise. The scenery is well worthy of mention, the most striking being the reproduction of the Park Place Elevated Railway Station in New York, showing a train in rapid motion. In the background is an illuminated reproduction of the New York Post-office and a view of the offices of the New York WORLD, *Times*, *Star*, *Morning Journal* and *Tribune*. During the latter part of the week "Across the Continent" will be produced.

THE "CITY CLUB" AT THE STANDARD.

At the Standard Theater "The City Club" will open a week's engagement. The company is under the management of T. E. Miaro, and is said to be very strong. Superb stage settings and gorgeous costumes make the burletta, "Studies in Terra Cotta," the first part, a highly artistic success. It has for its central figure Fannie Everett, supported by Lew Hawkins, Harry Bryant, and fifty beautiful maidens. The popular division of the variety programme includes Lew Hawkins, the comedian, Phyllis Allen, the contralto; Bryant and Wells in sketches; Prof. Belmont with his six performing skye terriers; Chas. Belmont the Irish comedian; Fannie Everett, the burlesque queen, and the Emmetts, German sketch artists. Percy Gaunt of the Madison Square Theater has turned his pen against the comic opera from which is evolved the musical travesty, "A Miss Hell Yet." The Archery Club, Hoffman House dudes, the lively Quakeress and the four forlorn widows are novel features.

THE GERMANIA THEATER.

At the Germania Theater to-night, Schiller's "Brant von Messina" will be presented. On Tuesday Mrs. Amalia Weeks, the oldest German actress in the United States, will be tendered a benefit, the piece selected being "Rosa and Roeschen." On Thursday the comedy "King in Frieden" will be the attraction, and on Friday "Reif-Reiflingen."

SIVALL'S WONDERLAND.

Sivall's Wonderland has a particularly strong programme for this week. Tom, the two-headed boy, leads the list. Among other attractions may be mentioned Leonie, the lion-faced lady; Leonidas and son, the hermits; the performing dogs of Prof. Burns, the Nevadoes, and Rigolette and Prof. Engelbrecht, the duelists.

Coulisse Chat.

Mme. Vanoni has withdrawn permanently from the company playing "Babes in the Wood," and will sail immediately for Paris. She has been ill with an affection of the throat, but hopes to recover in time to begin her Continental engagements.

It is now a settled fact that the Metropolitan Opera-house is to be rebuilt and that Mr. Abbey will again present Italian opera in this city. Efforts are to be made to get the house ready for an early autumn opening, and they will doubtless be successful.

Daniel Frohman has accepted for production at the Lyceum Theater a new play from the pen of Augustus Thomas. The piece cannot be presented until next season, as "Americans Abroad" and "The Guardsman" will fill the intervening time at this house.

William Wilkison, the Manager of Alexander Salvini, apparently intends to branch out somewhat, at an early date. It is cabled that he has purchased in Paris the new comic opera called "Miss Robinson," the success of which was described in these columns some months ago.

Mr. Henry Dixey has just entered into a new business arrangement which promises to be profitable and otherwise satisfactory. He has been engaged by F. L. Stempson and C. A. Burbank, who are now rapidly making preparations for an early revival of "Adonis," with new scenery and costumes and a strong company.

Several months ago Mr. Frank Perley, the well-known circus and theatrical manager, applied in Chicago for a divorce from his wife, Ida Glenn, on statutory grounds, naming Earle Sterling as co-respondent. The divorce was granted Feb. 25, and Mr. Perley under this decree retains possession of his child. Mrs. Perley is an actress in the Boston Museum, and Mr. Perley is managing the tour of Madame Modjeska.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" is not to be followed at once with another collaboration by David Belasco and Franklin Fyles, as each is under contract for plays alone. Mr. Belasco has gone out of town to write on a piece for next season's use at the Empire by Charles Frohman's stock company. Mr. Fyles has gone to Florida to work on a society comedy for Daniel Frohman, to be completed for the Lyceum by August. He is also to write a play for Charles Frohman's Comedians.

Mr. Alexander Salvini will add to his repertory next season a French melodrama called "The Son of Porthos." This play is a continuation of the story of "The Three Guardsmen," and has been a very great success at the Porte St. Martin and Ambigu Theaters in Paris. Mr. Wilkinson, acting for Mr. Salvini, has purchased from M. Pericaud, stage director of the Porte St. Martin, the complete mise en scene of this piece, and is now on his way to America with it. A fine production, in point of scenery and costumes, will be made.

There is to be a supplemental season at the Lyceum Theater after the departure of Daniel Frohman's Stock company for Chicago. "The Guardsman" will then be produced by Mr. Frohman for a run in New York. Several of the members of the stock, who are not in the cast of "Americans Abroad," will be retained for the new comedy. Extra engagements made for this play have been those of Maude Harrison and Thomas Whiffen. This will be Miss Harrison's first appearance this season in New York. Mr. Walcot, Fritz Williams, Mrs. Whiffen and Bessie Tyree will be in the New York run of Sims and Raleigh's comedy.

It has just been learned that Dan Emmett, the old time minstrel man, and the author of the celebrated song, "Dixie," has been living in greatly reduced circumstances in the little town of Mount Vernon, O. The attention of the actors' fund was recently called to Mr. Emmett's condition, and his distress was very promptly relieved. Emmett was absolutely in such reduced circumstances that he was obliged, although 78 years of age, to earn his meagre substance by chopping and sawing wood. A movement is now in view to get up a general subscription for him, which would probably net him a sufficient sum on which to live comfortably for the remainder of his days.

"Ellen Terry's first dress in Tennyson's 'Becket' is of rich brocade," writes an American girl who is making her mark on the stage in the British metropolis, "of shrimp pink, embroidered in a delicate, sprawling design in gold, silver and pearls. Over this is worn a gold-embroidered veil of transparent black gauze, that drapes but does not hide her hair in its net of gold and pearls. The second dress is of hyacinth-blue gauze, embroidered with briar-roses in their natural color, edged with a tendril design in gold and silver threads. A filet of gold, enameled with roses, binds her hair, which is worn flowing. In the last act is worn a simple nun's dress of white serge, with a convent cloak of black."

W. M. Wilkison, manager of Alexander Salvini, has just secured in Paris from the stage director of the Porte St. Martin Theater the complete mise en scene of Emile Blavet's play, "Le Fils de Porthos," [illegible] "The Three Guardsmen," [illegible] great success in this country. Mr. Salvini [illegible] play [illegible] under the title of "The Son of Porthos." It was originally [illegible] Paris, [illegible] for scenery [illegible] is now [illegible] scenery [illegible] production.

Mullaly Bros.' "Tar and Tartar" company, [illegible] from Macon to Athens, Ga., on the Covington & Macon Railroad, [illegible] fifty miles from Macon. [illegible] was in [illegible] son G. [illegible] post of duty [illegible] wrecked. [illegible] rails. [illegible]

At the [illegible] authors [illegible] son Howard as president of the [illegible] duties [illegible] likely [illegible] he thought [illegible] man. [illegible] Charles [illegible] president [illegible] McDowell [illegible] institution [illegible] lowed [illegible] Potter [illegible] livered [illegible] be said [illegible] his own [illegible] good purpose.

The Choral Symphony Society.

Rehearsals are progressing finely for the next Choral Symphony concert, to be given March [illegible]. The programme is unusually interesting and the chorus earnest and enthusiastic. Besides the Bach Cantata and the "Lohengrin" selection there will be the beautiful little chorus "Wreathe Ye the Steps of Allah's Throne" from Schumann's well-known cantata "Paradise and the Peri."

The soloists, in addition to Miss Emma Juch, soprano, will be Mrs. Pauline Schuler-Bollman, alto, Mr. Charles Humphrey, tenor, and Mr. Wm. M. Porteous, basso.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes.

A Boy Prize Winner.

Master Arthur Barnes of 2002 Dickson street is the author of a most interesting little story, entitled "A Little Boy's Dream," that will be [illegible] programme [illegible] tendered [illegible] De Wolf Hopper performance Monday night. [illegible] Miss M[illegible] published last week, [illegible] some [illegible] Willard performance.

BABY CARRIAGE PARASOLS RE-COVERED

Get them in shape now. You will need 'em soon.

PLAIN or FANCY.

Any style desired.

Umbrellas

Covered and Repaired.

Namendorf Bros.,

314 N. Sixth. Sign Red Umbrella.

JERSEY JINGLES

The "Mother" Style of Coffee.

"Come in and git [illegible] your mother used to make,"
Is a sign James Whitcomb Riley, in a pleasant rhyming line,
Says he saw out in Missouri at the old town of St. Jo
Above a wayside restaurant some several years ago.
There's hardly necessary for to print that moral here
But it's [illegible]
Yet I [illegible]
The mother style of coffee you must buy the JERSEY brand.

JERSEY COFFEE

(Browned.)

Ask your grocer for it, and be sure you get it.

Beauty Without Cost.

It is every lady's privilege and duty to be beautiful [illegible] attractive. [illegible] complexion [illegible] REMEMBER [illegible] HOMELY [illegible] FREE the Madame's VALUABLE BOOK, "Beauty Culture." [illegible] BALM OF YOUTH [illegible] FACIAL BEAUTIFIER [illegible] M. REMA, [illegible] corner [illegible]

TO MOTHERS:

The Electro-Motor Teething Necklace, of Gehrig Bros. [illegible] For sale by [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

N EXTRA SESSION.

The Senate Will Meet Again at Noon To-Morrow.

BUT THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

All the Appropriation Bills Passed and Signed by the President—Courtesies Extended to the Presiding Officers—Closing Scenes in the Chambers of the National Legislature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—In the Senate last night, after the passage of the McGarraghan claims bill, Senator Hill made a last stand for the Hudson River Bridge bill. The monotony of calls of the Senate, resulting in the disappearance of a quorum when it came to voting on Senator Hill's pet bill, became too exasperating for further endurance on the part of Senator Harris of Tennessee, a stickler for parliamentary etiquette, and he gave a characteristic two-minute speech, in effect as follows:

''I want to say on my responsibility as a Senator and a man that the proceedings of the last two hours are a disgrace, a disgrace that in the expiring hours of Congress a sufficient number of Senators cannot be held here to dispose of the public measures necessary to be considered.''

The House sheet metal gauge bill was passed. The conference reports on the sundry civil and the Indian appropriation bills early in the morning made a diversion for a time, but they were adopted without much discussion. About 5:30 o'clock Senator Hill became desperate and made a lively attack upon the ''filibuster'' tactics of the opposition, which aroused Senator Frye into resentment, and finally involved Senators Hiscock and Blackburn. Senator Hill admitted that his bill was dead so far as this Congress was concerned, but renewed his efforts later on, but at 6:30 o'clock gave up the fight gracefully, and himself moved the recess, which was taken from 6:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

When the Senate reassembled the usual resolution of thanks to the Vice-President for the dignified, impartial and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate was offered by Mr. Harris and agreed to, and after that there was entire stoppage of the wheels of legislation and nothing was heard but the noisy hum of conversation on the floor and in the crowded galleries.

A like resolution of thanks to Mr. Manderson for the uniform, courteous and able manner in which he had exercised his duties as President pro tem. was subsequently offered by Mr. Gorman and agreed to.

As agreed upon in conference and passed by both Houses, the point of difference in the Indian appropriation bill relative to the Cherokee Strip was adjusted on the following basis:

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to contract with the Indians for the strip at the price of $8,300,000, to be paid in five annual installments, beginning in 1894 and ending in 1898, and the first payment being fixed at $295,000.

The sundry civil and Indian appropriation bills were enrolled and sent to the Senate for the signature of the President and Vice-President. They are the last of the appropriation bills.

At 11:45 (new style) Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to join a like committee on the part of the House to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses having concluded the business of the present session are ready to adjourn unless the President has some further communication to make. Meantime the Senate chamber became filled with distinguished guests and every now and then a message from the House asked for the signature of the Vice-President to acts and the Vice-President subsequently announced he had signed them. And this went on long after the hour of noon had passed, and after the life of the Fifty-second Congress had actually (though not in legal fiction) expired. While the Senate clock indicated only 11:40 the real time was 12:20. Just then the committee which had been appointed to wait on the President reported that it had performed that duty, and that the President had no further communication to make.

After the reading of the proclamation ordering an extra session of the Senate and the inaugural ceremonies were over the Senate returned to its chamber. A committee was ordered to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was organized. Messrs. Blackburn and Allison were appointed as such committee. Then at 2:10 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday at noon.

IN THE HOUSE.

WORK OF THE SESSION COMPLETE—THE BODY ADJOURNS SINE DIE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—In the House the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill were not concurred in last night. Mr. Durborow moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments providing for the Government exhibit at the World's Fair. A long debate followed, which was indulged in by Messrs. Springer, O'Neil, Morse, Bland, Hitt, Taylor and Reed, and the motion on being put was lost by a vote of 128 yeas to 141 nays.

The conference reports on the naval appropriation bill, the Post-office and agricultural bills were agreed to and the World's Fair amendments were again sent to conference.

A recess was then taken until 8 o'clock, when the general deficiency bill was again sent to conference. Upon being reported again with several concessions by the Senate it was agreed to. Then the Indian appropriation bill was again sent to conference and the bill to extend the limits of the appropriations for the new Custom-house at New York was taken up.

It was broad daylight when the last two of the conference reports were presented. They were the reports on the sundry civil appropriation bill and the Indian appropriation bill and against them all opposition failed and they were adopted without serious obstacle, whereupon the House took a recess until 10:30 o'clock.

After the recess the Senate bill granting a right of way through the Indian Territory to the Interoceanic Railroad Co was agreed to.

Mr. Hatch (Mo.) then took the chair and Mr. Reede rising in his place, said:

MR. SPEAKER—The Speaker of this House holds an office of dignity and honor of vast power and influence. The extent of that power and influence cannot be described, even by one who has been honored by its possessession. All this dignity, honor, power and influence were created, not to adorn or glorify any individual, but to uphold, support and maintain the well being of the people of the United States.

That that office should be respected and esteemed concerns every member of this house, not only as a member, but as a citizen of the United States.

No factional or party malice ought ever to strive to diminish his standing or to lessen his esteem in the eyes of the world. No disappointments or defeats ought ever to be permitted to show themselves to the injury of that high place. Whoever, at any time, whether for purposes of censure or rebuke, or from any other motive, attempts to lower the prestige of that office, by just so much lowers the prestige of the House itself, whose servant and exponent the Speaker is. No attack, whether open or covert, can be made upon that great office without leaving to the future a legacy of discovery and bad government.

This is not because the Speaker is himself a sacred creation. It is because he is the embodiment of the House, its power and dignity. If any efforts of that kind have been made in the past, if at any time in the heat of passion or in the flush of resentment over unexpected defeat, any action has been taken which has been thus inimical to the public good and the public order, let us leave to those who so acted the honor of the shame, and in no way give to their example the flattery of an imitation.

While, therefore, my associates and I have not forgotten the past, I am sure that I speak the sentiment of them all when I say that the Republican party, without regard to what any other party may do, or what any other party has done, will buttress, by the respectful behavior of each and every one of its members this high office. [Applause]. Therefore, placing patriotism above partisanship, placing duty above even a just resentment, notwithstanding we do not approve of the parliamentary law of the Speaker and his associates and deem that the system re-established is not democratic and is unwise, nevertheless by offering the customary rest, we tender to the Speaker of this House the expression of our belief that he, like all his predecessors, has performed the trying duties of his office with upright intentian and honorable purpose. [Applause].

I offer the resolution which I send to the clerk's desk.

The resolution was then read. It was one returning the thanks of the House to Charles F. Crisp for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over that body and for his able performance of the arduous duties of the Chair.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote and then there were loud cries for ''Crisp.''

When the Speaker took the gavel from the hand of Mr. Hatch he was greeted with round after round of cheers. When order was restored Mr. Crisp said:

I am sure the House will indulge me for a moment while I return to each of its members my heartfelt thanks for this expression of confidence and esteem.

In a body like this, whose members represent constituencies with interests which often seem to be and perhaps are conflicting, there are necessarily heated contests upon the floor, and naturally at times we all of us are somewhat hasty in expression and say things and do things which we afterward regret. But I am sure the House will believe that I deal with it in the utmost candor when I say that at this moment, as the pleasant relations that have so long existed between us are about to be dissolved, toward each and every member of the House I entertain the warmest feelings of friendship and if there lingers in the bosom of any one any affront, fancied or real, from any ruling or expression of mine, I beg to say to him now and here that I regret it, and that if I have done that which I ought not to have done, it has been an unintentional error; because I have endeavored only to discharge my duties and to enforce the rules as the House has adopted them, with courtesy, firmness and impartiality. I thank you again for this kindly expression and beg to say to you that there is no incident in my career from which I shall and do derive more gratification than the incident which has just transpired in this House in the presence of all its members. [Applause.]

Then, after the consideration of a few private measures, the Speaker, when the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of noon, although a chronometer might have challenged the correctness of the time, declared the House adjourned sine die.

KID'S RED RECORD.

A Polished Savage Who Delights in Pillage and Murder.

HE WAS EDUCATED IN THE HOPE OF CIVILIZING THE APACHES,

But Quickly Took to the War-Path After Leaving Carlisle College—His Name a Terror to Plainsmen—Cunning and Courageous He Has Defied All Pursuers.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 4.—The detachments of troops sent out from San Carlos and Fort Grant in pursuit of Kid, the renegade Apache, have not yet returned. The soldiers have been on the trail five days. The first intimation that Gen. McCook got of the whereabouts of the treacherous Indian was contained in a telegram from Capt. Meyer at San Carlos, stating that Kid had stolen a young squaw about four miles from the sub-agency of San Carlos and was making for Mexico. A number of Indians at the agency saw him, and he is so well known to them that there cannot be any mistake about his identity.

Kid has a remarkable history. He is a product of the San Carlos Reservation and a most cruel and tireless foe of the whites. When a child his Indian mother called him Yellow Wolf, but after she died and the child became a rugged lad he was known about the agency as plain ''Kid.'' He was the brightest boy on the reservation and the agent and his wife took great interest in the waif.

The spring overflow of depredators from the agency had become a regular thing, and the Government at Washington had determined upon a change of policy as to the Apaches. The soldiers killed many and brought others back, but the Indians only stayed during the wet weather, and when out-of-doors became pleasant again away they went, fresh from months of lazy living, with new blankets and a hunger for blood whetted by a season's abstinence.

KID AT COLLEGE.

The Government decided that if these benighted people could only be shown the hopelessness of killing all the whites they would become discouraged and quit. So they determined to take away off to the East a number of the young bucks, educate them up to a proper appreciation of the value of a white man's life and ultimately to send them back as missionaries to spread the knowledge they had bestowed on them.

Kid was so bright, so different from the other Apache spawn, that he was sent to the Indian University at Carlisle. He learned quickly and took to cultivation with as much readiness as any child of twenty generations of civilization. He came out of the Indian school an educated, finished gentleman. Society took him up and he was a lion at receptions. His was a presence that would make any such show a success. His strong Indian face and tall, well-knit frame set off good clothes splendidly. Women particularly were interested in this reclaimed savage with a high mission. There was a story of a prospective wedding with one of the fairest and gentlest of those who listened to his stories of his life on the desert reservation, but his mission called him back and he came to teach his fellows that there was more in life than murder and theft. His return was a triumph. The parsons used him for a text in their sermons and pointed to him as the solution of the Indian question.

TOOK TO THE WARPATH.

When Kid reached the San Carlos Reservation the friends of Indian education predicted that he would leaven the whole of the Apaches and thereafter no trouble would be known within the borders of the Indian camp. On the other hand, the men who claim that the only good Indians are dead Indians, said: ''Wait; you'll see what will happen.'' They did not have long to wait.

One night Kid doffed his good clothes and his school-teaching manner, brained a squaw who would have betrayed him, and, at the head of half a hundred others, broke from the reservation and tore through Arizona, killing, torturing and burning. Through they went, over the line and into Mexico, driving before them cattle and horses, the spoil of the raid, and leaving behind them men and women and children dead in their blood, amid the blazing ruins.

And at the head of the band rode Kid, naked as the rest, with the black war streaks on his cheeks and the white vengeance lines painted across his forehead.

That was ten years ago, and ever since Kid has been the scourge and the terror of the Southern mountains. Scores of those who have ridden with him have been killed and captured, but they have never succeeded in putting back the bonds on Kid. He has slain a hundred white men and women.

When Geronimo made his last raid Kid joined him among the rocks of the Sierra Madre. There were 200 of the red fiends on the warpath that time, and the record of their awful crimes is a long one.

But at last they had to quit, and Gen. Crook brought them back to San Carlos, but not all of them. Kid would not agree to the surrender and slipped away like a coyote into the brush. They sent Geronimo and his chiefs back to the Florida everglades, whence they could never hope to come back to the mountains and deserts they knew so well.

One of these chiefs was Massa. He escaped from a train in Kansas and, savage though he was, he made his way back through the States into Arizona. He found Kid, probably by the same instinct by which a freed wolf finds the pack, and together they murdered through the years.

SQUAWS TAKEN CAPTIVE.

The carrying off of the squaws from the reservation a few days ago, is no new exploit for Kid. He and Massr did this daring act many times. These women do not come back. Kid has an easier way of getting a divorce than through the courts. About eighteen months ago the soldiers got Massa. They were pursuing the pair and a lucky long shot knocked him from his horse. He fought on the ground until the life was gone, but Kid got away. The great cattle ranches of New and Old Mexico have been his hunting grounds. He has slaughtered many men there. Within a few months no less than six vacqueros have fallen by his bullets. He lies by a trail or near a water-hole and waits for some man to come along. As the traveler passes a shot in the back ends him. From his victims Kid keeps supplied with whatever he needs. His shrewdness passes belief. Every trick of the fugitive he knows. A squad of cavalry followed his trail for miles and finally found a dead horse that had given out under him and the horse's shoes were turned wrong end formost. They all followed a back trail. When he is alone he covers his tracks behind him, and no one can trail him. They all knew that he passed from place to place by the bodies of his victims. Kid never touches food he finds in a camp.

Whenever he likes he goes into the towns. He speaks half a dozen languages, thanks to his college education, and no one knows him. He passes for a Mexican then, and buys what he wants.

IN THE DISGUISE OF A COWBOY.

Not long ago there was in the employ of one of the cattle companies a splendid vaquero. He was supposed to be a Mexican, but so expert with the rope and so much of a rider that even the tall Texans had to admit him as good as the best of them. He was sent with another vaquero to round up some stock in one of the distant valleys. Neither of them came back. They found the body of the cowboy where they had camped. His throat had been cut while he slept. The expert vaquero was Kid.

After each outrage the soldiers have come out after the Apache. No one but the soldiers will hunt him. The cowboys, afraid of nothing on earth, will not tempt fate by chasing this one Indian, and a report that Kid is in camp will stampede any cow outfit from the Gulf to the Panhandle. But so frequent have been this Apache's outrages of late that the two governments have apparently determined to end them for always.

The troops have orders to hunt him down, and do not mean to try to capture him alive. If they can kill him they will be content and think it a triumph.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day.

In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Self-Culture Programme.

The Self-Culture Debating Society will meet at 1730 Wash street Monday evening. The young women's American history class will meet on the same evening. The young men's class in the study of national, State and city government will meet on Wednesday evening. Thursday evening, young women's night, there will be a lecture on health by Dr. Ella Marx, subject, ''The Ounce of Prevention.'' Friday evening, public night, there will be a lecture on ''Sir Walter Raleigh, the Hero of Adventure,'' by Mr. Plank.

At the Free Reading Rooms, No. 2004½ South Broadway, the girls' literary class will meet Monday evening, the Young Men's Shakspearean Club on Tuesday evening. Thursday evening, the regular public lecture night, in addition to a lecture on Sir Walter Raleigh, there will be a short musical programme. Friday evening Mr. J. B. Merwin will lecture before the Young Women's Club. Subject. ''Topics of the Times.''

Sunday evening, March 5, there will be a special meeting at Self Culture Hall, 1730 Wash street, of the various branches of the Self Culture Clubs. Dr. Stanton Coit of London, England, who has been for many years an organizer and conductor of clubs among wage earners, will address the gathering, also Dr. Leon Harrison of this city. Music will be rendered by the clubs. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

INSIST on getting DR. ENNO SANDER'S Seltzer or Ginger Ale, which is pure and wholesome. It improves the flavor of your liquor while the cheap stuff some dealers try to pass on you spoils your drink.

Collinsville.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., March 3.—About twenty dogs were shot yesterday owing to the mad-dog scare. As yet no bad results have been noticed in the persons bitten by the mad dog.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Will Not Sell the Catholic Orphan Board Property—To-Day's Services.

The Catholic Orphan Board recently proposed to sell the valuable property at the southwest corner of Fourth and Olive streets, where the Laclede Building is located. The property was given to the Orphan Board and to the Sisters of Mercy by the late Mrs. Patterson. But shortly before her death she leased the property to the Laclede Building Association, and the leashold nets the Orphan Board $12,000 a year and the Sisters of Mercy $4,000 a year. The property is worth at least $300,000, and the board was anxious to raise money to put through the $100,000 asylum in course of erection in South St. Louis. But members of the board said yesterday that the intention to sell has been recalled.

Yesterday's W. C. T. U. Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the W. C. T. U. was held in their room in Odd Fellows' building. The Central Union held its regular meeting at 1 o'clock, and was addressed by a notable housekeeper, who gave a very interesting talk on ''Food Adulteration and Economic Cooking.'' She advocated the Aladdin oven, invented by Edward Atkinson of Boston, Mass. A second lecture in profitable cookery will be given under the auspices of Central W. C. T. U. the first Saturday in April. All are invited. After the lecture the District Executive Committee began its work with devotional exercises. An anti-tobacco paper was read. The various unions reported progress. Carondelet Union has been doing good work among the needy during the severe weather. A new Y Union was reported from the South Side. Mrs. W. W. Culver announced a gold medal contest to be held in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Sarah street and Washington avenue, Tuesday evening next. Much miscellaneous business was trusacted and the meeting adjourned to the first Saturday in April.

Religious Notes.

At the Second Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Ford, the pastor, will begin to-day a succession of discourses on ''Some Great Things.'' The initial topic will be, for the morning service, ''The Great Summons, or Heeding Heavenly Visions;'' for the evening service, ''The Great Offering, or God Propitiated.'' On Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of this church will give a talk on ''Japan,'' illustrated by stereopticon views.

Rev. A. H. Miller, pastor of the Niedringhaus Memorial Mission, corner of Cass avenue and Seventh street, will deliver a sermon this evening with the aid of a stereopticon lantern. The hymns to be sung will be thrown on the canvas. His subject will be ''Bible Characters and What They Represent.''

Rev. Dr. George, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Delmar avenue, near Grand avenue, will preach this morning on ''Sabbath Observance.'' In the evening his subject will be ''Spiritual Assimilation.''

Dr. Stanton Colt of London will address the Ethical Society this morning.

There will be service of song at the Lafayette Park Southern Methodist Church this evening at 7:45 o'clock.

The Fifth and Lafayette Park Christian Churches will be formally united to-day at 3:30 p. m., at Anchor Hall, Park and Jefferson avenues.

''St. Mary Magdalen,'' by Stanier, will be rendered at Christ Church Cathedral by the choir at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

Children's night will be celebrated at the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

Rev. Charles A. Dickey of Philadelphia will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was formerly pastor, this morning. Rev. Mr. Dickey comes to St. Louis by invitation to attend the obsequies of James Richardson.

The anniversary of Marvin Southern Methodist Church will be commemorated to-day in the building at Twelfth and Sidney streets. Revs. T. M. Finney and M. B. Chapman will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. There will be Sunday-school exercises at 9:30 p. m. and 3 p. m., and Epworth League exercises at 6:45 p. m.

Rev. B. P. Fullerton, pastor of Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, will begin a series of Sunday afternoon addresses to young men on ''Three Great Questions for Every Young Man's Consideration'' at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. to-day at 4:30 p. m. His question will be: ''What Must I Do to Be Saved?'' The medical students' meeting at 3:30 p. m. will be addressed by Selden P. Spencer on the topic, ''A Gospel Talk to Medical Students.''

Maj. J. N. Cole will conduct a union service at the West Presbyterian Church this afternooon at 3 o'clock. There will be song service conducted by Mr. L. F. Lindsay of fifteen minutes immediately before the regular service. The following churches and their Sunday-schools have been invited to unite in this service: The Mount Auburn Congregational, Mount Cabanne Christian, Immanuel Baptist, Maple Avenue Methodist, Mount Auburn Methodist and West Presbyterian.

Sparta.

SPARTA, Ill., March 4.—Frank Moore was the choice of the Democratic primary to select a Postmaster for Sparta.

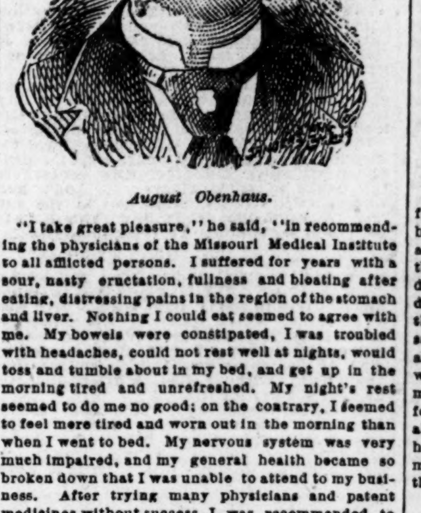
Married on the evening of March 1 at the home of the bride's parents north of Eden, John Beattie of Kansas City to Miss Patience Rust.

IN BED WITH A SNAKE!

A Poisonous Serpent Under the Pillow Ready to Deal Death—Miraculous Escape of Some St. Louis People.

If there is anything the human mind can conceive more terrible or revolting than to awaken at night and see a huge snake coiled up on your bed ready to sting you to death at your first movement, it is yet to be made public. The mouse is to the average woman what the snake is to the man—a species of terror.

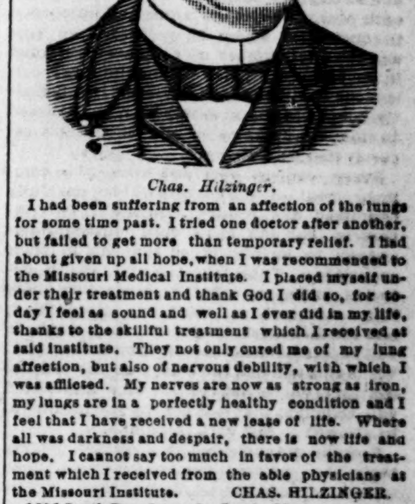
Imagine a rattlesnake resting all night under your pillow. If you knew it was there with its death-dealing poison ready to sting you, and you made no effort to dispose of it, you would simply be adopting a popular method of suicide. There are lots of people dying by almost those very means. They know a serpent is slowly but surely injecting poison into them, but they delay killing the monster until finally it is too late, and another soul is rushed into eternity to answer for not taking better care of the life that God gave. Thousands of people die every year from diseases that could be cured if they adopted the proper methods in time. If you are wise you will strangle the monster before it is too late. We present herewith the statements of some of your neighbors who have strangled the monster that slept under their pillow. Read their experience.



August Obenhaus.

''I take great pleasure,'' he said, ''in recommending the physicians of the Missouri Medical Institute to all afflicted persons. I suffered for years with a sour, nasty eructation, fullness and bloating after eating, distressing pains in the region of the stomach and liver. Nothing I could eat seemed to agree with me. My bowels were constipated, I was troubled with headaches, could not rest well at nights, would toss and tumble about in my bed, and get up in the morning tired and unrefreshed. My night's rest seemed to do me no good; on the contrary, I seemed to feel more tired and worn out in the morning than when I went to bed. My nervous system was very much impaired, and my general health became so broken down that I was unable to attend to my business. After trying many physicians and patent medicines without success, I was recommended to the Missouri Medical Institute. I placed myself under their care, and am now as sound and well as I ever was in my life. I can now enjoy my food, there are no more sour risings, no nasty taste in my mouth; my bowels move regular, I sleep well, wake up feeling refreshed and ready for my day's business. I cannot say too much in favor of the skillful treatment which I received from the physicians of the Missouri Medical Institute. They have made a new man of me. AUGUST OBENHAUS,

''1336 Merchen st., St. Louis, Mo.''



Chas. Hilzinger.

I had been suffering from an affection of the lungs for some time past. I tried one doctor after another, but failed to get more than temporary relief. I had about given up all hope, when I was recommended to the Missouri Medical Institute. I placed myself under their treatment and thank God I did so, for today I feel as sound and well as I ever did in my life, thanks to the skillful treatment which I received at said institute. They not only cured me of my lung affection, but also of nervous debility, with which I was afflicted. My nerves are now as strong as iron, my lungs are in a perfectly healthy condition and I feel that I have received a new lease of life. Where all was darkness and despair, there is now life and hope. I cannot say too much in favor of the treatment which I received from the able physicians at the Missouri Institute. CHAS. HILZINGER.

1606 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

A PRIVATE WORD TO WOMEN.

I was suffering from nervousness, caused by female weakness and nervous prostration. I was so nervous and weak I could not go up a common pair of stairs without stopping to rest, and troubled to sleep at night. I took treatment from the Missouri Medical Institute, and have obtained my old elastic step around the house, to the surprise of my friends. After creeping round for two years, hardly able to do anything. MRS. GEO. GIBSON.

2004 Hereford street, St. Louis, Mo.

These and hundreds of others have been cured by the skillful physicians at the Missouri Medical Institute. Space alone forbids enumerating them here.

Why do you want to keep the serpent, DISEASE, under your pillow, ready to deal death to you, when you can in all probability remove the monster? If the staff of physicians at the Missouri Medical Institute cannot cure you, no power on earth can. Every character of disease treated, and a perfect cure guaranted in every case accepted for treatment. If your disease is incurable you will be frankly told by us.

Sufferers from Rheumatism, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Scrofula, Female Weakness, Cancer, Heart Disease, Bronchitis, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Baldness, Tape Worms, Deafness, any Sexual Diseases, Lost Manhood, Malaria, Urinary Troubles, Piles, Bowel Troubles or any other disease, should call at once. Low charges within the reach of all, combined with the best Medical and Surgical Skill. Consultation, Advice and Thorough Examination Free. A friendly talk may save you thousands of dollars or years of suffering, and perhaps your life. Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of excesses restored to perfect health. Each visitor seen privately and all communications received in sacred confidence. Be sure you have the correct address.

Missouri Medical Institute,

610 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—Out of town patients successfully treated by mail. Send for symptom blanks to fill out, and a letter giving advice, etc., will be returned free of charge.

Daily office hours 9 to 12, 1 to 5 and 7 to 9. Sunday hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 4.

THIRTY-FIVE PRIZES TO-DAY!

THE WINNERS WILL GET

THREE TRIPS TO WORLD'S FAIR

Via WABASH (with hotel bill paid at the Manhattan, a high-class suburban hotel, under control of World's Fair Hotel and Boarding Bureau, 523 Chestnut, Room 3.

THREE BEAUTIFUL WATCHES,

Two Gold, one Silver, to be seen in the window of E. H. KORTKAMP JEWELRY CO., 507 Franklin Av.

A SUIT OF BEDROOM FURNITURE,

3 pieces, on exhibition in window of Scarritt Furniture Co. 414 N. 4th.

A ''BUCK'S'' BRILLIANT COOKING STOVE

(Highest-Priced Stove Made by Buck's Stove and Range Co. Full Nickeled, Porcelain Oven Doors. A Beauty.)

A FIFTEEN-DOLLAR PICTURE

Or Two or More Smaller Pictures aggregating a value of $15, to be selected from GEO. F. HEFFERNAN'S ART STORE, 1010 Olive.

TWO FINE HATS.

Choice of Any Hat in stock at GEO. DIEL'S, 625 Olive.

And Twenty-Five Other Prizes of Value.

THE LIST OF WINNERS WILL APPEAR WEDNESDAY EVENING.

For Readers and . . . Want Advertisers.

All persons putting a Want ad. in the Post-Dispatch will receive a green coupon, authorizing them to enter the Contest. Want advertisers may send in an additional answer, provided coupon published to-day on page 17 is used in filling out answer.

It costs you nothing to enter this contest. The Post-Dispatch does not ask that its subscribers send in ''a dime'' to be divided among the subscribers who win the prizes, thus making one subscriber bear the burden of the other's good luck. There is no ''ante.'' The Post-Dispatch pays for the prizes and it costs the subscriber nothing to contest for them. You want to keep an eye on these offers. We are liable to make one that will startle you.

The ''Pointer'' in To-Day's Contest:

— — — her — — — — — — — — — — —

in — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — .

Leave this verse on coupon when you send it in.

A promise from the Gospel of St. John.

The Verse is found in the Bible published by the American Bible Society.

The correct answer last Sunday was: 22d chap., 14th verse, Revelation:

Blessed are they that do His commandments that they may have right to the tree of life and may enter in through the gates into the city.

There were a number of correct answers. The answers of contestants whose names are given were the first examined, and prizes were awarded accordingly.

Last Sunday's Prizes

WERE GIVEN TO THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:

1—F. A. Farnham (Recorder's Office), 3115 Brantner pl.
2—Chas. H. Spilman, Edwardsville, Ill.
These two prizes were to the Inauguration at Washington, D. C.
3—C. S. Armentrout, Kirkwood, Mo.
Trip for two to World's Fair with hotel bill.
4—Lizzie Jones, Litchfield, Ill.
Gold Watch.
5—A. W. Morrison, 2206 Morgan st.
Gold Watch.
6—Irene Sternberg, 1555 Papin st.
Trip to World's Fair with hotel bill.
7—John Bennett, Mt. Olive, Ill.
Silver Watch.
8—Mrs. Frank D. Cole, 1727 Waverly pl.
9—Alvira C. Dugan, 2247 Warren st.
10—Mrs. Theo Eddy, 2206 Olive st.
11—Mrs. C. E. French, Rolla, Mo.
12—Wm. J. Roe, 2345 Park av.
13—W. R. Kendal, Ironton, Mo.
14—Mrs. Emma McCoy, 101 N. Channing.
15—F. K. Dillman, Bethalto, Ill.
16—J. W. Sherwood, 913 Franklin av.
17—Jos. Montgomery, 215 N. 7th st., East St. Louis.
18—Kate McNulty, De Soto, Mo.
19—G. A. Moench, 2804 Locust st.
20—M. O'Brien, 2204 Chestnut st.
21—B. Cottrell, 2839 Olive st.
22—Julia B. Watson, Greenville, Ill.
23—H. A. Fisher, Staunton, Ill.
24—A. S. Magann, 3031 Olive st.
25—Mrs. W. F. Pitcher, 710 Mt. Vernon st., Springfield, Mo.
26—Mrs. J. H. Lewis, 3811 Kossuth av.
27—Charles S. Corey, 2249 Dodier st.
28—Edgar Fears, 4168 W. Belle pl.
29—Miss Mary Ryan, 1612 Lucas pl.
30—Miss A. O'Hanlon, 815 N. Compton.
31—Charles Waughop, 4135 Page av.
32—S. B. Potter, 1537 Benton st.

A GRAND LIST FOR NEXT SUNDAY

IT IS FINISHED.

The Close of the Great Letter Carriers' Contest.

ALL COUPONS MUST BE SENT IN BY NOON TO-MORROW.

Precautions to Be Observed in Forwarding the Ballots—The Last Coupon Was Printed in Yesterday's Post-Dispatch—When and How to Send in Collections—Conditions for the Close.

In yesterday's paper appeared the last coupon in the POST-DISPATCH contest to name the most popular letter carrier in St. Louis. As far as the collection of coupons is concerned the contest ended yesterday, and all that now remains is to forward the coupons to this office. Collections must be handed in at the counter of the business office on Olive street not later than noon Monday. As the clock strikes 12 to-morrow the contest will be closed and no more coupons will be received. Those sent in by mail after that hour will be thrown on one side unnoticed. At noon promptly the count will be commenced, and will be continued as rapidly as possible until the result is reached.

In sending in coupons there are several rules which must be observed to prevent disqualification. Read these carefully and follow instructions closely, and it will be impossible to make a mistake. Every coupon sent in must have written upon it in ink the name and number of the carrier in whose favor it is cast. Collections of coupons should be packed and wrapped up as neatly and strongly as possibly. On the outside of each package write the name and number of the carrier for whom they have been cast and the total number of coupons contained in the package. When sending in large collections it will be found advisable to inclose the coupon in a box; others may be inclosed in stout wrapping paper and should be securely tied with string.

Every coupon received since the commencement of the contest will be carefully examined and counted. In one or two instances carriers have been unscrupulous enough to include forged coupons in their collections. These forgeries are readily detected, and every collection containing these bogus coupons will be at one disqualified, and the dishonest carrier sending them in will be immediately barred from the contest. While this will end the matter as far as the contest is concerned the carriers implicated will soon find that it is not by any means to be allowed to rest with this alone.

Precautions and conditions against pooling have been printed from time to time since the contest commenced, and all cases will be rigidly investigated. Detection will result in immediate disqualification.

Any inquiries or communications sent to this office should be written on one side of the paper only.

The contest will be confined to St. Louis patrons of the POST-DISPATCH because it is for the benefit of the letter-carriers of St. Louis that the gift is made. The prizes will be awarded as follows:

$500 in gold to the first winner.
$250 in gold to the second winner.
$100 in gold to the third winner.
$75 in gold to the fourth winner.
$50 in gold to the fifth winner.
$25 in gold to the sixth winner.
Total, $1,000 in gold.

To insure perfect fairness in the contest, the POST-DISPATCH will not be sold in large numbers to any persons. No effort will be spared to make everything fair and square.

Clip out the coupon and vote for your mail-carrier.

THINKS HE CANNOT BE BEATEN.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.

To the Post-Dispatch:

The closing of the contest to name the most popular letter-carrier in St. Louis for the prizes offered by your paper means, in my estimation, the closing of the most interesting contest of its kind that has ever taken place in our city. The interest manifested by the carriers and their friends exceeds in point of energy and determination any contest that has come before my notice. I have had and still have my choice and favorite in the person of M. J. Powers, No. 165. Like all his friends in the contest I started out to increase the circulation of the paper and of course get the coupons, and I want to say that nearly all the foundrymen interested in him resorted to the same means to make him win. Prompted by a request from a number of stove mounters and molders who had seen in your paper where coupons had been counterfeited, I write you in their interest and mine and request that those coupons be carefully examined and all fakes rejected. We do not see how Mr. Powers can be beaten in a fair, square contest for personal popularity, and will vouch for it that every coupon credited to him was and will be cut from your paper, sold or delivered to his friends. The fact that the counterfeiting has been done and the subsequent sale of the same have had a tendency to dishearten his friends who were, and still are, working zealously in his behalf within the lines laid down by your paper to govern the contest. However, myself, with the other gentlemen employed in the foundries in the city, look to the fairness of your paper to disqualify any contestant for violation of rules.

THOMAS B. WALSH,
Excelsior Manufacturing Co.

FOR GENIAL GEORGE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I desire to say a few words in favor of Carrier Geo. Sagehorn, No. 153, who is striving for one of the prizes in the carrier contest. A more gentlemanly or agreeable young man would be very hard to find, and by his kind and courteous manner creates a good impression wherever he goes. I sincerely hope his friends will do what they can to help him in this contest, and all those who have no special favorite could not vote for a more deserving carrier. I am making a special effort and have quite a number of coupons which I will send in shortly for genial George.

J.

CITY, Feb. 10, 1893.

THREE STRIKES AND OUT.

To the Post-Dispatch:

It strikes us that carrier 216, H. A. Overbeck, is being forgotten. We would like to see him go to the top of the list, and not three strikes and out as he used to do on the Browns in former years. So ball cranks, send your coupons in for him.

WE, US & CO.

MUST BOOST HIM UP.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.

To the Post-Dispatch:

Why does J. D. Parkinson, carrier No. 56, stay so near the bottom? I wish his friends would come forward and help him to the top. He is one of the best and most polite carriers on the force. I hope they will help him get the prize and prove themselves true friends.

MAGGIE CUDDIKEE,
St. Charles, Mo.

FOR LONG SERVICE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.

To the Post-Dispatch:

Allow me to suggest the name of a worthy old veteran letter carrier, Wm. C. Hauk, No. 181, of twenty-five years faithful service as a carrier. He is better known as Pete Hauk and is certainly a worthy one. I hope all who know him will remember him in this contest.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THINK HIM VERY KIND.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28, 1893.

To the Post-Dispatch:

We have saved a great number of coupons for Mr. P. J. Conroy, carrier No. 504. We think he is very kind and we promised to save coupons for him and are keeping our word.

JOSEPH AND GEORGE DONAHUE,
2608 Madison street.

HAS A PLEASANT SMILE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I am a little boy 12 years old, and my sister Nellie is 8 years old. We are trying hard to see our favorite carrier, Mr. Seed, at the top of the list; his number is 141. He has a pleasant smile for every child that helps him.

ALBERT AND NELLIE.

I TOLD YOU SO.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.

To the Post-Dispatch:

I told you that Thos. McNeil, carrier No. 584, would be getting near the top toward the last. Look where he is now! He was 84 then. Put his name in red letters. He will be No. 1 yet.

ALF. TESTER.

FOR boys from 14 to 19 years, thousands of suits $2.50 to $15.00; latest patterns.
GLOBE, 701 to 713 Franklin avenue.

HARNESS THE RIVER.

An Electrical Engineer says It Is a Limitless Source of Power.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In your issue of to-day I notice an editorial note concerning the utilization of the power of the Mississippi River in St. Louis.

River motors or "current motors," are already in successful use in Europe, as you are no doubt aware, but their machines are extremely rude and imperfect and the users actually build their mills upon boats—the mills operated by the river motors—instead of placing them on shore and using electrical transmission. But the motive power being free, they successfully endure the tremendous disadvantage of building enormous boats to sustain their mills, and carry their material and products to and from these boats by hand. Electrical transmission has opened the way to the utilization of the water power of rivers.

It is the common impression that water power cannot be obtained without building a dam, and few cities being worth a dam, as we might say without intending any profanity, very little water power has up to this time been used, for dams "come high."

Consider the feeble and variable force of the wind, yet thousands of wind-mills are in use in every country. In Holland they have performed Herculean tasks, driving back the ocean and making his former bed to blossom like the rose. Yet a river motor placed in the powerful current of your river here would produce about eight times the power of an average wind-mill of the same cost.

Think of the weight and pressure of water as compared with wind. You can knock a man down with a bucketful of water, but who was ever hurt by a bucketful of wind? Your local politicians daily hurl barrels of it at each other without effect.

The bed of a river is a waterfall—a continuous fall. "[Wat-er] fall is there my countrymen!"

I would not joke on such a serious subject as the utilization of the mighty power of the moving stream—a liquid avalanche always sliding past your door and calling to you to harness it—but it is scarcely worth while to treat it seriously, because your leading engineers to whom your people would look for advice having never studied it would naturally scoff it. Your young receptive engineers are without influence; your old ones have passed the period of improvement, and are no longer flexible.

But the time will come, and the utilization of St. Louis water power—your river front of twelve miles—will produce results which if stated now would seem fanciful. The Mississippi below its junction with the Missouri is deep and rapid, and gives St. Louis an enormous natural advantage over every city in the country except Memphis. At New Orleans the ebb and flow of the tide interferes.

Water power will be utilized—perhaps to-morrow—perhaps in 100 years—and its utilization will move manufacturing centers to the banks of rapid rivers. St. Louis and Memphis will stretch themselves in the sun and string out fifty miles along the shore to get power without smoke, dust and ashes.

Should any citizen, interested in the growth of St. Louis, doubt the value and power of the current of your mighty river and wish a demonstration let him place $50 in your hands. Within thirty days we will give him a machine, which under a dynamometer applied by any engineers you may select will produce more power than any steam engine of the same cost and run twenty-four hours a day without fuel or attendance, or he need not pay for it.

Should the reader say, "This means much; why don't you at once introduce it?" The answer is, that I am "not much of a hand" at introducing, having been born bashful.

A thousand dollars would build a river motor that would generate sufficient electricity to brilliantly illuminate the Eads Bridge. What an advertisement it would be for St. Louis all over the country. It would double the attendance at your fall festivities.

Streams small enough to be dammed are almost dry a large part of the year, but past the gates of St. Louis roll the floods of the mountain streams. When there is no rain the sun, pressing the snow-clad breasts of the mountains, milks them of their moisture; so you never lack of water, for it still runs by.

Men expend $1,000,000 on a small stream in order to get water power six months of the year and use auxiliary steam engines the other six months, but at St. Louis you have water power all the year round and flowing with such rapidity that no dam is necessary. If Chicago had such a raging river she would have grabbed and harnessed it long ago. "Oh, ye of little faith, why stand ye idle all the day long?"

In the rivers flowing to the sea are millions of horse-power daily running to waste. Man has watched them for a hundred centuries resistlessly rolling past his door; raised by the sun they hurry back to redescend in rain, 'twixt flowery banks to play their pranks and run their round again. "The sunrise comes, the dewdrop slips into the shining sea." The running stream is an endless driving-belt reeled out by nature from the hollow of her hand. We do not appreciate the rolling river because it is so near, and has been here so long. Had it commenced flowing but to-day we would hasten to harness it. River motors placed in gear with it revolve till worn away. They enslave the giant of the raging river, chain him to their tasks, and make of him a patient drudge as long as waters flow. He works days without murmur, nights without sleep and Sundays without sin with Nature for his only driver.

Down to the sea the water steers.
How rapidly it goes!
'Twill hurry on ten thousand years
And flow as now it flows.

S. N. STEWART.

Build the Ship.

Build her well-rounded and build her of steel;
Make in three sections her movable keel;
Build her two hundred and thirty feet long
With beam, at least forty, to make her full strong,
With frame, ribs and knuckles strong, molded to sail
On ocean and gulf in the teeth of the gale,
Let her dynamo's flash lights wide scatter the gloom
That for ages, De Soto, has hung o'er thy tomb!
Build her high up on the banks of that stream
Where Lucas designed her—his fortunate dream
No longer is doubted—since, forceful and strong,
It comes to the aid of the right 'gainst the wrong.
Build her that Cahill and friends who, for years,
Have bravely withstood all the taunts and the jeers
Of the scoffers and doubters, with tongue and with pen,
May plant a new blade in the pathway of men!
Build her with engines that three times consume
The steam that's now wasted, thus making more room
For weightier cargoes; let Scotland supply
Her maritime boilers; and then she will ply
O'er the waters of rivers and oceans and seas,
Sped on by the lightning, the steam and the breeze!
Build her to serve on the river that leads
From St. Anthony's Falls to the jetties of Eads!
Build her to sail o'er the shoals and the bars
And float at her masthead the stripes and the stars!
Build her to bear o'er the waves' briny crest
The commerce enslaved in the heart of the West.
Build her to link the Great Valley and sea
And open to traffic the path that is free,
That the waters unvexed by the ocean ship's keel
May bring to our people a Continent's weal! * * *

Paderewski Coming to St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 4.—Paderewski, the great pianist, will shortly be heard in St. Louis, arrangements having been perfected to-day for a concert in that city on April 12. This will be his second appearance in St. Louis, and he hopes for a much larger audience on this occasion.

A LENTEN DELICACY.—Bayle's deviled cheese. Ask your grocer for a jar.

MANY MORE PRIZES

Offered in the Contest for Readers of the Post-Dispatch.

A VISIT TO THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR, WITH HOTEL BILLS PAID.

A Chance for Everyone to Win a Beautiful and Valuable Prize—Find the Verse Represented by the Words and Dashes on the Coupon—The Awards Now Number Thirty-five in All.

Still more prizes have been added to the already large list of awards offered weekly in the contest open to all readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH until the grand total now reaches thirty-five prizes, all useful, beautiful and valuable.

Each week the interest of the public in this unique contest, as evidenced by the number of answers received, is increasing. Last week many thousand replies were sent in, and among them were many in which the chapter and verse represented was correctly named. In all cases the prizes are awarded in the order in which they are examined, irrespective of the time they reach this office. In this way out of town contestants are assured an equal chance with residents of St. Louis.

The particular verse selected this week is from the Gospel of St. John and contains a promise. It is to be found in the Bible published by the American Bible Society and reads as follows:

"—— —— —— her —— —— ——
—— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— in
—— —— —— —— —— —— —— ——
——."

Each dash represents a word, and with this as a guide no great difficulty should be experienced in finding the particular verse wanted. When found clip the coupon from to-day's paper, fill in the blanks with the chapter and number of the verse represented and send it in to this office. Thirty-five prizes are offered to those who do this successfully.

To the correct answers, in order examined, the following prizes will be given:

First Prize—Trip for two to the World's Fair, via the Wabash, with hotel bills paid for two days.

Second Prize—A beautiful suit of furniture for bed-room, three pieces. [On exhibition in window of Scarritt Furniture Co., 414 North Fourth street.]

Third Prize—A "Buck's" Brilliant cooking stove. [This prize is the highest priced cooking stove made by the Buck's Stove and Range Co. It is a beauty.]

Fourth Prize—Hunting-case gold watch.

Fifth Prize—Hunting-case gold watch.

Sixth Prize—A coin silver watch. [Watches can be seen in window of the E. H. Kortkamp Jewelry Co., 507 Franklin avenue.]

Seventh Prize—Trip for one to the World's Fair, via the Wabash, with hotel bill paid for two days.

Eighth Prize—A $15 picture, or two or more smaller pictures aggregating a value of $15. [Can be selected by the winner from the stock of Geo. F. Heffernan, 1010 Olive.]

Ninth and Tenth Prizes—Each a gent's fine hat. [Choice of any hat in Geo. Diel's stock at Olive street store, 625 Olive.]

Twenty-five more prizes of value.

All persons putting a want ad. in the POST-DISPATCH will receive a green coupon, authorizing them to enter the contest. Want advertisers may send in an additional answer, provided coupon published every Sunday is used in filling out answer.

In regard to the trips to the World's Fair the POST-DISPATCH has made arrangements with Mr. Cliff P. Kennedy, General Agent of the World's Fair Hotel and Boarding Bureau, 523 Chestnut street, to take care of its excursionists while in Chicago. The trip for two can be made without usual expense to the recipients. They are furnished with round trip tickets over the Wabash Railroad, and during their stay in Chicago will be furnished with high class hotel accommodations, free of charge, at the Manhattan Hotel, which is situated only a few blocks from the entrance to the World's Fair. Every care will be taken of the excursionists and it would be impossible to make the trip and to see the mammoth exposition under more favorable circumstances.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

All answers sent in will be placed together, and after the contest closes will be opened and examined This is done to give out of town contestants an equal opportunity with those living in the city.

The prizes will be awarded in the order in which the correct answers are examined, the first prize going to the first correct answer opened, the second prize to the second correct answer, and so on until all thirty-two have been disposed of.

All answers must be made upon the proper coupon, to be found at the head of page 16 of to-day's paper, and must be inclosed in an envelope marked "Sunday Contest" on the outside.

The contest will close promptly at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening next, and all answers must reach this office before that hour to be counted. No attention will be paid to answers received later.

No one connected with the POST-DISPATCH will be allowed to take part in this contest.

Any one person can send in as many answers as desired, but all answers must be made upon a separate coupon.

It costs nothing to enter the contest. Subscribers are not asked to send in "a dime" to be divided among the subscribers who win the prizes, thus making one bear the burden of another's good luck. There is no "ante" in this contest, and it is open to all. The POST-DISPATCH pays for the prizes and, win or lose, everyone can compete without charge.

The Free Library Question.

Mr. O. L. Whitelaw and Librarian Crunden of the Public School Library filed a petition with the Recorder of Voters yesterday to submit to the citizens a proposition to levy a tax of 1-5 of a mill for the establishment and maintenance of a free circulating public library. The question will be voted on at the next regular municipal election on the first Tuesday in April. The law requires that there be 100 signatures to the petition, but there were over 300. City Counselor Marshall advised Mr. Crunden to present the petition to the Recorder of Voters, but the law specifies that it should be filed with the "proper persons," and Mr. Crunden also left a copy with the Mayor to be sure.

Federal Court Notes.

Yesterday was the last day for filing suits in the United States Circuit Court. A suit was filed by W. B. Stone against A. B. Perkins and John Ware. A petition asked that the defendants be restrained from cutting timber on certain lands in Stoddard County, the title to which is in litigation. A restraining order was asked to prevent the cutting of the timber, in which the value of the land largely lay. The 20th of March was set as the day on which the case would be heard, and in the meantime the defendants were forbidden to cut timber.

For Selling Liquor.

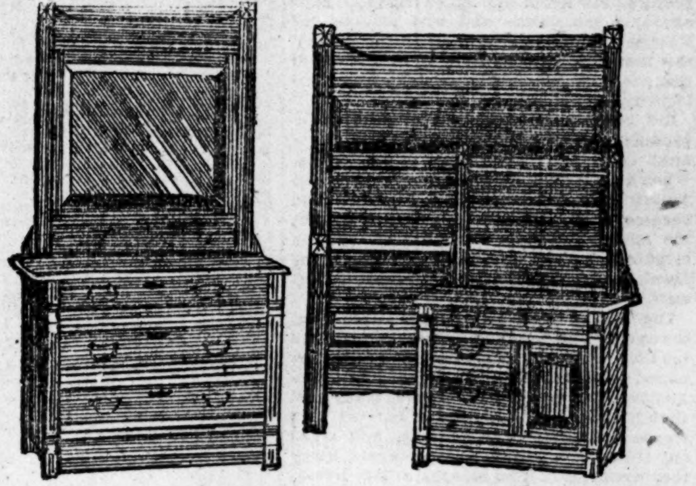
Hy. J. Thierauf, the druggist at De Hodiamont Station, was fined $50 for selling liquor without a license by Judge Paxson yesterday morning. The police were led to believe some time ago that Thierauf was running a saloon under the guise of a pharmacy when a well-known physician went out to De Hodiamont, got drunk in some unaccountable way and went on a murderous hunt for his wife, who had left him and was living at a hotel near the drug store.

A REMOVAL SALE THAT REMOVES

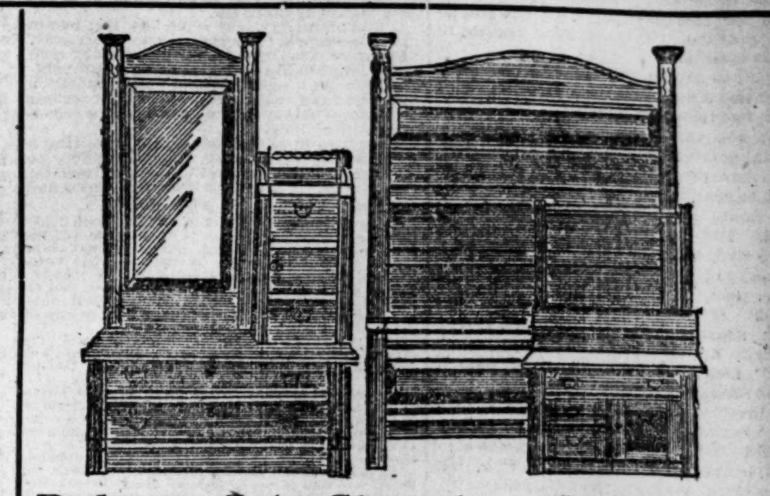
Prices down to rock-bottom. You can't equal them anywhere. Remember, this sale is fast drawing to a close, as we MOVE shortly to our New Building,

S. E. COR. ELEVENTH AND OLIVE STS.

So Come at Once if You Want to Save Money.



Bedroom Sets, Square Glass (See Window), $8.40



Bedroom Sets, Cheval Glass (See Window), $9.40

Cook Stoves..........Regular Price, $12.00............Removal Price....$ 5.90
Folding Beds........Regular Price, 12.50............Removal Price.... 5.70
Parlor Suits..........Regular Price, 30.00............Removal Price.... 17.50
Carpet Lounges......Regular Price, 11.00............Removal Price.... 4.75
Sideboards...........Regular Price, 20.00............Removal Price.... 12.50
Brussels Carpet......Regular Price, 75c............Removal Price.... 38c
Remnants Ingrain Carpet. Reg. Price, 40c to 75c............Removal Price.... 15c

Easy Weekly or Monthly Payments.

MAY, STERN & CO

Present Location, 1009 OLIVE ST. | New Location, S. E. Cor. 11th and Olive

GRAND ARMY NEWS.

The Relief Work During the Year—Commander Whitehead's Visit.

The annual report of the G. A. R. General Relief Committee for the past year embraces about the customary amount of relief afforded. The receipts from the eleven local posts, including balance from last year, foot up $428.57 and disbursements $304.80, leaving a balance of $123.77.

In addition to cash relief, transportation has been furnished to thirty-one persons, the amount being $272.75, but this was at no expense to the committee. And thirty-three comrades were sent to the Soldiers' Home by the Secretary. Since the organization of the committee in April, 1888, there has been disbursed in relief $1,125.35. Since the organization of the committee 105 have been sent to the Soldiers' Home by the Secretary.

Department Commander Whitehead will be in the city several days this week. The object of his visit is to confer with Adjt. Rodgers and others concerning the Department Encampment and to complete arrangements therefor. On Monday night he will visit Blair Post; on Tuesday night, Hassendeubel Post; on Wednesday night, Meumann and Shaw Posts. If in town on Friday night he will make a call on Harry Harding Post.

Returns for the semi-annual term indicate a slight falling off in membership.

The Post at Bertrand, Mississippi Co., has surrendered its charter. The comrades will nearly all take cards to neighboring posts.

Quartermaster Becker has gone to Joplin to engage headquarters for Hassendeubel Post at the Department Encampment in April.

Union will reorganize, that decision being reached at a meeting last week.

Admiral Porter Camp, Sons of Veterans, will give a reception March 18 to the order at at South St. Louis Turner Hall.

Blair Post Woman's Relief Corps is building up a healthy "sunflower fund" for the benefit of the proposed "Woman's Relief Soldiers' Home." This money has been raised from the sale of sunflowers made by the ladies. At Washington the ladies sold several hundred to the comrades from Kansas, the "Sunflower State."

Blair Post will give a calico ball next month.

LITTLE ones from 4 to 15 years, thousands of suits from $1.45 to $7.50; prices always the lowest. GLOBE, 701 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Is Not Garbage.

Sam Keller and Erhardt Weis were acquitted by Judge Paxson yesterday morning of charges of hauling garbage without a license. The men were arrested for hauling the refuse from butcher shops throughout the city. Attorney Duggan, for the defense, argued that the matter hauled was not garbage or refuse, but an article of commerce, as the defendants purchased it.

A Negro Soldier Fined.

William Osborne, a recently discharged colored soldier, was fined $15 by Judge Paxson yesterday on account of a fight in which he took part in a negro resort at 911 North Eleventh street. Osborne's plea that he had never been in such a place before did not save him.

TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon & Longan, Attorneys, Patent and Trade-Mark Lawyers, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215, 216 and 217, Odd Fellows, Building, and room 48, Pacific Building, Washington, D. C., report the following patents granted the past week:

MISSOURI.

Device for holding and stretching card clothing while being stitched to carding cylinders—Henry C. Kitching, Licking.

Tension needle for harvester binders—Thomas A. Strode, Johnstown.

Belt holder—Constant Baumgarten, St. Louis.

Automatic speed indicator and recorder—Wendel C. Fletcher, St. Louis, assignor to N. P. Willard, trustee, Chicago, Ill.

Railway crossing—Wendel C. Fletcher, St. Louis, assignor to N. P. Willard, trustee, Chicago, Ill.

Nut lock—Gerolt Gibson, St. Louis.

Nut lock—Gerolt Gibson, St. Louis.

Plow—Conrad Hartzell, St. Joseph.

Car truck—Peter M. Kling, St. Louis.

Chair base—Ernest F. Koken, St. Louis.

Convertible skid or truck—Maurice Munchweller, St. Louis.

Brakebeam—Charles K. Pickles, assignor to D. P. Slattery, St. Louis.

Brakebeam—Charles K. Pickles, assignor to D. P. Slattery, St. Louis.

Washing machine—William B. Reed, East Lynne.

Belt shifter—Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., and C. R. Schilling, assignors to Western Engravers Supply Co., St. Louis.

Electric car brake—Wendel C. Fletcher, assignor to N. P. Willard, Chicago.

Fire communicator or display device—Geo. T. Ware, Pleasant Hill.

Whiffletree clip—William M. Myers, Cosby.

ARKANSAS.

Car fender—John Nagele, assignor of one-half to H. J. Manning, Clarendon.

TEXAS.

Apparatus for boring artesian wells—Frank O. Brown, Dallas.

Combination heel sweep plow—John R. Dean, Purley.

Rotary stock-cutter—Isaiah Hardee, Burke.

Fastening for nailless horseshoes—Daniel L. Mayow, Mount Sylvan.

Curtain fixtures—John Villard, Wolfe City.

Richard Lancaster's Injury.

Richard Lancaster, son of the ex-Collector of Customs, employed in the City Collector's office, who was seriously injured by a grip-car at Grand avenue and Olive street about 7 o'clock Friday evening and sustained severe bruises about the abdomen and lower limbs, was still in a precarious condition yesterday, though the family are sanguine of his recovery.

NEGLIGEE shirts with laundered collars and cuffs from 75c up. Full line of percale shirts, spring underwear and neckwear.
GLOBE, 701 to 713 Franklin avenue.

BURGLARS FIGHT.

Each Thought the Other the Proprietor of the House.

Judge Paxson in the Second District Police Court disposed of two cases yesterday which developed a peculiar incident. The defendants were Lee Eddy, colored, who was fined $15 for trespassing, and Tom Adams, also colored, who was fined $10 for trespassing and $5 for disturbing the peace. Both men met in a house at Broadway and Mullanphy street last Thursday night for the alleged purpose of burglary. Each was surprised at the presence of the other, and simultaneously the thought occurred to each of the men that the other fellow was the indignant proprietor. With the instinct of their profession the two men flew at each other, with the common motive to disable their opponent and escape punishment. The police arrived in time to arrest the pair.

Mendelssohn Quintette Club.

But few musical organizations in this country have so long and continuously maintained a high standard of excellence as the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston which is to give one concert at Entertainment Hall Friday evening, and it is probably the oldest club of musicians on this side of the Atlantic. As well as being the pioneer club in chamber music it has for forty-four years been noted for its ensemble playing and the general excellence of its selections. The club has made its annual tours to different parts of the country, and through all these years their concerts have been distinguished as the best of the kind.

The programme for the concert here, which is full of choice music, is as follows:

PART FIRST.

Mendelssohn—Quintette in B flat, Op. 87.
Mozart—Aria, Dove Sono, ...Miss Lila Juel
Demerseman—Fantaisie for Flute ...Henry Herbort
Beethoven—Quartette in F.
Razomunfsky Set, Op. 59.

PART SECOND.

Servais—Fantaisie for violoncello, "Le Desir," Hermann Diestel
Tschaiskowsky—Quartette; andante,
Sarasate—Spanish dances.... ....Sol Marcosson
(a) Playera: (b) Zapateado.
Gounod—Grand valse, "Romeo and Juliet," Miss Lila Juel
Durant—"La Pomponette."
Air de Danse; 17th century.

It is no more than just recognition of a careful musician, an enthusiastic artist and a genial gentleman to ascribe the club's success and development to the splendid management of Thomas Ryan, the founder and its musical director from its organization. Thomas Ryan's enthusiasm for his art has inspired all who have played in the club, his judgment has always been wise in the selection of musicians to fill changes in its personnel and he seems to have the gift of pleasing his audiences, yet always lifting them up to a higher standard. Another distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Ryan is his genial warm-hearted disposition and his consequent popularity with the profession; while conceding his great ability in his especial line no one seems to be jealous of his honors.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, rests the child and comforts the mother, 25c.

HE WAS GREEN.

Joseph H. Doharty Has Expensive Experience at Seeing the Sights.

Joseph H. Doharty, an unsophisticated youth recently from Carlyle, Ill., fell into the clutches of two confidence men yesterday afternoon, and is now bewailing the loss of a watch and several dollars. Joe Dashman, who, the police claim, is a well-known "con" man, is locked up at the Third District Station charged with having been implicated in the robbery.

While in a saloon at Sixth and Morgan streets this morning, Dashman, it is alleged, secured Doharty's overcoat on pretense of cleaning it. The coat was laid on a table and while the pair were drinking an alleged confederate made off with the garment. Some of the habitues of the place then informed Doharty that he could get his coat by paying $1.50 at a second-hand store on Morgan street, which he did. Later Dashman persuaded his alleged victim, it is claimed, to go with him to an immoral resort when he was, it is alleged, fleeced of some $3. Doharty then accompanied Dashman to a restaurant, and while they were eating the latter purloined his watch and refused to return it unless the ruralist paid him $5 for piloting him about the city. Dashman admits having taken his watch, but claims that he holds it as security for $5 which he says he lent Doharty. A warrant charging larceny will be applied for Monday.

Pugilist Massey Goes Free.

Henry Massey, the colored pugilist, gambler and musician, was turned loose by Judge Paxson yesterday morning, because his wife, whom he was charged with beating, did not appear against him.

FACE AND FIGURE show it, if you're a healthy woman. They'll have a beauty of their own, no matter what your features. Perfect health, with its clear skin, rosy cheeks, and bright eyes, is enough to make any woman attractive.

To get perfect health, use faithfully Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health, flesh and strength.

For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, and "female complaints" generally, it is so effective that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good."

Live, active dealers in Real Estate
use the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
To advertise their bargains.
TRY IT.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 25–32.

Read the Real Estate "Ads"
in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
If you want good pointers for
INVESTMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1893.

TWICE CALLED

For the Second Time Cleveland Becomes Head of the Nation.

His Work Begun by Pledging Devotion to the People.

Imposing But Simple Ceremonies of the Presidential Inauguration.

A Vast Multitude Gathers to Greet the Man of Destiny.

NEITHER STORM NOR COLD COULD DAMPEN THEIR ENTHUSIASM.

Impressive Scene in the Senate Chamber Preceding the Address From the Portico of the Capitol—Grand Parade Along Pennsylvania Avenue—The New Chief Magistrate Installed in the White House—Harrison's Leave Taking—How the Morning Was Passed by the President and President-Elect—Ball and Toilettes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Grover Cleveland is again President of the United States. He was inaugurated a few minutes after 1:30 o'clock to-day in the presence of a vast multitude of people, gathered from all parts of the country. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller, Supreme Judge of the highest tribunal in this broad land. It was a bleak and dreary day for such a ceremony, but all the torrents of the weather did not avail to keep away from the Capitol the crowds of visitors who for a week have been flooding into the city to witness this culminating act of the Democrats' grand triumph. The platform at the east end of the Capitol where the inauguration ceremony was performed was covered with snow that was blown hither and thither into disagreeable drifts by a wind that sent chills into the crowds. But no one would remain away for that. And so the great crowd, which began to gather early, staid through to the end—a mass of chilled and shivering, but determined and undaunted humanity.

The wait for the dignitaries to arrive and the ceremonies to begin was long and tedious. The inclemency of the weather delayed the proceedings of the day to a considerable extent and caused the entire omission of some small parts of the progamme. But finally the patience of the crowd was rewarded. Not long before noon the murmur of expectation that passed through the crowd announced that the Presidential party was approaching the capitol.

The murmur increased as the first men of the land drew nearer and grew and swelled at last into a mighty uproar as they stopped before the platform.

MRS. CLEVELAND THERE.

Mr. Cleveland had determined to be inaugurated in the open air. It was 1:30 by the rightful time when the first man arrived on the stand. Among the first comers to view the scene was Mrs. Cleveland, alert and smiling as ever, with her mother, Mrs. Perrine, and Chairman Norris of the Reception Committee. Behind her trooped the Stevenson party with its numerous bevy of fresh faced girls. The crowds recognized Mrs. Cleveland at first view and shouted loudly and long. It was not a cheerful scene upon which the distinguished people had come. The snow of the morning had ceased to fall, but the wind was shifting to the northeast, whence came a cutting, icy blast straight from Nova Scotia. The northeaster caught the knee-keep snow and blew it in a blinding cloud into the faces of the crowd. Ice lay an inch thick on the huge wooden platform of two acres extent erected for the ceremonies.

After the ceremonies of the instalation of Vice-President Stevenson in the Senate chamber, which proved to be a tedious wait for the vast multitude outside, Marshal Dan Dansdell appeared at the door with his brother marshal of the Supreme Court. After them came ex-Vice-President Morton, bareheaded and obviously catching cold. Then the Supreme Court, except Justice Field, who is in far too feeble health for such exertions. Then Sergeants-at-Arms and various committees and then the President and Vice-President. Mr. Harrison leaned upon Mr. Cleveland's right arm. Then came the Senate, the heads of departments and then the representatives of the army and navy.

Before such a crowd in such surroundings Mr. Cleveland made his address and took the oath of office. Not a hundred persons heard the significant words of the solemn oath, though many thousand saw the show as in pantomime. Still fewer heard the new President's speech.

CLEAR AND STRONG ADDRESS.

The characteristic feature about the inaugural address was the clear, steady and excellent enunciation with which it was delivered and the absolute absence of any gestures. Mr. Cleveland gave no other emphasis to his remarks than that derived from the emphatic tone and determined nod of the head with which he at times stated some of the more forcible passages of his oration.

He spoke without notes and turned from one assembled crowd to the other, some times addressing the multitude in front of the stand and then again turning to the side and addressing himself more particularly to the people on the stand. In the confusion caused by the crowding, lack of observance of the arrangements made and the wind, it was impossible for persons within forty feet of Mr. Cleveland to follow his remarks from beginning to end.

The reference to the currency question provoked considerable cheers, but the loudest approval was given the tariff section of his remarks.

The President began the delivery of his address about 1:30 o'clock and it occupied twenty-five minutes.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Cleveland turned around to the Chief Justice, who was attired in the robes of his office, to take the oath prescribed by the constitution. Chief Justice Fuller and the other persons near to the President removed their hats and, with bared heads, listened to the taking of the oath of office, which was pronounced by Chief Justice Fuller in a clear voice, Mr. Cleveland assenting to it by bowing his head and kissing the Bible.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

The oath of office taken by the President is that known as the constitutional oath, and reads as follows:

> I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

The Bible used in the ceremony was given President Cleveland by his mother forty-nine years ago. By his special request it was eight years ago put to the same service for which it was used to-day. This morning, shortly before 11 o'clock, it was brought to the Capitol by Edwin Freht of Michigan and handed to Mr. McKenna, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, with a message from Don M. Dickinson stating that it was Mr. Cleveland's wish that the Chief Justice use the book in to-day's ceremonies.

BACK TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

After the delivery of the inaugural address, President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison returned to the chamber, repairing at once to Mr. Morton's private room. Here an elaborate buffet lunch was ready and was speedily enjoyed. After the lunch and a few minutes spent in chatting with those present, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison emerged from the room. As they buttoned up their coats and started toward the basement stairs, Mr. Harrison said to Mr. Cleveland, laughingly: "We will go to the White House now and turn things over to you," and the two central figures of to-day's quadrennial exhibition tripped as lightly as boys down the marble stairway and gained their carriage.

The troops who had been stamping their feet endeavoring to keep warm, formed in line and at 2:10 o'clock after the usual riding about of orderlies the line of procession was started, Gen. Martin T. McMahon leading the way, followed by his staff. At the Senate wing of the Capitol the marshal and his aides halted until Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison could enter carriages and take their place in the line, and the procession moved. The spectators on the stand crowded pell mell after the party in haste to get out of the cold and warm their benumbed extremities within the building.

The details of the great events of the day are fully told below.

CLEVELAND'S MORNING.

How the Early Part of the Day Passed With the President-Elect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—It was 8 o'clock when Mr. Cleveland lifted the heavy blue silk curtains covering his bedroom windows at the Arlington Hotel and looked out. The prospect was not particularly cheerful. A wet heavy snow was falling, fitful gusts of wind swirling it against the window-panes. The flakes melted as they fell and the black asphalt of Vermont avenue glistened as if it had been newly polished. From far away down on Pennsylvania avenue there came the muffled beat of a drum at the head of some belated delegation on its way to its headquarters. The streets in the neighborhood of the Arlington were deserted, the weather having driven the most enthusiastic to the shelter of the hotel lobbies.

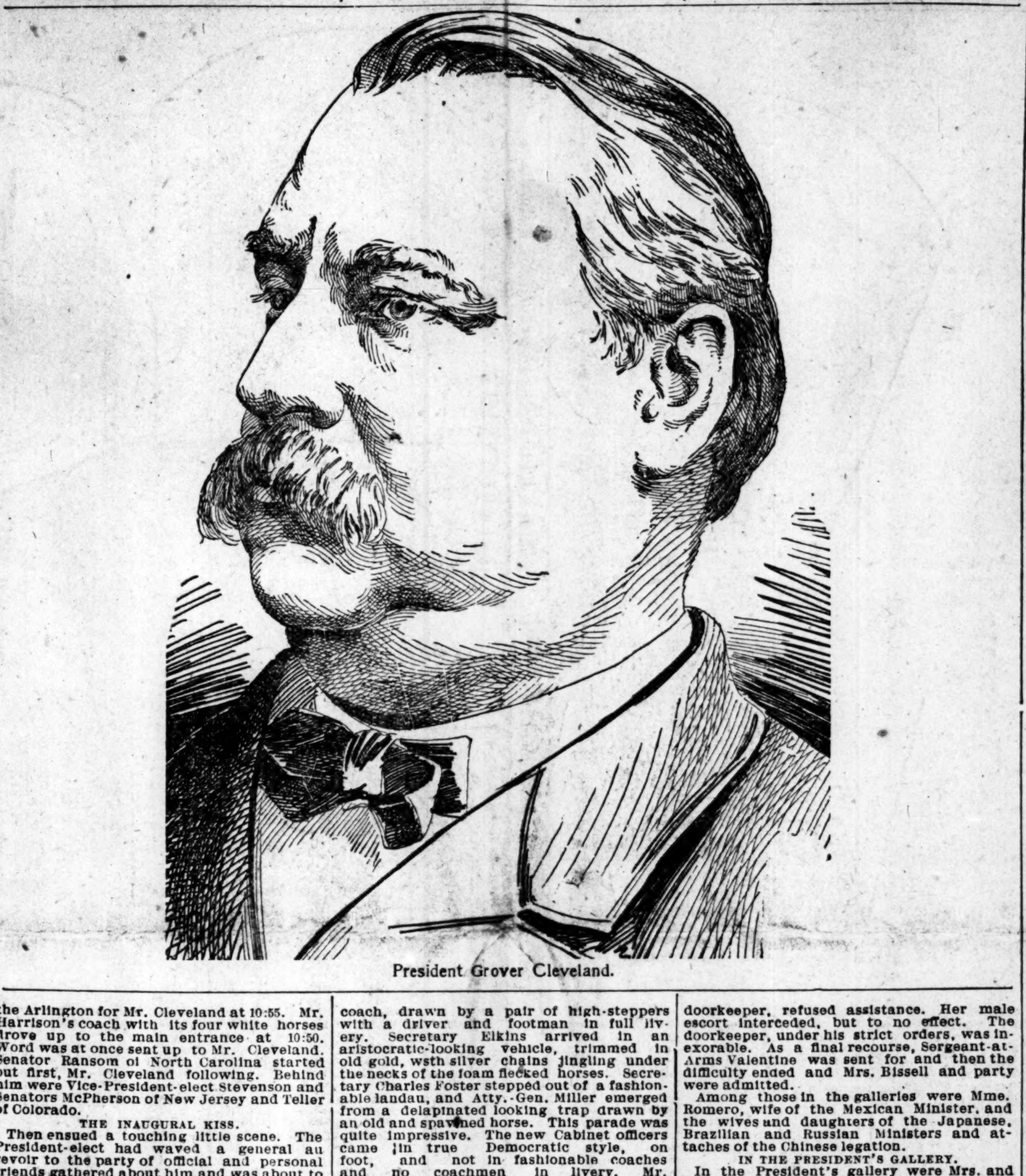
Mr. Cleveland dressed with great deliberation, shaving himself as he always does. He put on the suit of clothes which he wore on his departure from Lakewood, the plain black diagonal, with its unfashionable, creaseless trousers, its cutaway coat and its vest, an original button of which had been lost and was supplied by another larger than its neighbors. He wore his usual black string tie. Breakfast had been ordered for 9 o'clock, but it was 9:15 before the President was ready for it. Mr. Lamont and his family had eaten their breakfast nearly an hour before. The table was set in Mr. Cleveland's private dining-room. With the President were Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Benedict and Miss Youmans.

For breakfast there were fruit, broiled oysters on toast, beefsteak, broiled sausage, eggs, potatoes and fried hominy. Mr. Cleveland did his full duty to all. He was in great good humor and joked about his luck and the weather. It was 10 o'clock before breakfast was over.

THE EARLY CALLERS.

The first caller after breakfast was Mr. Bissell. He dropped in to wish the President good morning and inquire if he could be of any service. He had hardly left before Vice-President Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson and Richard Watson Gilder arrived. Mr. Stevenson looked particularly well groomed and had on a brand new suit of black broadcloth. Mr. Cleveland shook hands with his visitors, and after chatting with them a moment walked into the next room and looked out at the falling snow. By this time a stream of visitors began to pour in.

Senator Ransom from the Senate Committee of Arrangements came to say that he and his committee were at the disposal of the President. He was followed a few moments later by two other members of the committee, Senators Teller and McPherson. Joseph L. Norris, Chairman of the Local Executive Committee, announced that the affairs of his department were in order and wanted to know if the presidential party proposed any change. There seemed to be a misunderstanding about Mr. Harrison's coming to the Arlington. Some of the committee appeared to be under the impression that he would be in the carriage that came for Mr. Cleveland.


President Grover Cleveland.

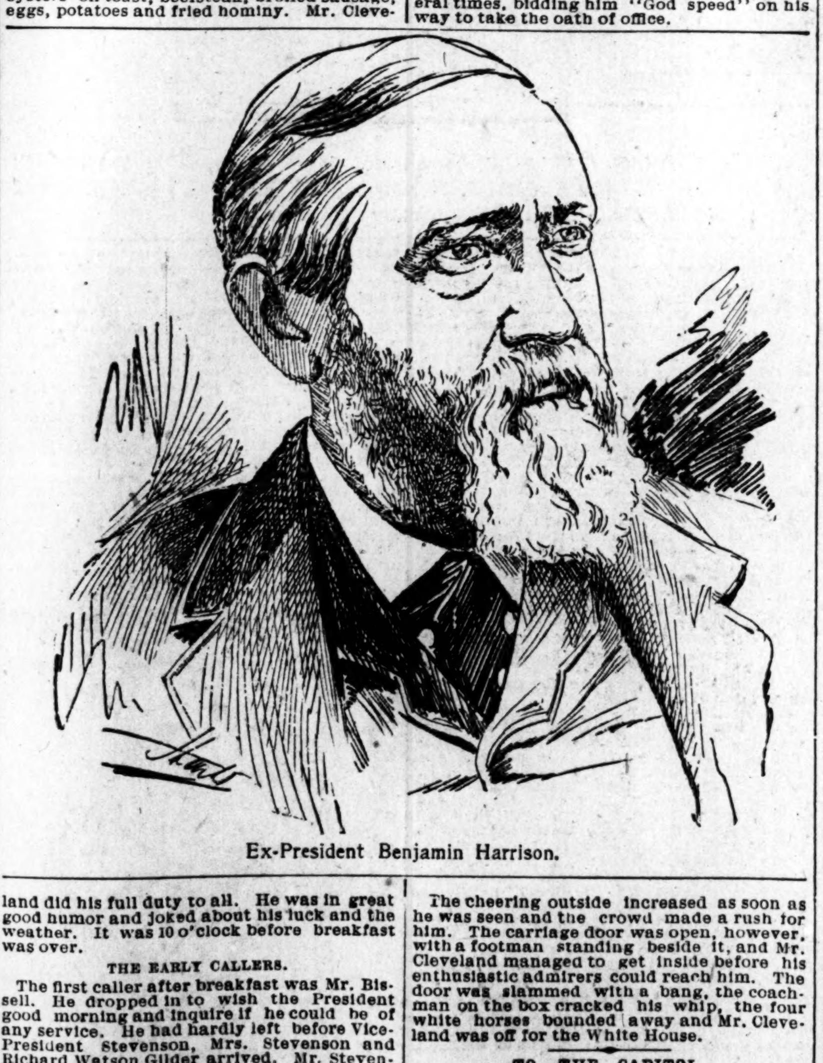
Mr. Norris explained that Mr. Harrison would send his carriage, but would not be in it. "Oh, that's all right," said Mr. Cleveland, good-naturedly, "whatever suits Mr. Harrison is satisfactory to me." The rooms were filling up rapidly. Mr. Olney and Henry Villard came in together. Behind them were J. Sterling Morton and Simon H. Sheerin, the Secretary of the National Democratic Committee and member from Indiana, and Mr. Herbert.

Mr. Cleveland walked from one window to another. The ladies gathered in little groups and the visitors chatted together. A waiter brought in a plate of strawberries for one of the ladies. Miss Gilroy, daughter of Mayor Gilroy, crossed the room, with a broad Tammany badge pinned across the front of her dress. Mrs. Cleveland glanced at it and smiled. Some one suggested that even the women of Tammany Hall had worked for him. "Yes," he replied, quietly, "Tammany did its full duty." Col. A. G. Dickinson of New York and Lieut. Patterson of the First Artillery, aides to the Grand Marshal, came to report themselves in readiness to escort the President-elect.

At 10:40 a. m. a messenger came from Mr. Harrison saying that a carriage would be at the Arlington for Mr. Cleveland at 10:55. Mr. Harrison's coach with its four white horses drove up to the main entrance at 10:50. Word was at once sent up to Mr. Cleveland. Senator Ransom of North Carolina started out first, Mr. Cleveland following. Behind him were Vice-President-elect Stevenson and Senators McPherson of New Jersey and Teller of Colorado.

THE INAUGURAL KISS.

Then ensued a touching little scene. The President-elect had waved a general au revoir to the party of official and personal friends gathered about him and was about to pass through the doorway, when Mrs. Cleveland called him back and with utter disregard for the assembled company threw her arms about her husband and kissed him several times, bidding him "God speed" on his way to take the oath of office.


Ex-President Benjamin Harrison.

The cheering outside increased as soon as he was seen and the crowd made a rush for him. The carriage door was open, however, with a footman standing beside it, and Mr. Cleveland managed to get inside before his enthusiastic admirers could reach him. The door was slammed with a bang, the coachman on the box cracked his whip, the four white horses bounded away and Mr. Cleveland was off for the White House.

TO THE CAPITOL.

Leaving the White House for the Scene of the Important Event.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield, in full uniform, and two aides, also in full regimentals, were standing in the lobby of the White House when Mr. Cleveland entered and he stopped on his way to the Blue room to return their salute and to grasp the hands of the distinguished-looking commander of the army. Just as Mr. Cleveland disappeared behind the stained-glass partition, President Harrison's landau, with the top thrown down, was driven up to the main door. It was drawn by four bay horses, beautifully matched and richly caparisoned. Coachman Willis, who has handled the reins for four Presidents, was on the box. Black fur robes were thrown over the seats of the carriage. The cold wind kept the high-spirited horses dancing about nervously and Willis' whip was called into play to keep the leaders in their places. Vice-President-elect Stevenson followed Mr. Cleveland from the Arlington to the White House with Senator McPherson. He had risen early and had received callers at his rooms in the Ebbitt House. That had been abruptly ended by Senator McPherson's arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson quietly made their way to their carriage and drove to the Arlington, alighting and going to Mr. Cleveland's rooms. For an hour or more before Mr. Cleveland reached the Executive Mansion members of President Harrison's official family and the members of the new Cabinet came straggling along through the blinding snow.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

The officers of the outgoing Cabinet all came in private carriages, while their successors came plodding over the slippery walks. The contrast was striking. Postmaster-General Wanamaker drove up in a glistening colonial coach, drawn by a pair of high-steppers with a driver and footman in full livery. Secretary Elkins arrived in an aristocratic-looking vehicle, trimmed in old gold, wsth silver chains jingling under the necks of the foam flecked horses. Secretary Charles Foster stepped out of a fashionable landau, and Atty.-Gen. Miller emerged from a delapinated looking trap drawn by an old and spavined horse. This parade was quite impressive. The new Cabinet officers came in true Democratic style, on foot, and not in fashionable coaches and no coachmen in livery. Mr. Carlisle was the first to appear, dressed in a black suit and a silk hat that had seen better days. He carried a cotton umbrella. Mr. Herbert came along a little later and, finding that he had a whole hour to spare, walked over to the Navy Department and rode back with Secretary Tracy. Mr. Bissell did not mind the wintry blast, and Hoke Smith walked over from the Arlington.

Mr. Cleveland remained in the Blue Room in conversation with the distinguished company gathered there until 11:40. The glass doors were thrown open at that hour, and President Harrison, with the collar of his fur-trimmed coat turned up about his ears, and his hands encased in thick driving gloves, stepped out with Mr. Cleveland at his side. The snow was falling fast, but Mr. Cleveland evidently did not fear the severity of the weather. He wore no gloves, nor did he turn up his collar. President Harrison stepped into the carriage and Mr. Cleveland took a seat beside him. Before the footman could get around to arrange the robe, President Harrison had pulled it down from the front seat and had thrown one end across Mr. Cleveland's lap. The McKees were looking out of an upper window when the carriage started, and President Harrison and Mr. Cleveland raised their hats and smiled. Two members of the Senate and Court Committee, Senators Teller and Ransom, stepped into the second carriage, the same in which Mr. Cleveland rode to the White House. Vice-President-elect Stevenson and Senator McPherson were the occupants of the third coach and Maj.-Gen. Schofield and his aides followed in the fourth. Members of the outgoing and incoming Cabinets, in less pretentious carriages, made up the balance of the procession.

THE SIGNAL TO START.

The military lined Pennsylvania avenue ready for the signal to move. A little colored boy with a white handkerchief pinned to an umbrella, stood just outside the door of the mansion. He was the signal officer. When the carriages moved Col. Corbin, the Marshall's Adjutant, nodded to the boy, who dropped his flag. The Third Artillery Band, regular army, stationed right in front of the carriage entrance to the White House, struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the column started for the Capitol amid cheers. Gen. Stevenson and Senator McPherson were in the second carriage drawn by four big white horses with white trappings. Albert Hawkins, who has driven Gen. Grant and every President since from the White House to the Capitol and back again, held the reins.

In the third carriage, drawn by four bays were Senators Ransom and Teller of the Senatorial committee and Mr. Harry Vail, clerk to Senator Sherman. Secretary Foster of the Treasury Department and his successor, Mr. Carlisle, came next. Their carriage, like each of the succeeding ones, was drawn by two horses. In the fifth carriage was Secretary Tracy, in the sixth Atty.-Gen. Miller and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, in the seventh Secretary Noble, in the Eighth Secretary Rusk, in the ninth Acting Secretary Wharton of the State Department, and in the tenth and last Rear Admiral Gherardi, the senior officer of the navy, Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Commanding General of the army; Ridgely Hunt, U. S. N., aide to Admiral Gherardi, and Capt. Schofield, U. S. A., aide to Gen. Schofield. In this order the procession moved to the Capitol.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Scenes Attending the Entry of President and Vice-President-Elect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—During the early morning the Senate Chamber had been arranged for the coming ceremonies. Two large red morocco chairs stood in front of the Clerk's desk for the use of the President and Vice-President-elect. Three smaller chairs to their right were for the members of the Committee on Arrangements. A dozen armchairs were placed within the area on the western side of the room for the Chief Justice and Justices and officers of the Supreme Court.

There was a similar arrangement of chairs on the other side of the area for the heads of departments, the Major-General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy. The eastern tiers of seats were reserved for Senators and the lobby back of them was assigned to Governors of States, ex-Senators of the United States, the commissioners of the District of Columbia and others.

As the hour of noon arrived the galleries became packed to suffocation. Despite the arrangements made to handle the great crowds, confusion reigned and the doorkeepers were all but powerless in preventing a general rush through the door; especially was this the case at the doors of the gallery assigned to the presidential party, to which a large number of tickets of admittance had been issued.

An incident occurred here worthy of mention. Mrs. Bissell, wife of the incoming Postmaster-General, with several friends, tried to gain access without a ticket, but was, after making herself known to the doorkeeper, refused assistance. Her male escort interceded, but to no effect. The doorkeeper, under his strict orders, was inexorable. As a final recourse, Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine was sent for and then the difficulty ended and Mrs. Bissell and party were admitted.

Among those in the galleries were Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister, and the wives and daughters of the Japanese, Brazilian and Russian Ministers and attaches of the Chinese legation.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S GALLERY.

In the President's gallery were Mrs. and Miss Morton, wife and daughter of the Vice-President, and the party of Vice-President-elect Stevenson, consisting of Mrs. Stevenson and three daughters, Misses Mary, Julia and Letitia Stevenson; Mrs. M. T. Scott, sister of Mrs. Stevenson, and daughters, Misses Letitia and Julia Scott; Mrs. James S. Ewing and Misses Francis and Lucille Burns. The gentlemen were Messrs. Lewis and William Stevenson and James and Spencer Ewing.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of the incoming Secretary of War, and party, consisting of Miss Grace Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. Lancier Warner, Miss Warner, Mrs. and Miss Bryant of New York, Mrs. Bissell and party and Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jessup of New York and Mrs. and Miss Fuller.

Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Perrine, and the latter's husband, came soon after noon and took seats in the presidential gallery. The wives and daughters and friends of the Senators and Representatives filled the other galleries.

The first of the distinguished guests to arrive and to take their positions in the chamber were the members of the diplomatic corps, in the full court uniform of their respective nations, some of them in military costumes and most of them wearing insignias and decorations on their breast. Their gold laced coats, bright scarfs, epaulets and the general magnificence of their attire gave a fine effect to the scene.

DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMATS.

The diplomats present were Senor Carranze, the Argentine Charge d'Affaires; Chevaliera Tavars, Austrian Minister; Mr. Leghait, Belgian Minister; Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister; Senor Grus, Chilian Minister; First Secretary Yu and Attache Chee, Chinese Legation; Senor Calvo, Costa Rican Charge; M. Pattenotre; Minister Hollebon, Baron Kettler, Lieut. Hosse and Attache Munzenbecher of the German Legation; Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister, and Messrs. Johnstone, Peel and Langley of the Legation; Minister Smith of Hawaii; Baron Fava, Italian Minister, and Marquis Rudini; Minister Yang and Secretary Yun of the Corean Legation; Minister Tatono and Messrs. Stevens, Nicaragua and Nakayama, Japanese Legation; Minister Romero and Secretaries Covarrubias and Plaza, Mexican Legation; Minister Weekherlin of Netherlands; Minister Cuzman of Nicaragua; the Peruvian Minister and Secretary Yrugoyen; Minister Rose of Portugal; Prince Cania Cuzena, Minister and Secretary Bolkine, Russian Legation; Minister Murugua and Attaches Saavebra and Carre, Spanish Legation; Secretary Knagenjelt, Swedish Legation; Secretary Tavel, Swiss Legation; Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister; and Miss Bustamento, Venezuelan Legation.

The diplomatic corps was followed by the Supreme Court. Its presence at the door was announced at 11:20. The Senate stood up to receive it, as it had done in the case of the diplomatic corps, and the Justices in their black silk judicial robes and accompanied by the marshal and other officers entered and took their seats. The members of the House then came in informally and unannounced

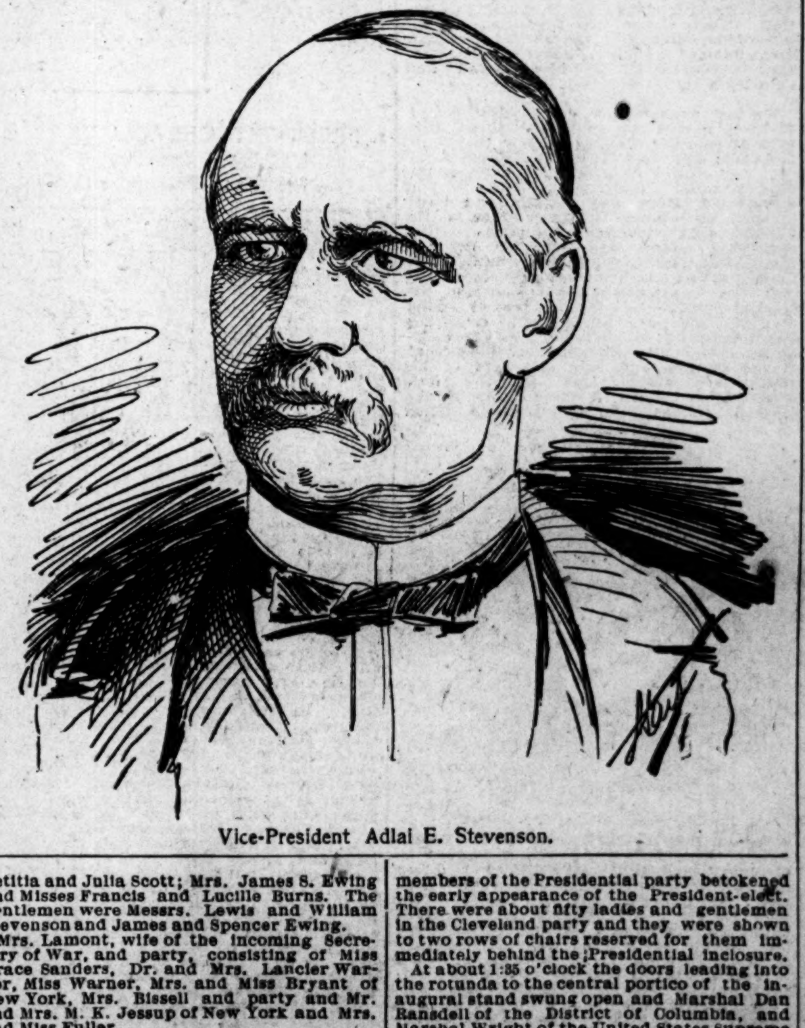
CLEVELAND AND HARRISON.

The presidential party with their military escort came in sight of the eastern entrance of the Capitol a few minutes after 12 o'clock. A large crowd had assembled at the east front and cheered loudly as Mr. Cleveland approached. He went in by the basement entrance to avoid the somewhat slippery steps on the outside. From the moment he descended from the carriage he was received with lusty cheers, and when he entered the Senate wing the cheers on the outside gave way to an ovation.

When Mr. Cleveland stepped to the entrance to the marble room with Mr. Harrison both men had the collars of their great-coats turned up about their ears and their silk hats showed the effects of the inclement weather they had encountered on the trip from the White House to the Capitol. As they crossed the threshold of the marble room Mr. Harrison bowed to his successor and walked unattended to the President's room, where he found an abundance of work to keep him busy. In fact, it was such an amount of work that three times did it become necessary for the venerable Capt. Bassett to turn back the hands of the clock.

If there had been any fears that the appropriations bills would force a halt in the proceedings by reason of the time required to engross them, that fear was dispelled, for among the first bills to be presented to Mr. Harrison were those making appropriations for the expenses of the Government. About the room were the members of the outgoing Cabinet, while now and then Mr. Carlisle, the new Secretary of the Treasury, stepped in to chat with Mr. Foster and other members of the official family.

In the meantime time Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson had been ushered into the private room of Mr. Morton, were a buffet lunch was served and a few callers dropped in to pay their respects. The room of Mr. Morton were made ready for the reception of the distinguished guests, partly by the Vice-President's own hands. During the morning hour when everybody else was busy Mr. Morton took a brush and cleaned off his own table and wiped off what little dust might have collected.


Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Cleveland's Greeting by the People When He Emerged From the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—After the adjournment of the Senate those assembled in the chamber proceeded through the rotunda to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia and the Marshal of the Supreme Court.
The ex-Vice-President.
The Supreme Court.
The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President and the President-elect.
The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.
Members of the Senate.
Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments.
Major-General of the Army Commanding.
The officers of the army and navy who have by name received the thanks of Congress.
Members of the House of Representatives and members elect. Governors of States, ex-members of the Senate of the United States, officers of the Senate and officers of the House of Representatives.

The snow storm had subsided toward noon, but the temperature lowered and the northwest wind blew bitterly. The sun made several ineffectual efforts to pierce the clouds with only partial success. The troops arrived at the noon hour and filled up the place reserved for them, while several photographers planted themselves in the box-house inclosing the Washington statue, and prepared to take a picture of the wintry scene. The patience of the crowd was at last rewarded, and about 1:30 o'clock the arrival of Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Perrine and other members of the Presidential party betokened the early appearance of the President-elect. There were about fifty ladies and gentlemen in the Cleveland party and they were shown to two rows of chairs reserved for them immediately behind the Presidential inclosure.

At about 1:35 o'clock the doors leading into the rotunda to the central portico of the inaugural stand swung open and Marshal Dan Ransdell of the District of Columbia, and Marshal Wright of the United States Supreme Court appeared heading the procession. Ex-Vice-President Morton and Chief Justice Fuller and the Justices of the Supreme Court, except Judges Blatchford, Field and Harlan, came next. Then came Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine and Senators Teller, McPherson and Ransom of the committee of arrangements, preceding President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland, who walked side by side.

Behind the incoming and outgoing President followed members of the Senate and an unusually large contingent from the diplomatic corps, members of the House of Representatives, Governors of States and other official persons.

The President and President-elect, Vice-President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller and the Committee of Arrangements were shown to the front of the platform, where, within a railed inclosure had been laid a bright green carpet, upon which had been placed large leather-covered chairs, covered tables, a reading desk and other furnishings, which gave a bright touch to the scene. Mr. Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng gathered about the stand, and after a few minutes of delay stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address.

He followed the same course pursued by himself eight years ago of delivering his address first and taking the oath afterward. This was the course pursued by Buchanan and Lincoln. On the other hand, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison took the oath first and delivered their inaugural afterwards. A curious compromise between these opposing customs was made by President Harrison's grandfather, who stopped in the middle of his inaugural and took the oath and then resumed and finished the reading of his address.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather, Mr. Cleveland removed his silk hat and with bared head addressed the multitude. He left his overcoat on and secured what warmth he could for the fingers of his right hand by keeping it in his overcoat pocket, holding his hat at his side by his left hand, which was unprotected from the weather by gloves. The wind had been rising and turning colder ever since noon, and Mr. Cleveland's task must have been attended with considerable personal discomfort, but he gave no sign of it and steadily continued his address to the close.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Cleveland Pledges Devotion to the Interests of the People.

Mr. Cleveland said:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their Government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who in the confidence of sturdy health courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our Government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion, we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phases and unvexed by selfish interests.

I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the Government can interfere, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

PROTECTION, BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government especial and direct individual advantages.

The verdict of our voters which condemned the injury of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism.

This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our Government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our country and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their Government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stultifies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught that, while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government, its functions do not include support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency, in public or private station, to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen

Under our scheme of government waste of public money is a crime against the citizens and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy, and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

THE SPOILS.

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness of the promises entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by Federal power, the general Government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

THE NEGRO AND INDIAN.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our Government rests positively demands that equality before the law, which it guarantees to every citizen, should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advance.

TARIFF REFORM.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government, in its legislative and executive branches, shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions.

When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and propriety. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confident and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

THE FINAL WORDS.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which our party made and solicitude for the complete justification for the trust imposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of official power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience or restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the State and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear alone the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and cooperation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in Cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know he will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek his powerful aid.

MARCH TO THE MANSION.

The Procession Moved Through a Driving Storm to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—At the conclusion of the inaugural address the firing of a gun brought the commands of the first grand division to attention, and amid the booming of the presidential salute of twenty-one guns from the batteries of the Washington Barracks, the Washington navy-yard and Fort Myer, Va., President Cleveland and his escort moved rapidly toward the White House, followed by the inaugural procession. The reviewing stand, designated by an immense flag flying about it, was situated immediately by and in front of the Executive Mansion and on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue.

Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like favorable instead of being as bad as they could possibly be, there would have probably been 60,000 men and a number of ladies marching in the parade, as against 25,000 in 1885. They were all here waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment some organizations were compelled to desist from participating. Nevertheless the occasion was a memorable one for the vast attendance.

Acres of humanity surging like a sea occupied every available spot of ground in the vicinity, and as the President made his appearance another cheer signalled his presence and was taken up and re-echoed down the avenues and by-ways like the roar of a troubled ocean. With head erect and standing firmly, with his impassive features facing the procession, President Cleveland reviewed the military, civic and political organizations that made up the line of march. The inaugural parade, which was under command of Gen. Martin G. McMahon of New York, Grand Marshal, was composed of two grand divisions, each grand division being in turn sub-divided into divisions and brigades. The United States forces which led the parade were under the command of Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke and presented a soldierly appearance. All commissioned and other officers carrying swords gave the military salute as they passed in review, turning towards President Cleveland as they did so. The imperturbable President returned the salutes by raising his hat, accompanied by an almost imperceptible nod. Lieut.-Col. Brainbridge commanded the artillery. Maj. R. W. Huntington of the Marine Corps commanded the Marines and Capt. J. M. Bell of the 7th Cavalry commanded the squadron of light cavalry.

The first popular outburst came when Gov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania passed in front of the reviewing stand, followed by his staff and the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania. The popular Democrat, twice Governor of the Keystone State and recently himself prominently discussed as a presidential candidate; awoke all the enthusiasm of triumphant Democracy and was frequently compelled to turn and bow an acknowledgment to the ovations he received. Following close behind him was one who failed to awaken the popular enthusiasm of his chief, but who was the object of almost as much public attention. It was Maj.-Gen. Snowden, commander of the militia at Homestead, and the officer who gave his approval to the degradation of Private Iams, who was suspended, his hair shorn and drummed out of camp for applauding the shooting of Frick.

Later a loud huzza signaled the appearance of a soldierly looking gentleman, who, with his staff, headed the 3d brigade. It was Gen. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, ex-Governor of the historic old commonwealth. The Stuart Horse Guards and the Ashby Light-Horse Cavalry acted as Gen. Lee's escort, and the ex-Governor wore the full uniform of the 1st Virginia Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry—blue trousers, a coat of the traditional gray and a helmet with a yellow plume.

Following the Virginians was Gov. Werts of New Jersey, accompanied by his staff in full uniform. Gov. William J. Northern of Georgia came next, and the resplendent uniform and soldierly bearing of the Georgia Hussars of Savannah, which acted as his escort, excited much admiration.

RUSSELL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In quick succession came Gov. Morris of Connecticut and his staff and the youthful Governor of Massachusetts, William E. Russell. No ovation of the day exceeded that accorded to the young Democratic Governor of the Bay State, who has become doubly famous because of the generous toast pronounced but forty-eight hours ago to Gov. McKinley of Ohio. "A manly man in misfortune, stronger than politics in friendship, and stronger than political principles in human sympathy" were the words of commentary on the Governor of the Buckeye State.

Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, escorted by his staff, received a generous welcome from the thousand of Marylanders that lined the thoroughfares.

The South Carolina contingent came next, headed by a man who has recently become famous throughout the Union as a defender of States' rights. It was Gov. Ben. Tillman, now at issue with the Federal Government on the right of the United States to dispute the State control of railroads under Federal receivership. The "latter-day Calhoun" had thousands of admirers in the multitudes of this day, but the doughty champion of State sovereignty received the honors with that unaffected modesty which is his characteristic. The Palmetto Guards and the Lee Light Infantry escorted Gov. Tillman, followed by the Virginia militia and the 7th New York Regiment under Col. Daniel Appleton.

The appearance of Gov. Elias Carr and staff of North Carolina, accompanied by the Winston Rifles and the 2d regiment of the West Virginia National Guard was the signal for more cheering, but the Western Democrats had their inning when Gov. Geo. W. Peck and staff of Wisconsin made their appearance. The author of "Peck's Bad Boy," who has since doubly distinguished himself by carrying Wisconsin into the Democratic column and being twice elected Governor of the Badger State, was compelled to bow frequently in acknowledgment of the popular salutations which his appearance elicited all along the line.

Following in regular order came the Maryland Agricultural College cadets, under the command of Lieut. Grizzard of the United States Army, the National Rifles of the District of Columbia and the Montgomery Light Guards and Veteran Corps, under Col. Thos. F. Dougherty.

No military organization attracted more attention than the famous Fort Worth Fencibles of Texas. This company, which was under the command of Capt. W. B. Ford, was recognized not only as a "crack organization," but as one of the few militia companies which have seen rugged service in the West.

VETERANS IN LINE.

The hearts of old soldiers swelled with pride when the Fourth Division, or the G. A. R. contingent, passed the reviewing stand under the command of Department Commander S. E. Faunce. Among his aides were the following distinguished ex-veterans, known to the whole country either as Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, or as prominent officers of the veteran organizations: Gen. S. S. Burdette, Gen. Veazey, Corporal James Tanner, Capt. F. H. Sprague, Col. B. F. Hawkes, Maj. A. H. G. Richardson, Capt. George E. Corson, Col. H. Dingman, Capt. C. C. Royce, Capt. Wm. Gibson, Maj. J. B. Burke, Col. C. P. Lincoln, Capt. W. S. Odell, Capt. M. E. Urell, Capt. J. M. Pipes, A. F. Dinsmore, Capt. B. F. Entriken, Capt. S. L. Wilson, Capt. T. D. Yeager, Capt. George E. Lemon, Capt. John Cameron, Capt. A. Baldwin, Capt. F. H. Allen, Capt. N. B. Prentice, Capt. C. R. Douglas, Capt. J. H. Jenks and Capt. M. T. Anderson.

The Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., commanded by Senior Vice-Department Commander Nathan Bickford, was enthusiastically received by the citizens of Washington and the District of Columbia and was followed by the civic procession of the district headed by Col. Wm. Dickson, Chief Marshal. Among the special aides to Col. Dickson was Wm. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," attired in true Western costume, and the aide received so much popular attention as to quite outshine the Chief Marshal. Two hundred special aides, selected from among the Democrats of the District of Columbia followed as the escort of Chief Marshal Dickson.

The National Guard of New York, under the command of Gen. Josiah Power, with aides from nearly every military and political organization in the Empire State, headed the great New York contingent who constituted such a significant feature in the parade.

Men yelled themselves hoarse as Gov. Flower and staff hove in sight, but the great enthusiasm of the hour was reserved for the "Tammany Society of New York." At the national capital the political importance of Tammany has always been appreciated and frequently felt, and the magnificent appearance of this organization, almost military in its bearing and thoroughly military in its discipline and its methods, provoked the admiration even of opponents. The organization was 3,000 strong, every district sending its full quota of 100 men. Every brave wore a badge of silk with the letters and pictures displayed woven in it. At the top was an American Indian and the words "Tammany Hall." Just below was an American flag with the tiger's head in the center and the inscription "Inauguration of Cleveland and Stevenson, March 4, 1893," and at the bottom a picture of the national Capitol. The organization was in four divisions with Mayor Gilroy, Grand Sachem of Tammany Society, in the van. All Sachems marched in full regalia and Sagamore Wm. H. Dobbs carried the Liberty Cap, which is at all Fourth of July celebrations. The ordinary braves wore silk hats and black or dark overcoats, and every one also wore the handsome silk badge described. The Tammany legion was headed by the organizations of the Second, Sixth, Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth Districts, which made the best records at the last election. Their music was furnished by 230 musicians, composing the Thirteenth Regiment Band of Brooklyn, Jaeger's Band, Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band and Crowley's Eighth Regiment Band.

LAST OF THE LINE.

The last organization in the first grand division passed the reviewing stand at a quarter past five o'clock, exactly two hours from the time the head of the division went by. Just at this time a large number of the Pennsylvania militiamen, who had withdrawn from the parade and been allowed to break ranks, came down Pennsylvania avenue towards the reviewing stand and pushing through the lines of policemen, gathered under Mr. Cleveland and crowded the street in such a manner as to prevent the free passage of the leading organizations of the second grand division. The police attempted to clear the street and for a while there was great disorder. Col. William Dickson, chief marshal of the division, and the members of his staff were disorganized by the mob and for a while it looked as if the excited forces would trample down some of the too-curious soldiers. Fortunately, however, the police succeeded in clearing the line of march and in so doing arrested a soldier for alleged disorderly conduct. The police started with their prisoner on a run for a neighboring patrol wagon. When the comrades of the arrested man saw him in the custody of the officers, they made a rush as if to attempt a rescue. It looked for a few minutes as though a formidable riot was imminent, but the determined action of a number of policemen in keeping back the crowd and the intervening lines of organizations that were passing prevented any serious consequences and the prisoner was whisked off to the station.

Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton.

It was 7 o'clock when the last rank of the parade went by the White House and disbanded in front of the Army Department; so that the parade had occupied but ten minutes short of five hours in passing in review.

ALONG THE LINE.

Scenes on the Avenues Over Which the Parade Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The scene along the line of march was such as no city but Washington and no street but its broad, well paved Pennsylvania avenue could produce.

Wednesday and Thursday were almost ideal days of brisk, bracing, sunshiny spring weather, which led to the entertainment of the hope that "Cleveland weather" had set in before the end of Mr. Harrison's term. These anticipations were not realized. Rain on Friday morning was followed toward evening by a colder rain which during the night developed into a snow storm sufficient to once more cover the streets with a thin coating. But the expectant multitude, beholding these untoward signs in the early morning, recalled the fact that on the day of Garfield's inauguration snow was falling at 9 o'clock and the sun was shining, and the dust was blowing soon after the noon hour. They hoped for similar good fortune to-day, and proceeded with their preparations with unabated ardor. They were, however, doomed to disappointment.

Public and private stands erected along the line of march from the Capitol to a point beyond the White House had an estimated seating capacity of 50,000 persons. And every one of them was crowded. Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied. Windows, commanding a view of the parade brought fabulous prices and advantageous seats on the public stands commanded prices ranging from $5 up and down. The main stand from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade was in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep and had a comfortable seating capacity of 11,000 persons, 600 more than the corresponding stand erected on the same site for the inauguration of President Harrison. It was decorated with effective taste. In the center was an arch forty-two feet high, and similarly draped and surmounted by the arms of the United States. On the extreme right was the coat of arms of New York, Cleveland's State. On the extreme left was the coat of arms of Illinois, Vice-President Stevenson's State, and between them were displayed the armorial bearings of the thirteen original States. Above each of these insignia was a banner bearing the name of the State. Cushioned seats were provided for the President and his Cabinet, who surrounded him, and folding chairs were supplied for the Diplomatic Corps, who were arranged immediately behind him. On either side were seats for Senators, members of the House of Representatives and specially invited guests. The nearest stand to that of the President, was assigned to reporters of the press. It had a seating capacity of 200 and the applications to the Press Committee numbered a little over 2,000. The vast Treasury Building was completely walled in with stands. The principal one extended along the entire front of the building, along Pennsylvania avenue, and had a capacity for seating several thousand people. This was an open stand and was intended to be occupied chiefly by the department employes and their families. But the position most sought after in connection with the Treasury Building was the stand on Fifteenth street, which commanded an unobstructed view of the avenue all the way to the Capitol. On all the little parks and public reservations on the line of march and on every other available point stands were erected, the largest of all extending the entire length of Lafayette Square, immediately in front of the White House and the President's stand and seating fully 50,000 persons. Profiting by past experience and bearing in mind the discomforts occasioned by the wretched weather of four years ago nearly all the stands were made both wind and water proof and thus afforded more pleasant shelter than ever before. The finishing touches to the decorations were not accomplished until almost the last moment, but they were effective though not so varied or artistic as those which New York, under the directions of its Committee on Taste, displayed on the occasion of its twenty-second Columbian celebration. The preponderance of red, white and blue bunting, relieved by other tints, gave an air of sameness to the general effect which might well have been avoided.

1. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. 2. WALTER Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State. 3. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Secretary of the Treasury. 4. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War. 5. HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy. 6. HOKE SMITH, Secretary of the Interior. 7. WILSON S. BISSELL, Postmaster-General. 8. RICHARD OLNEY, Attorney-General. 9. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

The Pennsylvania delegations, under the command of Col. Levi Mash, presented an imposing appearance, and consisted of the Samuel J. Randall Association, the Hancock Veteran Legion, the Union Democratic Club, the Jefferson, the Jackson, the Crescent Democratic, the Central Democratic, the Concord, the Second Ward Cleveland, the William McThaler, the William H. Harrity, the Peter-Gallagher and the West End German Clubs of Philadelphia, and the Democratic societies of Lancaster, the Americus Club of Reading, the Randall Club of Pittsburg, the Central Democratic Committee of Scranton, the Young Men's Democratic Society of Lancaster, the J. W. Fritch Club of Harrisburg and the Junior Rechabite Legion of Pennsylvania.

The Third and Fourth divisions consisted of various New Jersey and Maryland Democratic organizations.

WESTERN DEMOCRATS.

The Western Democrats, and there were thousands of them here to-day, demonstrated their political importance and gave vent to all their enthusiasm when the Fifth Division appeared in sight. This division, which was composed exclusively of Western political organizations from the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio and other States, was under the command of Col. John P. Hopkins of Chicago. On the staff of Marshal Hopkins were the following prominent Western Democrats: Hon. George E. Anderson, Illinois; Hon. W. B. Rinton, Illinois; Col. Wm. Harler, Illinois; W. R. Burnett, Iowa; Thos. Taggart, Indiana; James S. Meek, Indiana; Jerome Herff, Indiana; Theodore B. Buskirk, Indiana; Chas. R. Pollard, Indiana; D. F. Allen, Indiana; P. E. McCarthy, Indiana; Samuel Harris, Indiana; S. B. Sweetser, Indiana; W. W. Croninger, Ohio; Wm. H. Bracken, Indiana; Wm. Toohey and James Condon, Illinois.

The Western political organizations in line under Col. Hopkins were the Iroquois Democratic Club of Chicago, Ill., Col. Frank G. Hayne, Marshal; County Democracy of Chicago, Ill., James H. Farrell, Marshal; Stevenson Escort Club of Bloomington, Ill., Wm. Toohey, Marshal; Duckworth Club of Cincinnati, David J. Dalton, Marshal; First Voters' Democratic Club of Bloomington, Ill., James Condon, Marshal; Young Men's Democratic Club of Cincinnati; Samuel J. Tilden Club of Cincinnati; Thurman Club of Columbus, Dudley Filley, Marshal; Jackson Club of Columbus, Capt. J. J. Kaiser, Marshal; Citizens' Tally-Ho Club of Columbus, Hon. Geo. J. Karb, Marshal; Gavel Hall Club of Dayton; Miami Club of Hamilton; Cleveland Club of Indianapolis, H. J. Armentrout, Marshal, and the Possawatomie Club of Council Bluffs, Io.

Among the novel and interesting features of the parade was a tally-ho coach party of prominent Columbus (O.) citizens. It was composed of the Mayor of the city, George J. Karb, Judge Charles Shaffin, Edward Denmead, Ralph Lazarus, Samuel Kinnear, John Callender, Brice W. Custer, Sheriff James Ross, Frank W. Prentiss and L. F. Longstreth. The party had a tally-ho of the latest and most approved pattern with horses and trappings, and the attention and admiration it excited guaranteed its popularity in future inaugural parades.

The Sixth Division was under the command of Gen. Pierce Young of Georgia, on whose staff were M. J. Parmon of Louisville, Ky., and the following prominent Democrats from the State of Arkansas: Col. J. S. Morgan, Mr. J. R. Teller, Col. Spears, Capt. J. F. Smith, Mr. H. B. Armstead, Mr. W. P. Fletcher, Mr. A. B. Williams, Col. Cochrane, J. N. B. King White, Capt. Charles Triplett, Col. W. M. Grovens, Col. W. Y. Foster, Col. Steve Caragan, Gen. B. T. Duvall, Capt. S. M. Rutherford, Col. Wm. M. Ponder, Col. J. S. Gibson, Col. G. W. Baxter, Col. Kye Odam, Col. J. Johnson, Col. William J. Echols and Col. Mortimer J. Turner.

The various political organizations composing Gen. Young's division were the Watterson Club of Louisville, Ky., ex-Lieut.-Gov. J. H. Hindman, Marshal, and Philip T. German, Assistant Marshal; the Bandana Club of Louisville, Ky., Charles P. Weaver, Marshal; the Central Democratic Club of Knoxville, Tenn., A. G. Payne, Marshal; the Vanderbilt Benevolent Association, Charleston, S. C.; the Southern Inter-Collegiate Memorial Association from Richmond, Va.; the John W. Daniel Democratic Club of Portsmouth, Va.; the John S. Barbour Club of Norfolk, Va., John E. Stitt, Marshal; the Crescent Democratic Club of New Orleans and the William L. Wilson Tariff Club of West Virginia.

A detailed and itemized report of the great parade is of course impossible when a mere enumeration of the various regiments, companies, posts and civic organizations participating occupies three newspaper columns.

FEATURES OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

Among the magnificent special aides who rode behind Gen. Marshal McMahon and his chief of staff, Gen W. D. Whipple, were representatives from every State and Territory in the union. The guard of honor of President Cleveland consisted of 100 members of the York Business Men's Cleveland and Stevenson Association, representing fifteen mercantile organizations of the Empire City. The passage of the President on the avenue was one continual ovation of the most enthusiastic kind. The steady tramp of the superbly drilled battalions of regulars under the command of Gen. Brooks forming his escort, the suggestive rumble of the gun carriages, and the soldierly bearing of the young cadets all helped to keep the enthusiasm alive. On the extreme left of the front rank of Battery I marched a bronzed and rugged-featured veteran, who would have received a share of the plaudits on his own account, had his history been known. His name was John Martin, and he was the only survivor of the Custer massacre.

The fine appearance and splendid discipline of the District Militia invited repeated cheering. A feature distinctively novel was introduced into the parade by the Engineering Corps. This was the releasing of a number of carrier pigeons with messages relating to the success of the inauguration, destined for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis and other points. Still another original feature was afforded by the military bicycle company, which, mounted upon their wheels and retaining full control of them, at the same time handled their small army with a dexterity that indicated that this innovation in military tactics lacked nothing of success.

A profusion of streamers with the inscription, "The Banner State, 61,537 Democratic majority for Cleveland," served to put the spectators on good terms with the Jefferson Club of Louisiana. Before the column was borne a handsome banner with a portrait of the patron saint of the organization, painted for the occasion.

In close proximity to the Louisianians was a small but compact delegation representing the Tuscora Society of Salt Lake City, the Tammany of Utah, and the members of which had undertaken a 3,000 mile journey to participate in the inauguration of a Democratic President.

There was a twinkle in the eyes of the Vice-President and a suspicious moisture about those of his wife, when the Illinois Club of Bloomington, which formed the escorting party of the Vice-President to the capital, marched past the reviewing stand. Probably this might be ascribed to the fact that their only son, Louis G. Stevenson, had the position of honor on the right of the column, as a mark of recognition of the First Voters' Association. He is President of this organization, and cast his first vote in November for what proved to be the victorious ticket.

LADIES IN THE LINE.

A mounted battalion of exceedingly good looking young women led the Cleveland and Stevenson Club of Montgomery County, Md. They were the sisters and daughters of the members, and their dark riding habits and low crowned riding hats were decidedly attractive. The spectators were not slow in recognizing the novelty, and the belles from "My Maryland" were cheered until their faces were of a carmine tint. The organization of which they formed the escort had 816 men in line, precisely the majority given by the county to the national ticket.

There was but one civil delegation in line that could claim the distinction of having marched in an inauguration parade to the glory of a Republican President and under a Republican banner. This was the John G. O'Brien Association of New York. There were twenty ranks of ten men to a rank. Four years ago they marched as Republicans in the parade that attended the inauguration of President Harrison. In the campaign of which to-day's event was the culmination the organization "flopped" individually and as a whole and to-day they cheered as lustily for Cleveland and Stevenson as they did in '89 for Harrison and Morton.

The ex-President's city was represented by the Cleveland Club of Indianapolis, the first organized Democratic contingent from the Capital of the Hoosier State to attend the inauguration of a President.

President Cleveland has a double. The double was Chief Marshal to-day of the Bayard Legion, the crack Democratic organization of Wilmington, Del., the home of the ex-Secretary of State. His name is John F. Dolan and a great many persons who saw him go by imagined for a moment that the new President had left his place at the head of the parade to do honor to the representation from the domain of his former counselor.

The Vanderbilt Benevolent Association of Charleston, S. C., a Democratic organization named after the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and of which President Cleveland is an honorary member, turned out in force in the Fourth Division of the civic parade. Each member wore a fac simile of the medal which was presented by the organization to Baby Ruth.

Mr. Cleveland's competitor for the nomination at Chicago last June had his personality impressed upon the multitude through the medium of the David Hill Guards of Richfield Springs.

Joseph N. Birch, Minister to Japan under the former Cleveland Administration, led the 250 members of the Young Men's Club of Wheeling, W. Va.

It was impossible to keep the crowds in bounds and many ladies had gathered in spite of the orders of the guards. It was thus, through a crowd bordered by a number of ladies, that at three minutes before high noon by the clock in the Senate Chamber, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate came into the room of the Vice-President, followed by Senator McPherson of the Committee of Arrangements and Vice-President-elect Stevenson.

ONE MARRING INCIDENT.

Here occurred the only incident that marred the proceedings, and it was repeated a moment later with additional emphasis. When Mr. Cleveland made his appearance some man, claiming to be a member of the House, appeared in the lobby without a ticket and demanded admittance to the floor. This was denied by the guards and the man became very indignant. At this moment Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine appeared leading the way for the Vice-President-elect. The man who figured in this episode halted, Mr. Valentine quickly told him of the situation and urged him to step aside and not to interfere with the progress of the party. After being compelled to almost brush him back, the party moved on. A moment later the other Senators of the committee emerged from the room with the President in charge. The individual who had stopped the officer of the Senate then, together with others, again crowded forward. Every one but this man responded to the cry of the guard to get back as Mr. Cleveland reached a point just opposite the entrance to the Senate floor. The President-elect was stopped and remained standing until the door-keeper could jump forward and thrust the offending individual aside. When asked why he did not step back the gentleman only replied by asking why he was expected to get out of the way.

"Because you were ordered to," retorted the guard, and the offending statesman was heard from no more.

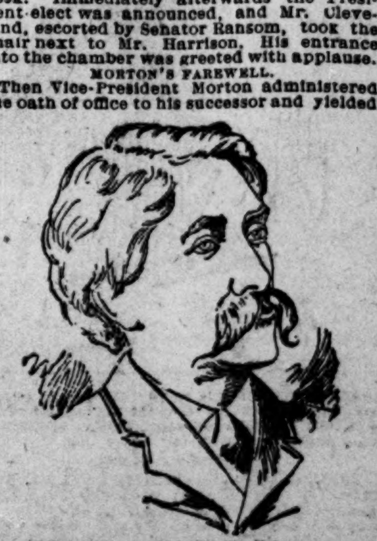
When the party thus interfered with was gotten together they met the President in the red room and marched around the outside of the chamber through the corridor, entering the chamber promptly at noon by the Senate clock, but as a matter of fact, 12:40 standard time.

ENTER THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Meanwhile in the Senate at 11:45 o'clock (Senate clock) the Speaker and House of Representatives were announced. The Speaker was escorted to a chair at the Secretary's desk and the Representatives who followed him were crowded in wherever space could be found for them. But as to finding seats for them, that was out of the question. At this time the general spectacle was magnificent. The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, with a few gentlemen scattered among them. The Senators from forty-four States were all in their places. When the Senate clock indicated 11:50, but when the actual time was 12:50, the Vice-President-elect was announced, and Mr. Stevenson, escorted by Senator McPherson, took his chair to the right of Vice-President Morton. Immediately afterwards the President and his Cabinet were announced, and President Harrison and the members of his Cabinet entered the chamber. Mr. Harrison was escorted to one of the chairs standing in front of the clerk's desk. Immediately afterwards the President-elect was announced, and Mr. Cleveland, escorted by Senator Ransom, took the chair next to Mr. Harrison. His entrance into the chamber was greeted with applause.

MORTON'S FAREWELL.

Then Vice-President Morton administered the oath of office to his successor and yielded to him the chair of the presiding officer, on retiring from the chair ex-Vice-President Morton spoke as follows:



Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller.

SENATORS—The time fixed by the constitution for the termination of the Fifty-second Congress has arrived and I shall soon resign the gavel of the President of the Senate to the honored son of Illinois, who has been chosen as my successor.

I cannot, however, take my leave of this distinguished body without offering my most grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred by the resolution just adopted declaring your approval of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the chair and expressing the deep sense of the uniform courtesy and kindness, even in critical and complicated situations, extended to me, as the presiding officer, by every member of this body.

If I have committed errors, you have refrained from rebuking them; and I have never appealed in vain to your sense of justice but I have ever received your support.

My association with the representatives of the States of this great nation in this chamber will be among the most cherished memories of my life, and I can express no better wish for my successor than that he may enjoy the same relations of courtesy and kindness that have never been limited by party lines or controlled by partisan affiliations and which have so happily marked my intercourse with Senators.

And now, Senators and officers of the Senate from whom I have received so many good offices in the discharge of my duties, accept a feeble expression of my grateful appreciation of your kindness, with my heartfelt wishes for your future welfare, happiness and prosperity in life.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON'S ADDRESS.

The special session of the Fifty-third Congress was then formally opened with prayer by Chaplain Butter. Vice-President Stevenson arose and addressed the Senate. He said:

SENATORS—Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the 104 years of our constitutional history have been statesmen, eminent alike for their talent and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the Republic, while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have at a late period of our history shed luster upon the office of President of the most august deliberative assembly known to man.

I assume the duties of the great trust without confidence, but rather with grave mistrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

As he closed his remarks he directed the Secretary of the Senate to read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

NEW SENATORS SWORN IN.

Mr. Cook read the proclamation, and then the Senators newly elected or re-elected were invited by the Vice-President to come forward and take the oath of office. They did so (each escorted by his colleague) and the oath of office was solemnly administered by the Vice-President, the Senators afterwards subscribing to the same at the clerk's desk.

Twenty of those to whom the oath of office was administered were Senators who have been re-elected. Five of them took their seats in the Senate for the first time. These are: Messrs. Lodge, Massachusetts; Murphy, New York; Roach, North Dakota; Smith, New Jersey, and White, California.

The credentials of John Martin as Senator from Kansas were presented by Mr. Peffer and read. He said that the credentials just read seemed to be in due form, and to entitle Martin prima facie to be admitted to a seat in the Senate. If there was to be a question as to his title upon the merits, the Senate could pass upon that afterwards. He moved that the oath of office be administered to Mr. Martin. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Martin took and subscribed to the oath.

All these preliminaries having been duly disposed of, the Vice-President directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to proceed to the execution of the order of the Senate relative to the inauguration of the President of the United States.

The procession to the east portico of the Capitol was then begun, Mr. Johnson, Chief Clerk of the Senate, announcing the order in which it was to move from the Senate chamber, which conformed exactly to the printed programme.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Incidents Attending the Change of Occupants at the Executive Mansion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—It was just 6:20 when Mr. Cleveland appeared at the private exit from the grand reviewing stand and stood shivering for a moment at the top of the long flight of wooden steps leading to the ground. The crowd set up a shout as he left the stand that was re-echoed up and down the avenue. Five hundred people were pressing against each of the big carriage gates, and as the President slowly clambered down the steps they gave a mighty push, and in spite of the valiant efforts of the policemen, the gates were forced wide open, and several hundred of the crowd raced up the drive way and across the lawn to get a close look at the President. Col. Berrett, the chairman of the inaugration committee, took Mr. Cleveland's arm, and the two started at a brisk trot for the White House, while half a dozen policemen ran ahead to clear the path. It was a sharp sprint for two big men, but they got into the shadow of the big porte cochere a few feet ahead of the mob and the watchful ushers who had been holding the door ajar, threw it wide open and pulled the President in. Col. Berrett and two of his aids rushed in after him and then the door was slammed in the faces of the crowd, who actually climbed on each other's shoulders to gaze at the President as he stopped to catch his breath.

FAMILIAR FACES.

The lobby was brilliantly lighted, and Mr. Cleveland recognizing the faces of several of the ushers who did duty in the White House during his former administration stopped to shake hands and greet them.

"Aren't you almost frozen?" asked Chief Usher Jacob Turner, as the President unbuttoned his overcoat. Mr. Cleveland's face was almost blue with the cold, but he cheerfully responded:

"Oh, I was just getting in good trim. I could have stood the work a couple of hours longer."

Mrs. Cleveland spent about an hour in the White House and then bravely ventured forth again. Attended by Col. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Benedict she once more entered the grand-stand and remained a half hour. At 6 o'clock Col. Norris of the Inaugural Committee urged her to return to the White House. The big canvas cover of the stand had torn away from its moorings and the wind blowing at twenty miles an hour seemed like a breath from the North Pole. Yielding to Col. Norris' urgent suggestion, she consented to leave her husband, and escorted by Col. Norris and Col. Berrett she went back to her friends in the White House.

IN FULL POSSESSION.

When the President came in at 6:20 there was a very merry party in possession of the big corridor and the red room. The Dickinsons, the Lamonts, the Gilders, the Benedicts, the Wilsons, and half a score more of the new administration family were strolling about and chatting over the incidents of the day.

Mr. Cleveland is a very robust man, but his exposure to the weather and the long hours he stood on his feet while the parade passed the reviewing stand would have fatigued a giant. He had yet the ordeal of the inaugural ball before him, and he wisely decided that he would spare himself for the rest of the day. He would take a little rest, he said to Private Secretary Thurber, and would not think of taking up the formal duties of his office until Monday morning. He thought he would take just a peep into his old office, however, so ascending the private staircase and entering the big oval room which has served President Harrison as a library and family sitting-room, he looked about him with much interest. He found many changes. When Mr. Cleveland formerly occupied it there was a big desk between the two south windows. This magnificent old piece of furniture had a remarkable history. It was made from the stanch timbers of her majesty's ship Resolute of the expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin, and was presented to President Grant by Queen Victoria herself. This desk President Harrison had caused to be moved into the big room which Col. Lamont as Mr. Cleveland's Private Secretary used as his private office, but which Gen. Harrison has occupied for the past two years. Mr. Cleveland also noticed that the heavy, old-fashioned, plush-covered furniture had been replaced with stiff couches, comfortable easy chairs and a piano lamp or so, and that some of the book cases containing the President's reference library had also been moved into the office of the private secretary. Mr. Cleveland was rather pleased with the transfer made for it enables him and his family to enjoy the comfort of a spacious sitting-room on the same floor with their sleeping apartments.

Mrs. Cleveland, who followed her husband up the stairs, was delighted with the change and will probably use her influence to prevent the Executive office from making any encroachments upon the very limited domain of the mansion. She made a mental note of the many changes in furniture, pictures and ornaments and will probably add to the big room some of the handsome bric-a-brac she has gathered since leaving the White House.

PRINCE OF WALES' ROOM.

Adjoining the library are the rooms which President and Mrs. Cleveland have chosen as bed chambers. They are the same which ex-President and Mrs. Harrison occupied. When the Clevelands lived in the White House before their private rooms were in the northwest corner of the mansion. It is in the larger of these rooms, however, that little Marthena Harrison was ill with scarlet fever and they have since been entirely dismantled. Even the paper has been torn from the walls and it is not likely they will be used again until they are refitted next fall. The first of the suit of rooms which the President and Mrs. Cleveland have chosen is known as the "Prince of Wales' room." In it is a mammoth old-fashioned mahogany bed with the crimson canopy and lace hangings draped from a gilded cornice. The soft carpets, the luxurious couches and the capacious easy chairs make this room most inviting. A handsomely carved mahogany table with marble top stands at the foot of the broad bed and several inlaid cabinets are disposed about the room. The big wardrobe has great plate glass doors which reflect the light from the South windows. The adjoining bedroom was occupied by Mrs. Harrison during her late illness, but has been entirely refurnished, only the dainty pale green and silver wall decorations having been retained. Two highly polished brass bedsteads stand against the wall. A broad, low, dressing-case, half a dozen easy chairs, a handsome center-table and a tall lamp complete the furnishings of the room. Like the other rooms in the house these apartments are lighted by electricity. A dressing-room adjoins them at the west end of the corridor and contains a big porcelain bath and other handsome toilet fittings.

Baby Ruth will for the present occupy the nursery which has heretofore been the private domain of Baby McKee, with Mary Lodge McKee and little Marthena Harrison. The nursery is a cheerful room on the north side of the main corridor. It is furnished with an array of cribs, little chairs and little playthings enough for a dozen less favored children. After Mrs. Cleveland had inspected the arrangements for Baby Ruth's comfort she returned to the first floor in the house and ordered dinner.

THE FIRST DINNER.

By this time it was 7 o'clock and all the visiters except those invited to remain to dinner had left the House. The President had intended to ask a score or more of the members of his official family to dine with him at 6 o'clock, but the parade was so long that Col. Lamont, who had been invited to dinner, concluded it would not be safe for a cabinet officer, who must appear at the inaugural ball at 9, to wait. He therefore sent a messenger to the Arlington and ordered a hasty dinner prepared for his family in the private dining-room of the suite lately occupied by Mr. Cleveland. The other dinner guests remained at the White House, willing to take the chance of being late to the ball in their desire to make the home-coming of the President and Mrs. Cleveland as cheerful as possible.

There was a great bustle among the pots and pans in the big White House kitchen when Lucy Branch, the head cook, began the preparation of the evening meal. The kitchen range is big enough to cook a state dinner for a hundred, and the copper "battery" and store of cooking utensils lack nothing that would gladden the heart of the most exacting of French cooks.

Lucy has heard some alarming stories regarding the possible advent of Dolly Johnson, the colored cook who served President Cleveland so faithfully during his last term, and she went about her work to-day in a fashion that would have surprised Dolly if she could have seen her.

Philip McKimist is the present steward of the White House and here is the menu he prepared for the first dinner of Mr. Cleveland's new administration:

THE MENU.

Blue points on the shell.
Bouillon, sherry.
Smelts, sauce tartar, Chanteau Margaux.
Hot-house tomatoes and cucumbers.
Roast beef, Mumm's extra dry champagne.
Potatoes, oyster plant and peas.
Terrapin, Philadelphia style.
Liquors. Coffee.

While dinner was being prepared the President's valet, Wm. Sinclair, who was with him in Buffalo and Albany and who served four years as steward of the White House, proceeded to lay out the President's evening clothes and screw the little pearl studs into the bosom of a freshly laundered shirt. Mrs. Cleveland and her dinner guests only waited for the President to dress before descending to dinner.

INVITED GUESTS.

Those who sat down to dinner with the President and Mrs. Cleveland were Gen. and Mrs. Dickinson, Gen. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Gen. and Mrs. Perrine, Miss Sanders and Private Secretary Thurber. The meal was a merry one, for although the President and his guests have all undergone a severe ordeal in the last few days, their cheerful surroundings and the fact that the hard work of the inauguration was over had a very inspiring effect. When the meal was finished Mrs. Cleveland and her guests separated to prepare for the ball. Private Secretary Thurber ordered the President's carriage and then ran over to the Arlington to get into his dress coat.

Before leaving the White House, however, Mr. Thurber performed the first official act for the new administration. He wrote out an appointment for Arthur Simons as doorkeeper to the private secretary. Simons was appointed in the White House by President Grant, and served from 1869 to 1889. He is a shrewd, intelligent colored man, with a round bald head, a smiling face and what he himself would style a "chunky" figure.

It was 9:20 when the President and his party started for the inaugural ball. Col. Norris of the committee escorted Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland to their carriage. A hundred people crowded up into the porte cochere as the big door opened, and it took four ushers to clear a pathway for the party. The President and Mrs. Cleveland and Col. Norris drove off together and the guests followed in their carriages. The President and Mrs. Cleveland returned to the White House soon after 11 o'clock. They went at once to the upper floor where the private apartments are located, and before midnight the Executive Mansion was dark save for the dim glow of the half dozen lamps that always burn until dawn.

INAUGURATION BALL.

The Tribute Paid by Politics to Society—Last Night's Splendors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—By long custom the inaugural ball has grown to be almost as much a part of the regular ceremonies of inauguration day as the inaugural address. It is the quadriennial tribute paid by politics to society. There have been but two intermissions in the series of inaugural balls to commemorate the accession of a newly elected President since the days of Madison, and that covers a period of eighty-four years. The earlier balls were held on sites then deemed fashionable, but since given over to variety theaters or beer gardens. Martin Van Buren had two balls given in his honor, but the President and Vice-President attended only one.

Wm. Henry Harrison's brief term was commemorated by three inaugural balls, and he attended all, danced at one of them with the wife of the editor of the *National Intelligencer*. Polk had two inaugural balls, one at $10 a ticket and one at $2. The last, as might be readily supposed, was numerously attended and very disorderly.

Zachary Taylor, who like Harrison died before his term of office expired, had three balls given in his honor and attended each of them, accompanied by the Vice-President. Pierce, "poor Pierce," as his contemporaries became accustomed to call him, wound up his inauguration in a snowstorm and had no ball given him. With Buchanan, the plan of making temporary provision so as to concentrate all the visitors under one roof began. His inaugural ball was held in a temporary wooden structure, erected as an annex to what is now the City Hall in Judiciary square. Lincoln's inauguration, in spite of the overspreading cloud of impending war, called forth the erection of a similar wigwam, but Lincoln himself, oppressed with the sense of his coming responsibilities, did not attend.

Grant's first inauguration was celebrated by a ball given in the uncompleted north wing of the Treasury Building. Grant and the Vice-President, Colfax, were present, accompanied by their wives. Delayed decision of the disputed title of President Hayes prevented any ball being given in his honor. Garfield's brief administration, which opened so auspiciously and closed so tragically was commemorated by a ball held in the uncompleted National Museum.

THE NATION'S BALL ROOM.

This ball was never equaled until the majestic Central Hall of the otherwise uninteresting Pension Building was placed at the disposal of the national authorities as a ball room, the equal of which it would be hard to find anywhere. Whatever changes of administration may occur, it seems likely that the Pension Building will be the national ball room of the future. Cleveland's first inauguration and Harrison's election each were celebrated by most successful balls held within this building, but neither of them could compare in splendor to the ball held there to-night. Much of the spectacular success of the affair was doubtless due to the modern developments in the use of electricity, of which full advantage was taken.

The scene was fairy-like. The scent of flowers, the combined radiance of myriad electric globes, the dainty blending of green and gold and white, sparkling fountains of tinted water, perfect harmony of musical instruments, what was to many the most interesting feature of all—toilets of surpassing taste and magnificence—all combined to make a spectacle that will be carried for many years in the minds of those who witnessed it in its fullness. Fancy a chamber nearly 100 yards in length, more than forty yards in breadth and fifty yards from floor to ceiling—for such are the dimensions of the great court of the Pension Office building where the ball was held.

MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS.

White, gold and red are draped about the walls of the entire interior. Wherever the eye wanders these three colors predominate with just enough of floral green to make a pleasing effect. The ceiling, 150 feet above the throng, is a mass of white and gold, a magnificent piece of workmanship that elicited admiration from all beholders. Ten thousand yards of material were consumed in draping this vast canopy. The stars and stripes are everywhere—on pillars, on walls and in the waiting-rooms. The lower gallery is covered with plush of purest white, gold-embroidered and gold-fringed, forming a background for American flags and banners, while in the center of the plush, directly above, midway in the arches between the supporting pillars, are emblems of chivalry, shields of bronze and steel, highly polished oversuits of armor, with the conventional spear in the usual position.

A floral piece is over each of the pillars supporting the first gallery. On the gallery walls are silk banners representing the forty-four States. The second gallery is decorated similarly to the first with a floral piece above each column, vases fairly overflowing with roses and other flowers, while the sides are covered with national and States escutcheons alternating. Foreign governments are complimented in the decoration of the third gallery, which has flags of all nations and of course the national coat of arms.

Flowers and growing plants are everywhere—about the pillars, covering the music stands, over the arches. In the center of the court is a fountain of playing water, translucent in the rays of electric lights of many colors. The fountain is surrounded by growing plants, flowers and vines, and its effect is so unique that it forms one of the most attractive features of the general scene. Two great floral arches, each 65 feet in height, are on either side of the court, while just in front of and surrounding them are the stands for the musicians. The arches are trimmed in pure white bunting, forming a background for plants and vines and odorous flowers. They are the crowning feature of the room. From the top of one the magic name, "Cleveland," blazes in electricity. From another "Stevenson" shines.

At the base of each of the eight gigantic pillars supporting the roof are flowers and plants in profusion, while from the tops of these pillars depend waving ribbons of smilax fifty feet in length. The columns bear artistic shields, each arch having upon it the name of the twenty-three Presidents of the United States and of Vice-President Stevenson.

But these elaborate and tasteful decorations are only made perfect by the harmonious effect of many colored electric lights. Their radiance comes from ceiling and balcony, they peep from out the smilax and fern, they shimmer on the water of the fountain. Thousands of them aid in bringing forth the grandeur of the whole effect.

THE PRESIDENT ENTERS.

The ball had been in progress for some time before the presidential party arrived. Many persons of distinction from all parts of the country, Senators, Representatives, prominent politicians, governors of States, officers of the army and navy, diplomats from many lands, militia officers—all these with thousands of ladies formed the throng that passed through the four great doorways of the building and made merry in the ballroom. It is estimated that 12,000 people attended the affair, but only a small portion of those took part in the dancing. The throng was too great to admit of freedom in the waltz and schottisch and polka, and the pressure about the square sets was so intense that the revellers were given but little space for their terpsichorean evolutions.

Mr. E. B. Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Inaugural Ball and Promenade, was floor manager, and each of the twelve sections into which he divided the ball-room was in charge of an assistant. Chairman Hay had his station near the orchestra, and he communicated with his aids by means of electric signals. When a square dance was ready to begin in each section an electric annunciator made known that fact to Mr. Hay, and when the last section had been formed he gave the order for the music to begin.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme for the concert, promenade and dancing was as follows:

Inaugural march, "The Grand Republic" .. Fanciulli
Band and orchestra. Written for the occasion and dedicated to Mr. Cleveland.
Symphonic poem, "Les Preludes" .... Liszt
Selection, "The Merchant of Venice" ...... Pinsutti
Fantasie comique, "Trip to Mars" .... Fanciulli

DANCING AND PROMENADE.

Waltz, "Christmas Eve" .... Jones
Lanciers, "Fencing Master" .... De Koven
Polka, "May Bells" .... Santelmann
Promenade, "Czarine" .... Ganne
Lanciers, "Isle of Champagne" .... Furst
Waltz, "Polar Star" .... Waldteufel
Schottische, "Country Band" .... Smith
Promenade, "Divertissement Espagnol" .... Desermes
Lanciers, "International" .... Moses
Promenade, "Road to Moscow" .... De Loetz
Waltz, "La Cigale" .... Audran
Promenade—"Bal Costume" .... Rubinstein
Polka—"Jolly Students' March" .... Fahrbach
Waltz—"Bachelors' Favorite" .... Williams
Promenade—"New York" .... Fanciulli
Yorke—"One Heart, One Soul" .... Strauss
Lanciers—"Robin Hood" .... De Koven
Waltz—"Espana" .... Waldteufel
Polka—"High School Cadet March" .... Sausa

FLOWERS, SILK AND PLUSH.

In the rooms prepared for the President and Vice-President the same lavish manner of decoration and adornment that prevailed in the ball room was repeated with even more profusion. Wherever the eye was cast were flowers, silk and plush. Roses predominated in the floral decorations—Great American Beauties, sweet-scented Magna Chartas and Ulric Bruners. In every nook and corner were plants and cut flowers that could not be surpassed in luxuriance and nicety of arrangement.

The President's rooms, three in number, were those used by the Commissioner of Pensions and his chief clerk, the first arranged as an ante room. The apartment was covered, on one side, with vines and flowers, while on the opposite wall, a satin tapestry formed a background for magnificent floral pieces. In the President's room, the second of the suite, there were plants, flowers and vines in profusion, banked in the corners and around the walls. A mirror framed in smilax and ferns had been placed over the mantel and in the open fireplace roses and tulips were arranged with so much artistic effect as to give the idea of burning coals. Above the mirror, a duplicate of which was on the opposite wall, a star of electric lights, entwined by a wreath of laurel, gave a brilliant effect, while ivy garlands, more flowers, flags, banners and rich draperies completed the decoration of the room. A miniature reproduction of the Capitol building in immortelles was the principal floral piece in the third room, reserved for the private use of the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Roses and plants and artistically arranged draperies made it a veritable bower. The rooms of the Executive Committee of the Inauguration were also profusely decorated.

THE GOWNS WORN.

Elaborate Toilets of the Ladies Who Appeared at the Ball.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The gowns worn by Mrs. Cleveland and the wives or daughters of President Cleveland's Cabinet officers at the inauguration ball to-night may be described as follows:

Mrs. Cleveland wears white. It is of heavy moire, made with clinging skirt (alas for the crinoline!) and a tight-fitting bodice, cut low and edged with an exquisite pattern of silver passementerie. The puffed sleeves reach to the elbow, where they will be met by long gloves. At the juncture of sleeve and glove, the passementerie trimming appears again and is repeated in the outlined vest of the bodice and on the skirt. Nothing could be simpler and yet more elegant than this costume. Mrs. Cleveland's preference for white is so well known that it surprised no one to see her wearing her favorite color as she reigned supreme to-night.

MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Just where Mrs. Stevenson obtained her gown the informant neglects to say. Presumably it was not at Bloomington, Ill. Mrs. Stevenson's gown was made of heavy white moire cut to fit closely about the hips but with a long and flaring train. Around the bottom of this skirt is a narrow line of eminence purple velvet of which the large puffed elbow sleeves are also made. A deep bertha of duchesse lace outlines the neck, and, nestling inside of the bertha, is a full ruche of parma violets.

The three Misses Stevenson also wore new and exquisitely pretty toilets, that of the eldest, Miss Mary, was soft pink peau de sole veiled with pink gauze dotted with tiny sprigs of flowers. The demi-train is edged with full ruffles of silk and the low neck of the bodice is finished with a full fall of chiffon, bordered with alternate lines of pink and green.

Miss Julia's gown was of a creamy white bengaline with white pearl trimmings. The only color is supplied by the huge sleeves of the new rainbow satin.

The youngest Miss Stevenson, Miss Letitia, is not yet in society, so her pale blue bengaline was quite short. The skirt edged with a simple trimming of folds and knots and the full shoulder drapery of the bodice trimmed with a soft filmy white lace.

MRS. JOHN G. CARLISLE.

Mrs. Carlisle's gown was of handsome heliotrope brocade, with broad wavy lines of satin running up and down through the pattern. The edge of the round train bordered with a deep yellowish lace, which is used again to finish the neck. The bodice opens over a full guimpe of white satin, laid in large plaits extending over the shoulder and down the back to where the guimpe meets the brocade.

MRS. DANIEL LAMONT.

Mrs. Lamont's gown was made in Paris, which fact will possess peculiar significance and interest to women, however trifling it may appear to men, except the Secretary of War, who audits and pays the bill. Mrs. Lamont has been through several Washington seasons, but she comes back with added dignity, fully conscious that the previous reputation of her husband will make her a central object of the festivities. In the morning she appeared in pretty and becoming costume made by Felix. The materials are fawn-colored broadcloth and green velvet, to which an indescribably soft sheen is given by its being shot with the same color as the cloth. The skirt is quite plain with a small double frill of the velvet around the bottom. It fastens over the bodice, the line being defined by exquisite embroidery with jeweled effects, all done by hand. This makes almost a round waist of the bodice which is elaborately embroidered in the same manner as the girdle. The sleeves have immense puffs of the velvet reaching to the elbow. It is a beautiful gown, and one particularly adapted to Mrs. Lamont's style of face and figure.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND. 2. MRS. JOHN G. CARLISLE. 3. MRS. DANIEL S. LAMONT, 4. MRS. HOKE SMITH. 5. MRS. ADLAI E STEVENSON. 6. MRS. WILSON S. BISSELL. 7. MISS HERBERT.

Not less so, however, is the evening gown in which the wife of the new Secretary of War appeared at the ball. This is a Worth design and a most artistic gown. The front and side breadths of the skirt are of heavy satin of an indescribable pale golden yellow tone. The train, which is of moderate length, is of brocaded satin of a still paler shade over which trailing flowers are embroidered in dull pink with touches of white and green. Across the lower part of the the front breadths is a deep flounce of creamy point bourdon lace, drawn up into three festoons, held by large flat bows of dull pink velvet. The bodice is elaborate, the front being of the velvet with full pieces of satin coming from under the arms and drawn up to a point in the center. The back is of the brocade and the sleeves are simply large puffs of the velvet, from which hangs a deep fall of lace. The lace is also arranged in a bertha-like form all around the neck which is cut low and broad. The bodice fastens in the back and has a deep point of shimmering gold and pearl fringe in front.

MRS. HERBERT.

It will not be forgotten that Miss Herbert is the youngest of the ladies of the Cabinet. It may be remarked confidentially that she is one of the prettiest and that is saying a good deal. She is a tiny blonde, very slender, with a graceful head crowned with a mass of curling golden hair. Her costume of deep cream satin was made short with one of the many gored skirts very wide at the foot. Just above the knee begin the double festoons of cream lace over silver gauze. There are two rows of those, the lower one reaching the bottom of the skirt. The round waist is cut with sloping shoulders and wide-puffed sleeves of the cream satin almost covered with the deep bertha of the cream lace over the gauze. On each shoulder is a large knob of crush roses of deep cream to match the gown and the lace festoons of the shirt are caught up at intervals with the same flowers.

These gowns were the great, the shining feature of the Inauguration ball.

GOING HOME.

Ex-President Harrison Leaves the Capital for Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Ex-President Harrison left Washington for Indianapolis on a special train over the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad at 4:05 this afternoon. He was accompanied to the station by Acting Secretary of State Wharton, Secretary of the Treasury Foster, Secretary of War Elkins, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Attorney-General Miller. The Cabinet officers, with the exception of Secretary Noble, were accompanied by their wives.

The ex-President's immediate party comprised Mr. and Mrs. McKee, their children, Benjamin and Mary McKee, Lieut. Parker and Assistant Private Secretary Libbott, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Marshall Ramsdell. Mr. George W. Boyd, Assistant Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in charge of the train and will accompany the party to Indianapolis.

The party came into the depot in carriages. The ex-President assisted his grandchildren, Benjamin Harrison McKee and Mary McKee, who had, up to that time, occupied either knee of the ex-President down the avenue. With his two grandchildren on either hand, from the side entrance of the Baltimore & Potomac Station, he accompanied them to the special train in waiting for him. Before leaving the carriage he bade his old driver and coachman good-by, shaking hands with each.

Following ex-President Harrison came Acting Secretary of State Wharton and wife, Attorney-General Miller and wife, Secretary of the Treasury Foster and wife, Secretary Elkins and wife, Secretary Rusk and wife, Secretary Tracy and daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

As they reached the Baltimore & Potomac Station by the private entrance, for the purpose of avoiding the crowd which congregated in the depot, there was no demonstration, as few who saw the distinguished party recognized them.

The ex-President's train consisted of an engine and three cars, the first a baggage car, the second the New Zealand, in which he made his trip to the Pacific coast, and the third, combination car Davy Crockett. The ex-President's train is due to arrive at East Liberty, Pa., a few miles from Pittsburg, shortly before 12 o'clock to-night. The train will lay over there until 12:05 Monday morning, when it will proceed to Indianapolis, where it should arrive at 11 o'clock Monday. On Sunday morning Gen. Harrison will attend divine service at the Presbyterian Church at East Liberty at 11 o'clock, at which Rev. E. P. Kumler, the ex-President's former pastor at Indianapolis, will officiate. After the services Gen. Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. McKee will take dinner with the Rev. Mr. Kumler and proceed on their journey.

The household and official force of the old regime at the White House were up and about most of last night. After President-elect and Mrs. Cleveland had said adieu after the dinner yesterday, President Harrison returned to his desk and continued the examination of bills sent from the Capitol. At about midnight the desk was practically cleared. There being nothing to engage his attention, he said he would take a little rest and retired to his room. Messrs. Pruden, Tibbott, Montgomery and Young of the office force remained on duty until 6 o'clock, but in the meantime there had been nothing of sufficient importance to demand the attention of the President. He was awakened and dressed, however, at 5 o'clock, and shortly afterwards the whole household was astir. For the last time the morning routine was performed, the last good-byes said to the domestics and attendants, and the packing of his personal effects for shipment to Indianapolis was completed.

EVENTS OF THE PAST.

How the Scenes of Former Inaugurations Compare With the Present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Grover Cleveland of New York, thrice nominated for President of the United States and twice elected, was to-day successfully inducted into that high office for his second term with all appropriate ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude. The last occasion was greater than the first. It was more imposing in the military and civic display. In 1885 there were at the outside not more than 25,000 men in line in the inaugural parade. At least 40,000 men, with a leaven of fair women, marched to-day along the great national avenue to and from the Capitol. To-day, also, the Governors of eleven great States—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts in the North and East; of Pennsylvania and Maryland among the Middle States; of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louisiana in the South, and of Wisconsin in the far West—participated in the national ceremonies and therefore emphasized the complete restoration of national union. More interesting and significant even than this, perhaps, in the eyes of other nations and the historian, were the manifestation of the marvelous growth of the population and power and the fact that this momentous and majestic change in the government of 65,000,000 of people was accomplished according to a cut and dried formula, every step of which was planned and publicly announced beforehand and without noticeable disturbance of public interests or the creation of any excitement except that naturally accompanying a great national pageant and the influx of 200,000 or 300,000 sightseers into the capital.

CLEVELAND'S OTHER ELEVATION.

The order of proceeding was almost identically the same as four years ago, with the action of the chief participants reversed, and it differed very little, except in the extent of the demonstration, from the ceremonies of eight years ago, which brought Mr. Cleveland to Washington (on March 2, 1885) for the first time in his public career. Time and that "capacious urn" of death which "keeps every name in motion," had wrought many changes in the interim, however. The most noticeable incident connected with Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration was the passage by the House of Representatives, under the skillful management of Speaker Randall, of the bill which authorized the placing of Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army with the rank and pay of a full General; President Arthur's nomination of the dying hero to the position thus created and the Senate's immediate confirmation of the appointment in open executive session then and there held for the first and only time in its history—all this accomplished within a few minutes of the hour when the Forty-eighth Congress and the Administration of President Arthur passed out of existence together and while Vice-President Hendricks was waiting at the door of the Senate Chamber to take the oath of office at the hands of acting Vice-President Edmunds and barely twenty minutes before Mr. Cleveland commenced to read his inaugural address from the east portico of the Capitol. Grant and Arthur, Hendricks and Randall, the chief actors in this memorable drama, have all since been called away and Senator Edmunds has retired to private life.

Four years later, when Mr. Cleveland in turn surrendered the chief executive office of the nation to Benjamin Harrison, conspicuous in the distinguished throng participating in the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber, were ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, James G. Blaine, Wm. Windom and John C. Fremont, all of whom have since passed to their rewards. What changes another four years may bring none may divine, but the experience of the past is eloquent in its suggestiveness of the possibilities of the future.

FOUR GREAT FEATURES.

There are four great leading features of inauguration day: The closing hours of Congress, into which so much law-making is frequently crowded; the ride of the retiring President and the President and Vice-President-elect, with their military escort from the White House to the Capitol, to lay down and take up the reins of power respectively; the pageant of the returning procession and review after the ceremonies of inauguration are over, and the inauguration ball at night.

Since blunt old John Adams, gripsack in hand, slid out of the White House in the early morning dawn of March 4, 1801, to avoid extending to his hated rival, Thomas Jefferson, the hospitalities of the executive mansion, there has been no break in the uniform courtesy extended every four or eight years by the retiring chief to his successor, unless there be excepted the personal misunderstanding which arose between President Andrew Johnson and Gen. Grant in the last days of the former's administration, which made their intercourse a frigid formality. In this year of grace, courtesy between the outgoing and incoming powers has reigned supreme, as witness the banquets given by the Senate without distinction of party to Vice-President Morton to Vice-President Stevenson, and the marked civilities exchanged between Presidents Harrison and Cleveland.

"I desire the ideas of President Harrison carried out as to my conveyance to the inaugural ceremonies," wrote Mr. Cleveland. "A very sensible suggestion is attributed to him, and that is that I ride in his carriage, as he did in mine on the 4th of March, 1889." And so it was. All the ceremonial calls and the other little niceties of the day were observed between them with a cheerful alacrity indicative of almost cordial friendship.

INAUGURAL ADDRESSES.

Jefferson was the first President to be inaugurated in Washington City. Washington read his inaugural in New York, Adams in Philadelphia. Washington's first inaugural was 1,300 words in length, his second only 134. John Adams' inaugural was 2,300 words long; Jefferson's, 2,100; Madison's, 1,100 on both occasions; Monroe's, 3,800 and 4,400, J. Q. Adams', 2,900; Jackson's first and second, 1,000 each. Van Buren employed 3,800 words, and William Henry Harrison, the most voluminous of them all, 8,500. John Tyler, in entering upon the duties of President after the death of Harrison, addressed his inaugural of 1,600 words to the public and published in the newspapers, Congress not being in session. Polk employed nearly 5,000 words; Taylor, 100. Fillmore simply announced the death of Taylor in a message of twenty-six words, sent into each house of Congress, and delivered no inaugural. Franklin Pierce's address was 3,300 words; Lincoln's, on his first inauguration, 3,500; on his second, only 580. Johnson took up the reins of Government after Lincoln's death in a brief message of 360 words. Grant's first inaugural was 1,100 words long; his second, 1,300. Hayes employed 2,400 words; Garfield, 2,900. Arthur followed the customary style of Vice-Presidents in succeeding to the Presidency through death by giving only a very short address of 400 words. Cleveland's first inaugural, which he committed to memory, was 1,600 words; Benjamin Harrison entered office with an inaugural of 4,500 words. The installation of every president, elected as such by the people, has been attended by more or less of a civic and military parade, the firing of cannon and other manifestations of public rejoicing.

The story that Jefferson rode unattended to the Capitol and hitched his horse to the fence is one of three contradictory accounts and the one bearing least evidence of authenticity. Contemporary newspaper reports represent him as being escorted from his lodgings to the Capitol by a body of militia and a procession of citizens.

In the matter of weather the inauguration of William Henry Harrison, Polk, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Benjamin Harrison alone were marred by storms and rain. All the other Presidents were favored with sunshine; some even with balmy weather. Thus the popular idea as to the inclemency of March weather in Washington does not seem to be borne out by facts. The exceptions, however, have been of great severity. At Grant's inauguration some of the troops nearly froze at their posts, and many deaths were directly attributed to the cold, drenching rain which accompanied the late President into office.

ECHOES OF THE DAY.

The Sigma Chi Pin Which Cleveland Wore—Doll for Baby Ruth.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Sigma Chi college fraternity pin, which Mr. Cleveland wore yesterday during the inauguration ceremonies to indicate his membership in the fraternity, was made especially for him and is the only one of its kind in existence. It is the work of the official jeweler of the Sigma Chi and was presented to Mr. Cleveland Friday by Reginald Fendall, Grand Consul of the fraternity. It is in the shape of a Greek cross, the same as the regular pins worn by the members of the society. There are four diamonds on each extremity of the cross, each diamond about three-eighths of a carat. Between the arms of the cross are four diamonds nestling near the oval center, which is of black enamel. Around the center is a circle containing sixteen diamonds. The chains which connect the upper extremities of the cross with the arms contain four links each instead of three links, as in the ordinary pins. The value of Mr. Cleveland's pin is $500.

IN BEHALF OF AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Marine Engineers' Association of America, through its counsel, George W. Dease, sent this communication to President Cleveland yesterday:

> On the evening of your administration we call your attention to the fact that the late Secretary of Treasury has authorized the issuance of United States licenses to British subjects to serve as engineers of the steamships New York and Paris lately naturalized and subsidized, against section 4131 revised statutes of the United States and against the safety and dignity of the country, and we contend that vessels floating the American flag should be officered by American citizens only. Many have been licensed and more are to be licensed in New York on Monday next. Will you protect American engineers by instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to countermand the instruction permitting the issuance of such licenses to these foreigners at least until the case is further investigated by yourself?

The association proposes to make a fight and has engaged an attorney to conduct it.

SENT A DOLL.

WINSTON, N. C., March 4.—Mabel, a little invalid daughter of R. F. Gray of this city, sent a beautiful doll, dressed in the style of clothing worn by the Dunkards of this State to Ruth Cleveland. To-day Mabel received the following acknowledgment from Mrs. Cleveland:

> "MY DEAR FRIEND.—In Ruth's behalf I want to thank you most heartily for the doll which you were kind enough to send her. To think you should have been so considerate of other people's happiness while lying upon a bed of sickness is itself very touching. I hope your health is improving and that you may soon be wholly well. With kind regards from truly yours,
>
> FRANCIS F. CLEVELAND.

PAYING A BET.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Joshua G. Many, ex-President of Sing Sing, and P. J. Keenan, a hotel proprietor of that village, made a bet last November that if Cleveland was elected Many, who is a Republican, should take Keenan to Washington to see the inauguration and pay all his expenses. If Harrison was elected Keenan was to do the same for Many. Friday morning Many notified Keenan that he was ready to pay his bet. The men left for Washington Friday night.

AMERICA'S ABLEST STATESMAN.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Daily News* says in a leader concerning the inauguration to-day of Mr. Cleveland: Mr. Cleveland is doubtless the ablest statesman in America to meet the trying questions before him. It is idle, however, to expect him to abolish protection at a stroke. He will set himself rather to reform than to revolutionize tariffs."

The *News* then prophesies harmonious relations between the United States and England during the incoming administration and expresses the opinion that not the slightest friction will be caused by the Hawaiian question. "England has none but the kindliest wishes for America," says the leader in conclusion, "and the two countries have really no conflicting or dividing interests."

JOY IN MEXICO.

MEXICO, MO., March 4.—Mexico bubbled over with patriotism. While Cleveland was being inaugurated at Washington, in Mexico drums were beating, bands were playing and cannon roaring and at the Court-house a non-partisan citizens' meeting was being held. Wm. Pollock, Democrat, President and Mayor D. E. Shea, Republican, was made Secretary. Lieut. Littebrant with a detachment of cadets fired a salute with the acadmy cannon.

ILLUMINATION POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The programme arranged by the fireworks and illumination committee promised to-night one of the finest displays ever witnessed in this city, but the weather necessitated a change of programme and it was decided to postpone the fireworks until Monday night.

MAN OF DESTINY.

Chief Events in Grover Cleveland's Remarkable Public Career.

So familiar have the people become with the public life of Grover Cleveland that the presentation of a sketch of his political career in a newspaper is almost a matter of mere formality, necessarily linked with the great event which took place at Washington yesterday. But it is in the light of a gauge of the character of the man, who has so impressed himself upon the affairs of the nation that it is worth while to set out the chief incidents in Cleveland's remarkable history.

He reached the Presidency after a brief connection with the politics of New York, in which he advanced from the office of Sheriff of Erie and Mayor of Buffalo to that of Governor of the State in 1883.

II.

HIS RECORD AT ALBANY.

Of Cleveland's record as Governor of the great State of New York it seems only necessary now to say that all the traits of assiduous industry, unostentatious dignity, thoroughness and simplicity noted in his early career were observable during his stay in Albany. On the day before his inauguration as Governor he came from Buffalo with his law partner, Mr. Bissell, went to the Executive Mansion and spent the night. The next day the city was excited with the approaching ceremonies. The streets were crowded, but there was no military parade and no procession. Mr. Cleveland would not allow it. He walked from the Executive Mansion, accompanied by Mr. Bissell, to the Capitol, a mile distant, making one of the throng that was going that way. He entered the building unrecognized, went to the Executive Chamber, where he was met by Gov. Cornell. The moment the inaugural ceremony was over he passed out into the large reception room, which had been set apart for his use, ordered that the doors should be opened to admit everybody, and when the hand-shaking was over he went immediately to work. Never was an important public event so completely stripped of fuss and feathers, and never was a more radical change effected in the official regime of the executive department. Hitherto there had been all sorts of delays and impediments in the path to the Governor's room. Cards had to be sent up, ushers conducted citizens into ante-rooms and left them to cool their heels on the State's tesselated floor. But the moment Grover Cleveland took possession he issued an order to admit anybody at once who wished to see him. This return to republican simplicity was never abused.

So excellent had his administration been that during the early part of 1884 a demand for his nomination for the Presidency went up from every part of the country. The canvass was carried on, however, with little aid from him. His appreciation of this great honor was well shown in a letter written on June 28, 1884, in which he said:

> I feel that I now hold in my keeping a trust from the people of the State which nothing should induce me to surrender except the demand of the people of the United States. I am very sure that the office of President, with all its responsibilities, is not one to be sought for ambitious ends, and I suppose it should not be declined. I have full faith in the wisdom of my party, and look for such action in the coming convention as will give the best guarantee of sound Democratic principles.

III.

IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

It is not essential in this sketch to make extended reference to the campaign of 1884, in which Cleveland defeated Blaine, and for the first time since the dawn of the war days saw his party the acknowledged victors in a presidential election.

When Mr. Cleveland went to Washington after his election to the Presidency in 1884 he became an object of great interest to the people of that city—more an object of interest than any other President for years. He was comparatively unknown to the politicians and officials there, and his title of "a man of destiny" had preceded him. Man of destiny he may have been, but he was certainly a man of sound common sense.

He had never been in either branch of Congress, nor even a member of a State Legislature, in fact it was his first visit to the capital of his country.

The fact is sometimes overlooked, however, that every place Mr. Cleveland had filled had been an executive office and nothing else; whether as an assistant to the District-Attorney, or as Sheriff of his county, or as Mayor of Buffalo, or as Governor of New York, he had the execution of the laws and not the making of them. In each he was compelled to assume the responsibilities; to exercise his judgment; to carry out now the existing law; then to promote the enactment of a good measure or to put a veto on a bad or dangerous one. Whatever it was, he was compelled to do and dare; he could not skulk behind the decrees of a caucus, or obey the behests of a primary, or shield himself from a disagreeable necessity by throwing the blame upon somebody else.

He arrived at the White House with a full and complete realization of the problems that were before him, and in the light of subsequent events it is apparent that he said to himself: "Well, here's four years of hard work. The best thing to do do is to tackle it immediately."

He was informed as to how other Presidents did their work. Some of their methods appealed to him and he adopted them. But it seems to have been his notion that he was on duty all the time. He examined documents, he prepared state papers, he received visitors, he entertained, he presided at Cabinet meetings.

He was interested in everything that came before him. The first impression that those who had never met him got when they called upon him was that his sincerity was absolute, and that when he told them that he was pleased to meet them he meant it. The expression on his face was that of manly uprightness. He talked clearly and readily and forcibly. He was always logical. He stated beliefs and then explained his reasons for them.

The political history of his administration and the pleasant story of his marriage to a beautiful and brilliant woman are familiar to every American man and woman. He sometimes antagonized the leaders of his party, but he always had the best of reasons for his attitude. He followed his convictions. Nothing could swerve him but absolute proof that he was wrong, which was hard to produce.

IV.

IMPORTANT MEASURES OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Many important questions arose and were passed upon by Mr. Cleveland during his four years' stay in the White House, and his attitude on some of them seemed to separate him from the leaders of his party, but in these as in all things he was true to his own convictions. But the overshadowing feature of his administration was his announced position on the tariff. In his first message in 1883 he had made a brief reference to the condition of our revenue laws, and had insisted, with emphasis, that a revision ought to be made; that the surplus then being heaped up in the Treasury was an impending danger.

In 1886 he devoted still more attention to this question, giving to it a greater proportion of his annual review of the condition of the Government than had been done for many years before, and his annual message of 1887, devoted entirely to the revenue system of the country, naturally followed. It was prompted by reason and good sense and was the result of honesty. For the first time since the war public attention had been attracted to financial questions with a positiveness that could not be escaped. The knowledge of the question that was shown in the message, the courage which prompted it, the patriotism that stood forth in its every line—all these appealed to the conscience as well as to the pockets of the people in a way that was most surprising. At once there came a realizing sense of the dangers with which we were threatened, and in spite of the fact that at the succeeding election the majority of the electoral votes were not cast for the man who had written this message and put forth this wonderful issue, the sentiment of the country was well shown by the fact that a decided popular majority was cast in its favor.

It would be difficult to overestimate the effect of this message. For one thing it took politics out of the ruts into which it had fallen and gave the country something real, over which its voters might divide.

Probably no document of the same length ever had so wide a reading in the same space of time as this message. It did not say anything new, but the man who wrote it had the courage to see the peril into which the country had been drawn by adherence to a dangerous policy, and, seeing this, he was willing to stake his political fortunes upon the correction of these wrongs.

Whatever effect it may have had upon his personal fortunes, nothing in the history of the country has had such a good effect upon a political party as did this message upon that of which Mr. Cleveland was and has been for many years the leader; so that it would have made very little difference whether the party had gone out of power in four years or in eight, if it had no principles at the end of either or in the interim. Mr. Cleveland gave it these, or rather from his lofty position he reasserted them with such emphasis that nothing can now stop the progress of the ideas that he then enunciated until they shall have been successful.

V.

THE DEFEAT OF 1888.

Mr. Cleveland was renominated by the convention of his party at St. Louis in June, 1888, without a dissenting voice. He would not permit any of the Federal officeholders to take part either in the preliminary proceedings or in those of the convention itself. Every State in the Union instructed its delegates to vote for him, thereby making a contest impossible.

While Harrison was successful in defeating the man of destiny in the electoral college, the popular vote indicated that the people were still for Cleveland.

While Mr. Harrison carried twenty States with 238 electoral votes and Mr. Cleveland eighteen States with 168 electoral votes, Mr. Cleveland received 5,538,233 votes, while Mr. Harrison received 5,440,216.

Mr. Cleveland did not indulge in any wailing or repining over the result of the election. Personally it was no disappointment. He had had a thorough trial of the labor and difficulties attending his high office. He felt, as perhaps no man in recent times has felt, the gigantic responsibilities of the office. He did not change his method of transacting the public business. He gave the same careful attention to details and still showed the same positiveness which he exhibited from the beginning of his public career. He vetoed bills that did not conform to his standard, and in many respects did some of the best work of his entire administration during the four months intervening between the election and the inauguration of his successor.

After his retirement from office Cleveland went to New York and at once resumed the practice of his profession. During the period of his retirement he made a great many public addresses, and instead of losing political prestige every day appeared to strengthen his hold upon the masses of the party. Perhaps no public man ever wrote so many letters on public questions as did Cleveland during this period. He dodged no issue and made no blunders.

VI.

RENOMINATION AND ELECTION IN 1892.

Mr. Cleveland's nomination for the third time for the presidency and his second election are fresh in the minds of all. The politicians were against him, but the people were for him, and the selection of any of his competitors was impossible.

The sentiment of his own party the whole country over was, however, overwhelming in demanding that he should again make the race. This manifested itself between the day of his defeat and that of the inauguration of his successor. It grew stronger day by day and year by year. At first many both friendly and opposed thought that there would soon come a change in the situation, but the one change that came was a strengthened and aroused demand that he should be the chosen leader of his party. Finally, it was as evident at the beginning as any future event could be, that his party would demand his nomination at the hands of the members of its convention and an acceptance from him. He did nothing to promote it. He organized no machine; he had no literary bureau, while in many of the States the leading politicians and managers were arrayed against him; but the sentiment was so strong that the convention nominated him on the first ballot by more than the necessary two-thirds vote, and he was elected by the largest popular and electoral vote ever polled.

Mr. Cleveland is a native of New Jersey, born in March, 1837. His education was obtained at the common schools and at the age of 18 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and became a clerk in a law office. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and entered politics as candidate for Sheriff of Erie County in 1870.

THE CABINET.

SKETCHES OF THE MEN WHO WILL FORM THE OFFICIAL FAMILY.

Last night public attention was centered on the wives and daughters of the prospective Cabinet officers, to-morrow the members of the Cabinet themselves will come in for a good share of popular gossip. Mr. Cleveland's official family presents an interesting study. It is a combination of intellect, statesmanship and surprises and is worth all the time and space that may be devoted to the discussion thereof. It is more or less a matter of general interest that seven of the eight members are lawyers, that two are notable fishermen, that two are the proud fathers of babies or very young children, that two are widowers, that not one ever thought of living the life of a bachelor, that Mr. Gresham is the oldest member of the Cabinet, 61, one month the senior of Mr. Morton, and that Mr. Hoke Smith is the youngest, still contending with his 38th year; that while all respect and revere the Christian religion, only one, Mr. Smith, is actively prominent in sectarian work; that none is a prohibitionist, that two or more are well nigh invincible at poker and that, with here and there an exception, the Cabinet can boast of an unusual amount of adopose tissue. These are some of the general characteristics of this important council. Much more can be said individually and it is to the discussion of the striking personal characteristics, triumphs and achievements that this story herewith addresses itself.

WALTER QUINTON GRESHAM.

The Secretary of State Whom Mr. Cleveland Converted to Democracy.

The sensational figure of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet is Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretary of State. Not even Hoke Smith of Georgia can deprive him of that distinction. And why? That is very easily explained. Five years ago a newspaper man journeyed down to Lanesville, Ind., near the Judge's old home, and there propounded a few inquiries touching the Judge's relations with his old playmates. "There's only one fault," said a native, "that Walt Gresham's got, and that's a mighty ser'us one to my way of thinkin'. He ain't a Dimocrat. That's agin him, an' as I said, its mighty ser'us." And it did appear so, for Lanesville is down in Harrison County, and, despite its name, that county is always reliably Democratic. But this was five years ago, and if the old settler is alive to-day he will cheerfully admit that the one blot on Walt's character has been removed.

The daily press has given up much space to the consideration of Mr. Gresham's life and labors. It has shown how everything is possible in this great country, how the youth born in the primitive cabin of the West can fit himself by study and labor to fill the highest offices in the land, and how the freedom of political thought and the persuasiveness of political reason can so far extend as to turn a man away beyond middle life from the errors and transgresions of old political associations. This is indeed a great country. By this time everybody is tolerably familiar with Judge Gresham's life. It is generally known that his struggle for an education in youth was in the face of many obstacles, and that he had hardly settled down to the practice of his profession, the law, before the war broke out. His war record is a gallant one, and when the struggle was over he came out of the army a brevet Major-General, a distinction won at the price of several serious wounds. After the war Gen. Gresham practiced law at New Albany, occasionally varying the monotony by unsuccessful campaigns for Congress, until in 1869 President Grant made him United States District Judge for the State of Indiana. This office he held until 1882, when President Arthur called him to the Postmaster-Generalship, promoting him to the Treasury when Judge Folger died. A few months later he accepted the United States Judgeship for the Seventh Judicial District, from whence he was enticed by Mr. Cleveland's persuasiveness.

HARRISON AND GRESHAM.

The Montague and Capulet strife, as it were, between the factions of Harrison and Gresham has always been the interesting phase of Indiana politics. A personal feeling between the two men has added to the bitterness. Exactly how it started is not quite clear, but it is known that many years ago Judge Gresham was trying a man for some violation of the Federal laws, and had decided that the evidence was insufficient. Gen. Harrison was the defendant's counsel and arose to make his plea.

"Mr. Harrison, you will please take your seat," said the Judge, quietly. "My mind is made up in this matter and I am ready to instruct the jury without further hearing."

Gen. Harrison stammered, grew red in the face, and finally blurted out that in justice to his client he should be permitted to speak.

"It is entirely unnecessary, Mr. Harrison," repeated the Judge. "You may take your seat."

Still misunderstanding the situation, Gen. Harrison insisted on being heard, but was finally ordered to his seat by Judge Gresham, who then turned to the jury and ordered the acquittal of the prisoner.

Although the decision was favorable to Gen. Harrison he resented the rebuke he had received, and the feeling was increased by other explosions. It must be admitted that Gen. Harrison had the better luck of the two. In 1888, Judge Gresham had apparently a strong chance for the presidency—a chance that his friends foolishly demolished by antagonizing the friends of Mr. Blaine, who threw their votes to Harrison.

THAT NIGHT-SHIRT EPISODE.

On the other hand, it is asserted that Judge Gresham himself prevented his own nomination by refusing to make trades and promises, and by declining flatly to stand on the Republican platform of a robber tariff. So the story goes, Mr. Nixon of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, wrote an editorial committing the Judge to a McKinley tariff. The Judge very properly refused to indorse it when it was brought around to his room at midnight. That settled the nomination, but it has developed a queer point at issue. Was the Judge in his night-shirt when he thus repudiated the platform? Judge Field of Indiana says he was. Mr. Nixon says he was not. Mr. Morton corroborates Mr. Nixon. The Judge himself preserves his usual dignified silence. But it is altogether certain that if a man could not stand on a high-tariff platform in a linen night-shirt on which there was a tax of 35 per cent he could not stand on that platform in a full suit of taxed garments.

The bitterness of the factions in Indiana has led to many grievous personalities. The Gresham men reviled Gen. Harrison for selfishness, coldness and arrogance. The Harrison men accused Judge Gresham of chronic office-seeking. The story is told that on a certain occasion the bosses met in Indianapolis to decide on candidates for county officers. They were undecided whom to put forward for constable, when a Harrison man spoke up: "Oh, give it to ——, if Gresham doesn't want it."

MR. HARRISON'S LITTLE MISTAKE.

President Harrison had the opportunity of his political career to heal an old sore and disarm his enemies at home by appointing Judge Gresham to the Supreme Bench. But the President is not that kind of a man. Perhaps, like the gentleman who tied himself to the calf, he sees his mistake now. Not that the Judge would be biased by a revengeful feeling, but a man cannot always control his personal friends. And Judge Gresham has twenty friends where Mr. Harrison has one. He is genial and approachable, with a certain quality of personal magnetism. He likes a good story and he can tell one with good effect. He is a club man in a moderate degree and enjoys the society of his friends. In the court-room he is always courteous to the lawyers, with whom he is a general favorite. And there is added to his courtliness a sense of exact justice that has made him famous. On a certain occasion he rebuked a lawyer whom he suspected of sharp practice. Subsequently he discovered that he had been too hasty in his opinion. Instead of calling the lawyer to his room to make the amende honorable the Judge waited until he saw him in court surrounded by his fellows, and there before all he publicly acknowledged his error, and made so handsome and manly an apology that the audience could barely refrain from cheering. That is one of the ways Judge Gresham makes and keeps friends.

A PREDICTION NOT FULFILLED.

When Mr. Gresham was a District Judge in Indiana his old mother said: "I guess Walt is as high as he can get." That was not a very sagacious prophecy, for her boy has served in one presidential Cabinet and is about to enter another. He has been the popular choice for a position on the Supreme Bench. Five years ago he was a prominent candidate for the Republican presidential nomination at Chicago, and last year the Populists united on him with honey in their voices and tears in their eyes and besought him to be their Moses. Who, therefore, can predict with certainty what 1896 will bring forth? For, in spite of the modest maternal opinion, "Walt" keeps climbing.

One proof of the geniality of Judge Gresham's nature is his fondness for a game of poker, that seductive pastime that is considered almost indispensable to the perfection of Western statesmanship. The Judge plays a stiff game, is a frequent winner and a good loser. It is presumed that President Harrison never played poker in his life and wouldn't know a king full from a bobtail flush. That gave the Judge a tremendous advantage over him in the affection of his fellow-citizens, as everybody acquainted with the merits of the great national game is perfectly aware. In fact, Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet contains a good deal of useful information about poker, and when affairs of state have been straightened out and business is a little slack the Secretaries can demonstrate their Americanism by a little family gathering around the board. And, if report speaks true, it will be a contest of giants.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The general effect of Judge Gresham's appearance is that of a handsome man. His bearing is soldierly and manly. He is broad and square shouldered, with a figure athletic and symmetrical. His hair is thick, of a whitish gray and combed back from a forehead that is not especially prominent. His eyes are hazel, very expressive and characterized generally by gentleness. The eyebrows are large and bushy. The beard is worn full, with mustache, and conceals the mouth and chin, that would otherwise betray the evidences of the Judge's firmness. In dress Judge Gresham is not conspicuous; in fact, to a New Yorker he would seem to be a little negligent in attire. He dresses like any well-to-do man of affairs in the West and apparently gives little thought to his raiment or what he shall have on, provided always that it is neat and respectable.

The Judge's diversions are not entirely given over to the club and a little game of four. Out near Indianapolis he owns a farm, a sort of reminder of his early days, and a well-stocked farm it is. But the Judge's weakness is pigs—the long-legged, long-nosed, razor-back pigs that appeal at once to the heart and finer sensibilities of the Indiana man. If Secretary Morton, in the discharge of his official duties, is confronted by a problem relating to pigs or, in fact, to any detail of agricultural life, Judge Gresham will be ready and eager to help him out with the benefit of his training and agricultural erudition.

Furthermore, Judge Gresham believes with Izaak Walton that "angling is an art worthy the knowledge and practice of a wise man." He is an expert fisherman—few better, it is said. Who can doubt that this qualification had like effect on Mr. Cleveland, who is with the same Mr. Walton, a veritable "brother of the angle."

THE JUDGE'S DOMESTIC LIFE.

Judge Gresham was married in 1858. His wife was a Kentuckian. They have two children, a son, Otto Gresham, and a married daughter, Mrs. Andrews. Mrs. Gresham has gone into society only as a woman of quiet and domestic taste would go. She was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, and still inclines to that doctrine. Her particular occupation, out of the domestic pale, is philanthropic work, and it may be supposed that she will be in Washington the legitimate successor of Mrs. Wanamaker.

The Judge's religious convictions are those of a calm and temperate man. At one time the story spread abroad that he was an atheist. That has been disproved. As a boy he was reared a Methodist. After his marriage he went with his wife to the Presbyterian Church. Since he has lived in Chicago he has been a follower of Prof. Swing. He is not an unbeliever, and he is never offensive to church people. An intimate friend defines his position thus:

"He believes in a future life and in the existence of a Supreme Being, but probably he would not wish to be put on the stand for a rigid cross-examination as to what he believes and what he disbelieves, and would find it pretty difficult to make a categorical statement on the subject, as like many of his countrymen, he inherits his religion from his mother and preserves it through his wife."

No statesman and wife have gone to Washington with a larger personal following than Judge and Mrs. Gresham. None are better qualified to adorn the social circle and add to the social charm of a presidential administration.

JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE.

The Democrat Best Qualified to Be Secretary of the Treasury.

John Griffin Carlisle has enjoyed for some years the reputation of being the hardest and clearest thinker in the Democratic party. He is a statesman and not a politician in the American sense of the word. The Democratic party honors him for the services he has performed in passing good and useful laws rather than for the skill with which he conducts political campaigns. Lack of skill in politics has indeed been charged against him, but even his enemies admit his statesman-like qualities.

His career in national politics began comparatively late in life and has been a short one. In 1876 he was elected to Congress for the first time. Before that his political services had been rendered within the boundaries of his native State of Kentucky, with one exception. He was delegate-at-large from Kentucky to the Democratic National Convention held in New York in 1868. His national reputation really dates from his election to the speakership of the House of Representatives in 1883. He then assumed the commanding position which he still holds.

HIS APPEARANCE IN NATIONAL POLITICS.

From his first appearance in the House in 1879, however, he was recognized as an authority on finance, and his attainments in this direction have been properly acknowledged in his selection by Mr. Cleveland as Secretary of the Treasury. In his first great speech on the corrupt use of deputy marshals in elections, he showed high ability as a constitutional lawyer. During the stormy session called by President Hayes he displayed, as one of the Advisory Committee of the Democratic party in Congress, calm judgment and great skill in the treatment of difficult problems.

Mr. Carlisle was the most successful leader the Democrats of the House have had since the war. He was, moreover, the best Speaker either party has had in that period. Many Republicans even acknowledge his superiority to all the Speakers known to the present generation. When the contest for the Speakership was settled in his favor he appointed Mr. Randall, his chief opponent, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The legislation of the three Houses over which he presided was exceptionally good and successful. In the Fifty-first Congress he reduced the protection opposition so greatly that the Mills bill was passed, although the Democratic party had not been able to unite on the Morrison bill.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Here is a brief account of the eminent Kentuckian's career from his boyhood. He was born in 1835 in Campbell, now Kenton County, Kentucky. His father, Lilbon H. Carlisle, was a small farmer, who inherited a portion of the old Carlisle farm situated a few miles from Covington. The family originally came from Virginia.

John Griffin was a studious boy, but considered lazy. He had little taste for farm work. He was accustomed to spend much of the time when he should have been busy with the plough over his books. As is usually the case with American statesmen, he had few educational advantages in youth. He went to the common schools.

As a farmer's boy he had to make occasional trips with produce to Covington, and he made up his mind to be a lawyer there. In 1855 he came to Covington and taught school for a time. Within a few months he entered as a law student the office of John W. Stevenson, whose father, Andrew Stevenson, was Speaker of the House of Representatives. John W. Stevenson was elected Congressman and afterwards United Senator.

A YOUTHFUL LEGISLATOR.

In 1858, when he was 23 years old, he was admitted to the bar. In his first speech he showed the clearcut eloquence and logical powers which always marked him, and his success was assured. The next year he was elected to the lower House of the Kentucky Legislature. He lacked a few months of the statutory age of 25 when elected, but had reached it by the time the Legislature assembled, and was sworn in. When the war split Kentucky into factions, Mr. Carlisle was a Union man, but, according to his own statement, not an aggressive one. He practiced law in Covington through the war.

In 1866 he re-entered the State Legislature as a Senator, and resigned in 1871, during a second term, to become Lieutenant-Governor. Five years later he was elected to the national House of Representatives. He was Speaker from 1883 to 1889. He remained in the House until 1890, when he was elected to fill the vacancy in the upper House caused by the death of Senator Beck.

HIS POLITICO-ECONOMICAL SERVICES.

No man has better qualifications for the Treasury than Mr. Carlisle. He thoroughly understands the subject of tariff reform. In 1879 he made a report which resulted in the revision of the excise laws, and an equitable system of taxation. In 1881 he introduced an amendment, which limited the power of the national banks to surrender circulation, and protected the Treasury and the business community from the attacks which had been made by the banks whenever a reduction of the interest on the public bonds held by them was threatened. His views on the silver question are thoroughly in accord with those of Mr. Cleveland.

A VERY POOR MAN IN POCKET.

Mr. Carlisle had once the largest law practice in Kentucky. Now he has practically none. He will be the poorest man in the Cabinet. When the offer of the Secretaryship of the Treasury was made to him recently he referred the decision of the matter to his wife. His reasons for doing this were doubtless financial. His salary as Secretary of the Treasury will be almost his entire income, as that of Senator has been. He owns his house at 1426 K street, Washington, and has a small investment in mineral lands in Kentucky. This is about the extent of his property. It was, therefore, a question of importance to Mrs. Carlisle, who would have to bear the burden of official entertaining and high station. She nobly decided that she would face the troubles in order that her husband might have the honor.

HIS PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Carlisle's personal appearance deserves some attention. He stands 6 feet in height and is well proportioned, although studious habits have induced a slight stoop at the shoulders.

His face and figure suggests a prelate of the Roman Catholic Church. His dress is unrelieved black and white—black frock coat, black tie, black trousers and black spats being among its features.

His clean-shaven face is very expressive, his mouth wide and flexible, his nose long and pointed, and his jaw square. His hair, once black, is now gray and thin at the top.

Although in some respects a typical Kentuckian, he has not that rough and ready geniality which is usually associated with the type, and which is found in Senator Blackburn, for example. Like most Western statesmen, he is an expert and steady poker player, although not of remarkable eminence, like Judge Gresham or Senator Allison. He is thoroughly Kentuckian in his devotion to whisky.

"NEVER HAD A CLOUDED THOUGHT."

In conversation he is rapid, and his well-modulated voice is agreeable to listen to. The clearness and acuteness of his intellect becomes apparent to any intelligent man in the course of five minutes' conversation. Gov. McKinley of Ohio remarked at the close of a speech by Mr. Carlisle: "That man never had a clouded thought."

Physically he is a lazy man. The effects of his aversion to physical exertion is seen in his sallow complexion and the muddy whites of his eyes. But he is blessed with a naturally vigorous constitution, eats well, sleeps well and chews continually. He has been accustomed to drive in a cab to the Capitol in the morning and comes home in a street car. Rarely does he walk or take other exercise. His reading is almost wholly confined to law, history and political economy.

Mrs. Carlisle is a handsome, intellectual woman, to whom her husband owes much of his success. She was a daughter of John A. Goodson of Kentucky. They have two sons, Lilbon Logan, who is 32 years of age, and acts as his father's private secretary, and William Kinkaed Carlisle, 34 years old, who is counsel for the Columbian Exposition.

HILARY A. HERBERT.

The Ex-Confederate Officer Who Will Be Secretary of the Navy.

While the House of Representatives was debating the conference report on the army bill last Thursday, a member of that body entered the chamber and modestly took a retired position. But his associates detected his presence, and business was interrupted while the House gave vent to cheers and applause. The incomer was Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy after March 4. The tribute was entirely non-partisan, not because of Mr. Herbert's distinguished record as a statesman and a Democrat, but because of the manly qualities that have commanded the respect and affection of all his political associates.

It is rather pleasant to reflect that after thirty years of comparative hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, the time has come when Republicans can applaud the selection of an ex-Confederate officer for a seat in the Cabinet of a Democratic President. For Mr. Herbert's Confederate record is a matter of history and general knowledge. Although a South Carolinian by birth, he was a mere boy when his parents removed to Alabama and the efforts of his life have been directed to the welfare of the interest of that State. The outbreak of the war found him a practicing lawyer in Butler County, 27 years of age. He went with his State as Captain of a Confederate company, and came out of that disastrous struggle a Colonel with Federal bullets in his body. In the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, Col. Herbert was severely wounded and compelled to leave the service. His left arm is now practically useless, the result of the last desperate charge. At the end of the war Mr. Herbert, like many of his friends and neighbors, was ruined financially, but he went pluckily to work and by his natural talents and industry soon built up a large law practice in Butler County. His education had been obtained at the University of Alabama and the University of Virginia. In 1872 he removed to Montgomery and four years later was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress.

MR. HERBERT IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Herbert's Congressional record has been one of distinguished service. Several times in succession has he been re-elected without serious opposition, and nothing save his own emphatic refusal to serve again prevented his renomination last fall. During his Congressional life he was always in a post of honor and liked best the position that demanded the hardest work. He served brilliantly on the Ways and Means, the Judicial and the Naval Committees. During Mr. Cleveland's Administration he was Chairman of the Naval Committee and the efficient right-hand man of Secretary Whitney. His services in this department have given him the title of the father of the new American Navy and have justified his selection by Mr. Cleveland for the secretaryship. The report made by Mr. Herbert, as Chairman, on the needs and condition of the Navy and the plans for its rehabilitation, was so broad and comprehensive that it attracted universal attention and praise.

Mr. Herbert's earnestness, his thoroughness and fondness of analysis made him at all times a powerful opponent. He is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and believes in "a wise and frugal government." In 1878 he violently attacked the bill that authorized the Government to indorse the bonds of the Texas Pacific, and secured its defeat even in the face of the wishes of many of his constitutents. Ship subsidy bills always incurred his hostility, and the various profligate expenditures of Mr. Reed's billion-dollar Congress were the objects of his furious attacks. It was through his efforts that the jury law passed, the measure that prevents the packing of United States juries by providing that the names of the jurors shall be furnished by officers representing the great political parties.

AS TO BIRDS WITH TEETH.

Mr. Herbert's famous war on the extravagances of the coast, geodetic and geological survey was without immediate effect, as his party was in the minority, but it stirred up the country, and particularly excited the coterie in Washington. It was during one of the discussions connected herewith that Mr. Herbert showed his familiarity with Greek roots. "I was stating," Mr. Chairman," he said, "that when investigating this subject years ago I happened to discover two books, both of which were published at the expense of the Government of the United States, one called 'Odontornithæ,' a word composed of two Greek words, odont-odontos, a tooth, and ornithos, a bird, which in plain English means birds with teeth. This was published with very extensive and expensive illustrations. A year or two afterwards the same book, with very few changes, was published again by the same Government, and it was then called 'Birds With Teeth.'"

Of Mr. Herbert's political honesty there has never been a question. His personal independence is as strong and unflinching. Tariff reform has commanded his most ardent championship. It is a significant fact, moreover, that he was the only man in the Alabama delegation who dared stand on his own sense of right and duty to conscience and vote against the free coinage of silver. But that was characteristic of Mr. Herbert, and it elevated rather then lowered him at home where he is admired and beloved not only because he is thoroughly and loyally a Southern man, but because he is lofty in his aims and courageous, sincere and warm in his affection for the friends of a lifetime.

THE COLONEL AND THE PICKET.

When Mr. Herbert was Colonel of the 8th Alabama Regiment his command was camped for a time along the Rappahannock. The Union forces were along the other shore, and it was not an uncommon thing for the pickets to exchange courtesies and something more substantial. One day the Colonel saw a Union sentry within fifteen feet of the Confederate side, evidently bent on a friendly call. The Colonel commanded him to come ashore, and told him he was a prisoner. The soldier obeyed, and asked the Colonel to shoot him, as he preferred death to capture in such a way. There was a sort of manliness about the fellow that touched the Colonel's heart, and he told him to go back, but to beware of repeating the offense. The act was characteristic of Herbert. He loved a manly man, and his nature responded to a sentiment that asked for death rather than disgrace.

MR. HERBERT'S FAMILY LIFE.

In 1867 Mr. Herbert married Miss Ella Smith of Selma, who is still remembered by Alabamians as one of the most beautiful and fascinating women of her generation in the South. She died in 1885. Washington people recognized in Mrs. Herbert a leader of society in the most perfect sense and deferred to her in a manner enjoyed by few wives of Representatives. She left two daughters, the younger of whom, Miss Ella, married two years ago Mr. Benjamin Micon, a lawyer of Anniston, Ala. The elder Miss Herbert is a young woman of more than ordinary executive ability, and has acted as her father's Secretary, looking after the details of his multifarious affairs and keeping well informed in all the great public questions of the day. Miss Herbert is described as a very pretty girl, with soft, fluffy blonde hair and correct features, brightened by an engaging smile in conversation. It is considered the highest compliment to say of her that she is a typical, thoroughly modern Southern girl. She loves quaint, old-fashioned dresses, and frequently wears them in the afternoon and evening. Miss Herbert will be the youngest woman in the Cabinet circle, but long experience in Washington society, where she has been a belle, will qualify her admirably to preside over her father's establishment.

COL. LAMONT'S RISE.

The President's Friend, Who Is to Be Secretary of War.

Daniel Scott Lamont, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of War, is the most devoted personal friend the President will have in his Cabinet. Mr. Lamont was known as the model Private Secretary when he served Mr. Cleveland in that capacity. It is almost a misfortune to the President that his former Private Secretary has so many and varied talents that he couldn't help rising to a higher position.

Mr. Lamont is one member of the Cabinet who has been a real newspaper man. He was never, however, a very big one. Now he is associated with Messrs. Whitney, Payne, Crimmins and others in the management of the Metropolitan Traction Co., which aims to control all the street railroads in New York, and has, therefore, about as good a prospect of getting rich as any man in New York.

He was born in Cortlandville, Cortland Co., N. Y., and is now 41 years old. His father, John B. Lamont, and his mother, Elizabeth Scott, from whom he takes his middle name, are now living in McGrawville, in Courtland County. His father retired recently from his business of a country storekeeper, in which he made a modest little fortune.

Daniel's first work was as a clerk in his father's store. At the same time he attended the village school and subsequently the Central Academy, which took the place of the New York Central College, established by Gerrit Smith for white and colored children. Later he entered Union College as a member of the class of '72.

He owed his introduction into politics to Edgar K. Apgar of Tompkins County, who secured from Gov. Hoffman the position of index clerk in the Assembly for Lamont when he was 19 years old. When he was 20 he was sent as a delegate to the State Convention at Rochester in 1871, where he gallently supported Samuel J. Tilden in his fight against the Tweed ring. The friendship between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Lamont was established at this time. After this he narrowly escaped election as County Clerk in Cortland County and again as a member of the Assembly. In 1874 Mr. Tilden appointed him Deputy Clerk of the Assembly and later he became Chief Clerk of the State Department.

HIS REPORTORIAL EXPERIENCES.

He was Secretary of the State Committee during the State campaign of 1875. Two years later he made his first appearance in newspaper work, taking the position of reporter of the Legislature for Daniel Manning's Albany *Argus*. He afterwards became managing editor of the paper. He never gave up his active interest in politics. He worked energetically for Mr. Cleveland's nomination for the governorship, but it was not until after Mr. Cleveland's election that the two ever had any personal acquaintance. The Governor sent for Mr. Lamont to talk about State politics and the preparation of his first message. He offered Mr. Lamont the post of Military Secretary, which carries with it the title of Colonel, and after the inauguration offered him that of Private Secretary, which he accepted.

MADE SOME VALUABLE FRIENDS.

When Mr. Cleveland became President of the United States Mr. Lamont remained with him as secretary. At Washington he increased his popularity with all classes and a bill was passed for his benefit, raising the salary of Private Secretary to the President from $3,200 to $5,000 a year. Like a good Democrat, however, he declined to accept the offer of back pay which the law authorized. In the national capital the Colonel went on steadily increasing his circle of acquaintances among men of importance in politics and finance. In 1889, when Mr. Cleveland retired, Mr. Lamont received an offer to enter into business with William C. Whitney and Oliver H. Payne, whose surface railroad interests he now looks after in New York. He is President of the Houston, West Street & Pavonia Ferry Railroad, which controls the Broadway & Seventh Avenue, Sixth Avenue & Ninth Avenue, Chambers Street, is director in all the companies in the Whitney-Crimmins syndicate. He is also a director of the Continental National Bank, the New York Loan and Improvement Co., the New York & Northern Railroad, the Albany & Greenbush Bridge Co. and many other corporations. He enjoys a large income derived from salaries and stock.

Mr. Lamont believes that consolidation of all the street-car lines will result in a better service for the public. He worked very hard to incline public sentiment more favorably towards street railroads, which have long been associated with political corruption and generally dishonest dealing. He took care to have the taxes paid of the companies with which he was connected and to attend to all reasonable complaints. Cars were replaced by better and cleaner ones and the service was generally improved. The result of this good policy was that the plan for changing the power on the Broadway road from horse to cable was carried without any opposition from the newspapers or the public. He and his associates have had some legal entanglements in their efforts to absorb the remaining street railroads of this city, but there seems every likelihood that the aims of the syndicate will eventually be carried out.

HIS PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The new Secretary of War is a hard-working and thoroughly business like man, but he always has time to make himself agreeable. This is the secret of his success. He is quiet in speech and modest in manner, but has a fine sense of humor and is a good story teller. He wears quiet clothes, which frequently include, however, a silk hat and a sack coat. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high and weighs 160 pounds. He has deep-set, twinkling eyes, a close-cropped brown mustache, and has a habit of standing with his hands on his hip. He takes very little exercise, smokes and drinks in moderation and plays cards occasionally.

Since the recent development of the Whitney-Crimmins syndicate he has deserted the office of No. 15 Broad street for that of the Broadway & Seventh Avenue Railroad Co., where he is to be found during the greater part of the day. He rides down to his office from his house at No. 236 West Seventy-third street. He has three children, all girls, aged 11, 9 and 4. In 1874 he married Miss Julia Kinney of Cortland County. His house is handsomely and tastefully furnished with etchings, engravings and good books. Col. Lamont, however, is fonder of newspaper reading than of any other kind. His family are Presbyterians by religion, but he himself is reticent on the subject.

Col. Lamont is Scotch by origin, as he has all along been aware; but when, in 1892, he went abroad to recuperate his health, somewhat injured by overwork, he made some interesting discoveries about his family. The Lamonts have flourished in Argyleshire since 1250, and the Colonel found pictures of various members of bygone generations. His most remarkable discovery was, perhaps, that his name had always been pronounced in Scotland with the accent on the first syllable. His mother was descended from a family of Scotts who inhabited the country about Melrose and Abbotsford.

WILSON S. BISSELL.

The Man Who Will Be Next Postmaster-General Believes in Opportunity.

Wilson Shannon Bissell, who will be Postmaster-General, once described himself. He was not actually talking about himself, but about Mr. Cleveland. What he said, however, is at least as good a description of himself as of his famous partner. These were his words: "His great qualities are industry, energy, perfect honesty, and an unlimited supply of hard common sense. His mind is impartial, and he would have made an admiral judge. When he once undertook a fight he carried it out with no idea of compromise. He didn't care so much about making money as to win his law suits, and he fought at least as hard for the penniless client as for a rich one. He was generous to young men at the bar and liked to help them. He has never neglected any task which he has undertaken."

Mr. Bissell is wonderfully like Grover Cleveland in character and not unlike him physically, although he is a larger man. There is no long biography that need be written concerning him, but a good many things may be said which the country will like to know and which will make the country like Bissell.

To begin with, Mr. Bissell is a very stout man, but that is not against him. He has not shown the weakness that disgraces the man who begins life thin and becomes fat through lack of energy or ambition. Mr. Bissell's stoutness is a proof of consistency. He is consistent in body as well as mind. The POST-DISPATCH has the pleasure of publishing with this article three pictures reproduced from photographs taken at different periods in Mr. Bissell's life. These show him as a very stout boy, a very stout young college graduate and a very stout man. Nobody notices the new Postmaster-General's stout-

MRS. FRANCES FOLSOM CLEVELAND.

ness particularly. He is very big and broad and tall, over 6 feet high, so that his weight does not overpower him.

HIS POPULARITY IN BUFFALO.

Mr. Bissell is unquestionably the most popular man in Buffalo. He has been elected President of the Buffalo Club, which shows that old and young approve of him from a social point of view. He is put in charge of as many local enterprises and charities as he cares to burden himself with, which shows confidence of another and more gratifying sort. The old men of the town, who remember Buffalo when land on Main street was cheaper than land is now in despised Rochester, like Bissell and seek his company. The young men like to have him about the club and subscribed with great enthusiasm to the fine, big and expensive portrait which A. Q. Collins painted for him and which they gave to the Buffalo Club. Mr. Bissell is especially favored by the young men. He goes over to the Genesee Valley and contemplates the sport of fox-hunting with profound interest. This is true unselfishness, for not even the biggest Percheron type of a hunter ever dug out of the wilds of Canada by S. S. Howland could pretend to carry Mr. Bissell across country. All the young men about Buffalo, in the neighborhood of the Genesee Valley like to have Mr. Bissell about and to know that he is beaming on them as they take their stub-tailed horses over dangerous fences. Harry Hamlin, who makes grape sugar in business hours and terrorizes the judges of the New York horse shows in his hours of leisure, considers Mr. Bissell a fine type of what the American citizen should be. T. N. Scatcherd, who was President of the Buffalo Board of Trade, member of the Republican State Committee, bank president and a dozen other things, all before he was 35, and who is very fond of horseflesh, preferring his horses, as in fact he prefers everything else he has to do with, very thin, makes an important exception in favor of Mr. Bissell. Austin Wadsworth, who owns the valleys and the hounds and enjoys a position somewhat similar to that of the Shah in Persia, has expressed repeatedly his regret at an incident which once caused Mr. Bissell annoyance at the homestead, a very remarkable thing for Austin Wadsworth to do.

Every well-regulated individual would like Wilson S. Bissell if he knew him well. He may not prove to be a great statesman, but he is certain to be a good business man, and to treat with fairness and consideration those employes of Uncle Sam who will depend upon his good will. He is an industrious man and a remarkably modest man. Those who come in contact with him have one thing to bear in mind, that his prejudice and dislikes are practically everlasting. When a decided impression takes possession of him it lasts a long time; it lasts four years, at least. This warning may be useful to a good many citizens who have to make themselves useful to their country in a Post-office direction.

NOBODY CAN TAKE HIS HAT BY MISTAKE.

Mr. Bissell's head, the biggest part of his big personality, is of such a size that he will always be safe from having his hat carried off by mistake from clubs, public dinners and other places where headgear is apt to get mixed up. A young man at the Buffalo Club who prides himself on the size of his head—he wears a No. 8 hat—thought he would be funny one night. In Buffalo the club men do not follow the practice of their New York brothers of keeping their hats on in the house, but hang them decorously on pegs in the entry. This young man, who had been giving his last bachelor dinner, sneaked into the entry, grabbed the first hat he saw and walked with it back to his companions. Then, with great show, he placed the hat on his head, thinking it would stay perched on top and make the unusual size of his head apparent. Immediately his entire face was extinguished, and the rim of the hat rested on his shoulders. He had taken Mr. Bissell's hat.

Mr. Bissell's favorite is a top hat, always carefully brushed and new-looking. The rest of Mr. Bissell's clothes is in keeping with his hat. Whether he keeps a valet or not, there is some one who always folds his trousers and coats and keeps them in good condition. Mr. Bissell wears black or dark colors. This description will show that the future Postmaster-General pays enough attention to his clothes to keep his self-respect, and after that attends to the daily business of his life. Mr. Bissell generally wears a black cravat, which he ties himself in a broad bow.

His complexion is rosy, his hair dark and his features all large. While a person after meeting Mr. Bissell remembers the general expression of his face as kindly and earnest, the features that play the largest part to give that expression are the eyes. They are the power that makes babies willing to sit on Mr. Bissell's large, round knees and toddling children to clutch confidingly at his big, fat fingers, and the young men up-town at the club and down-town at his law office to talk to him more freely than to any one else. And though most of them can't tell you what color the eyes are, they will all tell you, each in his own way, that the expression of those eyes shows sympathy.

GOOD WINE AND GOOD DINNERS.

W. S. Bissell knows how to live well. Men, young and old, who may be invited in Washington to dine with the Postmaster-General, and many will be invited, need not eat half their dinner at home. From the oysters and soup to the best Camembert cheese the markets afford every dish will be well chosen, well seasoned, well cooked and properly served. If not, the cook will be called upon next morning to explain the reason why. Then, too, cranks on the subject of wine may attend Mr. Bissell's dinners with confidence. Though most of the institutions the future Postmaster-General patronizes are American, his wines are not, and in champagnes he considers it a crime to offer to a guest anything that is not the dryest of the dry. He has a very poor opinion of hosts who serve cracked ice with the champagne. He once said that no champagne should ever be served unless it had been at least twenty-four hours in the icebox. And yet, though Mr. Bissell gives very good dinners to his friends, he prefers himself to eat very simply.

While at the club Mr. Bissell likes best of all to sit in a large easy-chair in front of the natural-gas fire and talk with the various members who drop in. He will, however, cut in for a rubber of whist, join a table of heart players—the game of hearts is popular in the Buffalo club—or leave his comfortable seat to join a party of poker players. The game of poker is not allowed in the Buffalo Club. Whether it is ever played there no one has been called upon to say. As a former President of the club, of course, Mr. Bissell would never break any of its rules, so his poker-playing is done in friends' houses. At all of these games Mr. Bissell is enough of an adept to make himself an agreeable companion, though for none of them does he care enough to keep him at it when he should be somewhere else.

Up to three or four years ago W. S. Bissell was a typical bachelor. All his friends said he seemed born for the position. He certainly graced it and everything looked as if he would never be anything but a bachelor. Now that he is a husband and a father his friends say he was fitted for nothing else. His tastes are thoroughly domestic, and he seems to like nothing better than to spend his evenings at home, a thing he complains that his wife won't always let him do. To [illegible] him goo-goo at at his baby daughter and at her pull at his generous ears and broad-minded nose would fill with confidence the mind of a countryman who aspires to distribute letters in his village post-office.

OPPORTUNITY THE CHIEF ELEMENT OF SUCCESS.

Mr. Bissell has not always lived in Buffalo. The first five years of his life, which began Dec. 31, 1847, were spent in his native town of New London, Oneida County. His parents moved to Buffalo in 1852. He had a public school education, which in those days was yet the best to be had in Buffalo, and in 1863 went to the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. At the end of two years he entered Yale College and was graduated from there in the class of '79. One of his classmates and personal friends was John C. Eno, and it is consistent with his large heartedness that he remembers this man's good qualities, persists in thinking the best of him and sang his praises when every one else condemned.

Mr. Bissell believes that success depends most of all on opportunity, and cites his own case as an example. When he left college he turned to the law and wished to enter the office of George B. Hibbard, who was then the most successful marine lawyer in the country. Marine law at that time promised the greatest fruits to the dweller in the lake region who considered himself born for a lawyer. Mr. Hibbard's office was as full of young workers as it could hold, and he gave Mr. Bissell no encouragement for the present, and, as a makeshift, the young student went into the office of Albert P. Laning. Through that connection he made a specialty of the study of the law which affects railroad corporations instead of marine law. Any one who knows anything about the practice of law knows which is the better business today. That is why Mr. Bissell believes that much depends on opportunity. His becoming later a partner in the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell and his present position in the new Cabinet may confirm him in his belief.

A COINCIDENCE.

The senior member of that law firm was Lyman K. Bass, who was afterward member of the House of Representatives. Three women who will be prominent in Washington Society during the next few years are Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Bissell and Mrs. Wolcott, wife of Edward O. Wolcott, the breezy Senator from Colorado. Mrs. Wolcott was the widow of Lyman K. Bass.

In 1876, on Mr. Bass' retirement, the law firm became Cleveland & Bissell, and was until 1881, when Mr. George J. Sicard became a member. It was at Mr. Sicard's house that several years later Miss Louise Fowler Sturges visited, and it was Mrs. Sicard who introduced Mr. Bissell to Miss Sturges. Miss Sturges is now Mrs. Bissell. No wonder Mr. Bissell believes in opportunity. Mrs. Geo. B. Hibbard would probably never have introduced him to Miss Sturges.

Charles W. Goodyear joined the firm after Mr. Cleveland retired, and the firm name was Bissell, Sicard & Goodyear until the new member withdrew in 1887 to devote himself to business. Mr. Goodyear's connection with the firm was not without its influence on the other members and on the unwritten history of the country. Later the firm included Frank Brundage and Herbert P. Bissell, a cousin of the senior member and himself a young man with political aspirations. The firm name is Bissell, Sicard, Brundage & Bissell.

On Feb. 6, 1890, Mr. Bissell married Miss Sturges at her home in Geneva, N. Y., and in October of the following year their only child, a daughter, was born.

HOKE SMITH'S CAREER.

The Coming Secretary of the Interior a Lawyer and Nominal Editor.

The following account of the career and personality of Mr. Hoke Smith, who is to be Secretary of the Interior in the coming Democratic Administration, is to a certain extent based on personal knowledge gained when he entered a New York newspaper office some time ago to be interviewed. The Atlanta *Journal*, of which he is the nominal editor, was then urging the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland in opposition to the *Constitution*, which was for Mr. Hill. Mr. Smith wished to explain the strength of the Georgia Cleveland men to the New York public.

Lucy Ermina Smith.

Physically Mr. Smith is interesting. He stands 6 feet 2 in height, is rather heavily built and has a swinging gait. His shoulders are broad and his general makeup suggests immense physical strength. Although he is far from fat, his weight would probably be 225 pounds, owing to the great size of his frame. His bulk has been increasing steadily for some years past.

A TYPE OF THE NEW SOUTH.

In selecting Mr. Smith, Mr. Cleveland has taken a thoroughly representative man of the New South. Mr. Smith was only 10 years old when the war ended, and his very successful career has kept pace with the growth of the New South.

He was born thirty-eight years ago in Lincolnton, N. C., where his father, Hildreth Smith, was a college professor. His mother was Miss Mary Hoke, sister of Gen. Hoke, who distinguished himself in the Confederate Army. Hence the name of Hoke, at which foolish people have been poking fun. It is one of the most honored names in the South, and Gen. Hoke himself is still alive and flourishing and an active railroad promoter.

BIG MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY.

His hair and complexion are dark—the former slightly gray and the latter colorless. He is always clean-shaven. The face is a strong, clear-cut one, and indicates a strength of mind proportionate to that of his body. The unanimous opinion of the reporters who saw him during his recent visit to New York was that he looked like Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. The fact is that his features suggest those of the Colonel, but he is far younger and has less corporation, as befits an enemy of plutocracy. His expression is genial.

Merwin and Mary Bent Smith.

In dress he is respectable, but evidently has no desire to impress the public with his exterior. He wears black customarily, the coat being of the thoroughly American style, known as the Prince Albert. A derby hat usually covers his head, but in consideration of his added importance in the eyes of the nation he has recently purchased a silk one.

Mr. Smith is an editor in a very limited sense. He has a large proprietary interest in the Atlanta *Journal*, and controls the policy of the paper, but takes no active part in its management. When news appears in the *Journal* concerning Mr. Smith it is regarded as authentic. Thus when the following appeared in that paper two months ago, before it had been suggested that Mr. Smith would be a Cabinet Minister, it attracted general attention and caused not a little amusement:

> THIS COMES STRAIGHT.
>
> A certain well-known gentleman, who held an important Atlanta Government position under Cleveland several years ago, went to New York not long ago to see the President-elect about getting it again. After telling the great man about his record and services, he said:
>
> "Mr. Cleveland, I have here the indorsement of some of the strongest public men in Georgia."
>
> "Does the name of Hoke Smith appear among the number?" inquired Grover.
>
> "No, sir."
>
> "That's unfortunate," said the President-elect, and after some further conversation on current events the interview came to a close. The ex-official under Cleveland returned to Atlanta in a dilemma, with his thinking cap on.

But in the course of the week a a card from Mr. Smith appeared in the *Journal*, in which he said that the story was absurd and had appeared without his consent or that of any person connected with the management of the paper. This shows about how much attention he pays to his editorial duties. By profession he is a practising lawyer, not an editor.

Mr. Smith has been blessed with a sensible Christian mother. She is still living in Atlanta. She traces her lineage back through some of the most noted families of North Carolina to the time of Charles II. On his father's side he comes of New England stock, and is second cousin to the famous apostle of Christian science, Mrs. Sarah Baker Geddy of Boston.

Mrs. Smith's magnificent physical development is in keeping with her strong, well-balanced mind. She has devoted the best years of her life to the training of her five sons, all of whom have had successful careers. She is still their most trusted friend and valued critic.

Although highly educated Mrs. Smith is an excellent housewife. She is methodical, but hospitable. She is well known in society, but devotes little time to the ordinary entertainments. On the other hand, her influence in the literary life of the community has been great. She was one of the originators of the History Club, which has been very successful in Atlanta. In conversation she is not pedantic, but reveals much learning and information.

TAUGHT SCHOOL AND STUDIED LAW.

Mr. Smith's father was poor, and was not able to give his son more than a common school education, but he got all the benefit there was to be had out of that, and had the advantages of cultivated home influences. In 1871, when he was 16 years old he left school and went to Atlanta, Ga., which has since then come to be regarded as the metropolis of the New South. Here he began at once the study of the law, but the resources of his family were so scanty that he gave it up and went to Waynesborough, Ga., where he taught school for two years. This occupation allowed him sufficient leisure to continue his studies and also enabled him to save a sum of money with which to begin practice. At the end of two years he returned to Atlanta, and was immediately admitted to the bar.

At this time he was 21 years of age. He made a living from the start, but it was not at first a very satisfactory one. His first office was a small room on Marietta street, the principal thoroughfare of Atlanta. The most important article of furniture in it was a lounge.

In the days of his prosperity Mr. Smith is accustomed to tell his intimate friends how he slept on this lounge at night, went out and bought his breakfast in the morning and cooked it and ate it in the office.

From the first he turned his attention to actions against corporations. Farmers and poor persons from all parts of the State who had lost a cow, or leg or anything else through the action, negligent or otherwise, of a railroad, soon began to flock to him. He was intelligent and aggressive, and the railroads began to regard him as a serious opponent and the people to look upon him as the poor man's friend.

In 1880 he gained an important action for damages against the Atlanta & Charlotte Railroad in the Tanner case. Tanner, a conductor on the road, was injured in a wreck. From that time Mr. Smith's reputation was established. In the James case against the Georgia Railroad, which was referred to arbitration, his client received $10,000. His success in cases of this character also largely increased his general practice.

HIS ONLY OFFICE.

He has always taken an active interest in the politics of his State, but the only office he ever held was a non-political one, that of President of the Atlanta Board of Education: which he has just resigned. In 1888, when Mr. Cleveland sent in his famous message, he attracted attention as a strong advocate of tariff reform. He had been a supporter of Tilden for the presidency and later of Colquitt for the Senate. When N. J. Hammond was nominated for Congress the first time, Mr. Smith championed his cause at the stormy Barnesville Convention and gained the day.

Mr. Smith is a fine specimen of the domesticated American man. As husband and father he commands the admiration of his fellow-citizens. Ten years ago he married Miss Bertie Cobb of Athens, Ga., daughter of Gen. Thomas R. Cobb, who distinguished himself in the Confederate service. Miss Cobb was 15 years old and a school girl when they met at the house of her sister, Mrs. Harvey Jackson of Atlanta. He began to court her at this early age. They were engaged for five years and he was 27 when he married her. He was able to take his wife at once to one of the finest houses in Atlanta, which he had planned for their home. It is on West Peachtree street, and is surrounded by a magnificent lawn, trees, shrubbery and conservatory, after the fashion of houses in Southern towns.

THE NAME HOKE NOT PERPETUATED.

They have three children, of whom the eldest is a boy of 7 named Marion. The honored name of Hoke has not been repeated in the present generation. The other children are girls—Mary Brent and Lucy Ermina. The last named is still a baby. Mrs. Smith is young and pretty, and though not essentially a society woman, is an admirable hostess and will entertain freely in Washington.

It was five years ago that Mr. Smith acquired a controlling interest in the Atlanta *Journal*. The stock was then selling at $20 a share. It is now valued at $120 a share. Mr. Smith is worth about $500,000, exclusive of his income from his law practice, and is therefore a comparatively poor man for a Cabinet Minister.

He has many claims on the esteem of his fellow-citizens of Atlanta, all of which it would be impossible to mention here. He is Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian Church and is a pillar of the church. He is also cherished as the man who gave the animal known as the Journal lion to the Atlanta Zoo.

Mr. Smith is a fine figure of a man on horseback and has often been the joy of Atlanta on public occasions. It was his ambition when he became affluent to buy a fine saddle-horse. Mrs. Smith was at first opposed to the plan on the ground that the horse would be a constant menace to her dear husband's safety. Finally she consented to the purchase of a very docile white steed. Nearly every afternoon in Atlanta it has been his custom, the day's work over, to turn his old horse's head away from town and take a long country ride. His little boy accompanies him on his pony at such times.

RICHARD OLNEY.

A Distinguished Lawyer, Famous Fisherman and the Next Attorney-General.

Down near Gray Gables, at Buzzard's Bay, a quiet, modest gentleman from Boston established a summer home. In the course of time it came to Mr. Cleveland's notice that the modest gentleman was an expert fisherman, and that in those seasons of the year when the fish did not bite freely he derived a comfortable income from the sale of a number of bright legal ideas and opinions which he had picked up at one time and another. So it came to pass that as Mr. Cleveland cast about for an Attorney-General with which to ornament further his new Cabinet, he bethought him of the expert fisherman and summoned him accordingly. This was Richard Olney's first general introduction to the nation.

But Mr. Olney is a prophet with honor in his own country. Indeed, he may be safely said to belong to that old Brahmin caste of which Bostonians are so fond of talking. His great ancestor was the Rev. Thomas Olney, who came over from England in 1635 and established the Baptist Church on their original soil. Thomas Olney coquetted with Roger Williams too freely to please his neighbors, and when that worthy gentleman was packed off to Rhode Island the Rev. Mr. Olney took the hint and went with him. Like all good God-fearing, Bible-reading Pilgrims the Olneys increased and multiplied to an amazing extent, and the family is now scattered from the Back Bay to the Golden Gate.

THE RISE OF RICHARD OLNEY.

The Attorney-General was born in the year 1835 in Oxford, Worcester County, Mass. His grandfather was a pioneer in the cotton manufacturing industry of New England, a business carried on successfully by his son, Richard's father. Richard was the eldest of three children. His early education was gained from the schools of his own town and the academy at Leicester. In 1856 he graduated from Brown University and in 1858 from the Harvard Law School.

Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of his profession in Boston and was successful from the start. He devoted himself principally to corporation law, on which he is an authority. He is general counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, of which he is a director; counsel and director of the Boston and Maine and attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. He has had large experience in probate law and has been counsel in many famous cases involving wills and trusts. At a moderate estimate his practice may be said to be worth $50,000 a year.

Henry T. Thurber, Cleveland's Private Secretary.

HIS POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS.

In politics Mr. Olney's sympathies have always been with the Democratic party. On one occasion, however, he felt compelled to admit the truth of the saying that the line must be drawn somewhere, and drew it at Gen. Butler. The General, it will be remembered, lived at Salem, and it was from Salem that Mr. Olney's great ancestor was driven 250 years ago. This, however, is not given as a reason—merely as a coincidence. Mr. Olney cared nothing for political honors, as they came to him, and twice refused a seat on the Supreme bench of the State. In 1888, when the President was called upon to appoint a Chief Justice, Mr. Olney's friends urged him for the place, but sectional requirements gave the honor to Mr. Fuller. Mr. Olney's brother, Peter B., however, has been more or less in the political service, and has held office. This brother is an old friend of Mr. Whitney, and in this and other ways the attention of Mr. Cleveland has been more closely attracted to the family. Heretofore Mr. Olney's experience in politics has been slight. He served one term in the Legislature and consented to run for the Attorney-Generalship on the Democratic ticket in that hopeless campaign of 1876, when Mr. Hayes carried Massachusetts by 42,000 plurality. He has been a great admirer of Mr. Cleveland, and has never deserted his party save on the melancholy occasion referred to. In political matters his advice has been often sought, and he has been regarded as one of the best types of New England Democracy.

HIS PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The next Attorney-General is a large man. He is fully 6 feet in height, and weighs over 200 pounds. He is not exactly a typical Boston man, as the phrase goes, but he has a certain measure of reserve that may be attributed to the influence of the east wind. He is intellectual and scholarly and is highly regarded for these qualities. Among his friends and associates he is genial and companionable, and enjoys the name and popularity of a genial, whole-souled gentleman. He is a member of many clubs, notably the aristocratic Somerset, the Country and St. Botolph. He has made a study of music, of which he is very fond, and on occasions will sing for the edification and delight of his friends. A singing Attorney-General will be a luxury and a novelty indeed.

It would be absurd to say that the prowess of the local ball club and the glorious achievements of John Lawrence Sullivan, which have set all Boston in a quiver, have not had their effect on Mr. Olney. It is true he is too dignified for pugilism and a trifle too old—48—for base ball, but he still has plenty of good circulating sporting blood. He is a member of the Boston Athletic Club—an active member, too, and practices what he preaches! He believes in outdoor exercise, was formerly a notable equestrian and is still a long-distance walker. He plays an astonishingly good game of tennis, considering the handicap of age and weight, and can undoubtedly give odds of thirty-love to any man in the Cabinet, not even excepting Dan Lamont."

But as a fisherman he is ready to cast a fly at any time against either the President or Judge Gresham, and that is no walk-over. Who can doubt that there will be famous bouts at angling when these three mighty fishers suspend the tedium of dull affairs of State and go forth to battle for supremacy?

HIS DOMESTIC LIFE.

Mr. Olney was married in 1861 to Miss Thomas, the daughter of Judge B. F. Thomas. He took up his residence soon after his marriage in West Roxbury, where he lived for nearly twenty years. Then he took a winter house on Commonwealth avenue, establishing a summer residence at Buzzard's Bay, whither he goes early in the season. Two daughters were born of this marriage. One is now Mrs. George R. Minot of Boston, the other is the wife of Dr. Abbott, a physician in Berlin.

Mrs. Olney is not a society woman in the fashionable sense of the word, although her husband's position and her own attainments have brought her into the highest circles. She is a woman of much graciousness and much charm of manner, and has a great deal of that quality which is recognized as personal magnetism. She is in keen sympathy with her husband's literary tastes, and is the useful and proper companion of an intellectual man. That she will make in Washington as firm and loyal friends as she leaves in Boston, and that she will meet all the requirements and exactions of her new social position at the capital, cannot be doubted.

Both Mr. Olney and his wife will represent in the highest degree the best types of New England life in Washington. The Attorney-General will stand very close to the President, who recognizes his great ability and loyalty to the supreme interests that brought about the revolution of 1892.

JULIUS STERLING MORTON.

The Father of Arbor Day and Coming Secretary of Agriculture.

Ex-Gov. J. Sterling Morton requires a few amendatory remarks before he is formally presented to the readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. His full name is Julius Sterling Morton, and he is not an ex-governor, but, as it were, an ex-acting governor. This will be explained later on. Mr. Morton does not enjoy the distinction, such as it is, of having his eventful life set forth in "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography," but this will come in time. For the present he rests content with his notable achievements and with the glory that attaches to Mr. Cleveland's approving notice. Julius Sterling Morton was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., April 22, 1832. It was glory enough to be born in New York, as at an early age his parents carried him off to Michigan to grow up with the country. He obtained what education he could pick up in the school at Ann Arbor, and then returned to New York and completed his career at Union College, Schenectady. When he was 16 years old he very properly and decorously fell in love with Miss Caroline Jay French, and after his graduation in 1854 there was a wedding. Mr. Morton and his wife, like brave and adventurous young people, struck out for the new West, and finally pulled up in Nebraska City, where Mr. Morton established and edited the Nebraska City *News* with his customary independence and vigor. Of course he dabbled in politics. Who did not in Kansas and Nebraska in those adventurous days? He served twice in the Territorial Legislature, and in 1858 was Secretary and acting Governor of Nebraska. From this circumstance he obtained the title that has stuck to him for thirty-five years, a title of affection, something like the "Colonel" of Kentucky and Missouri. In 1860 Mr. Morton was declared elected to Congress, but the House of Representatives did not so understand it, and he lost his seat. Then Mrs. Morton came to the front and put a veto on any more hopeless politics, and life went along very smoothly until 1866, when the Democrats induced the "Governor" to run at the head of the State ticket. He lost the election and tried for the Senate and lost that.

MRS. MORTON PUTS HER FOOT DOWN.

Then Mrs. Morton asserted herself for the second time, and the "Governor" drew in his horns and devoted himself to trees and agriculture for the rest of his life. Mrs. Morton died in 1881, and in 1882 the Democrats came at him a second time and a second time he yielded and was beaten. So also for a third time in 1884. In 1890 the Democrats elected their Governor, and this inspired Mr. Morton to accept a fourth nomination last fall. But the "hoodoo," as they call it out West, was on him, and he fell at a considerable distance from the breastworks. It has been a weird and deadly thing to be a Democrat in the early days of Kansas and Nebraska, and the fate of Mr. Morton recalls the remark made by Gen. Blair of Leavenworth to an enthusiastic youth who was shouting over Cleveland's probable success in his first presidential campaign: "Young man, when you have been licked as many times as I have, you won't be so —— confident."

Yet J. Sterling Morton has been a conscientious "out and outer." He believes the system of protective tariff wrong in theory and utterly pernicious in practice. He regards the McKinley bill as a looter. He stands fairly and squarely on the platform of his party and it is pretty safe to say that if there is anything that is not in the platform he's "agin it." He is as honest a man as one will find in forty-four States and he's solid with his party friends from Maine to Oregon. Physically he is a splendid specimen of manhood, large, imposing, with a finely-shaped head and a handsome face. His manners are frank and pleasing and his way is hearty and open. He is a good conversationalist and a capital story-teller and is altogether a much more desirable acquisition to Washington society than his esteemed predecessor, the well-meaning Uncle Jerry.

When the entering Secretary of Agriculture ventures to suggest that such and such a thing reminds him of a story, it will pay to suspend all other business and listen.

A PRAISEWORTHY HOBBY.

Mr. Morton has a hobby, it is true. He thinks trees and dreams trees, and he will never be perfectly happy until the entire attention of the country is centered upon trees as firmly as the absorbing care of Betsy Trotwood's family was fastened on donkeys. Mr. Morton went into the tree business a good many years ago. In 1874 he suggested that on a certain day every living, breathing being of suitable age and health in Nebraska should hustle out and plant a tree. The idea took. Arbor day was inaugurated, and today is observed by thirty-eight States and Territories, some of them going so far as to make it a legal holiday. Mr. Morton's Nebraska home is known as "Arbor Lodge," and there is never any crying demand for the ballad, "Woodman, Spare That Tree," in his immediate vicinity. When Mr. Morton makes this an ideal country there will be shade trees everywhere except in the corn, wheat and cotton patches. Railroad trains will run through arbors from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the man who is caught out in a thunder storm will be in a bad fix.

But Mr. Morton is a practical agriculturist as well, and when he plants potatoes they don't come up carrots, as has been told of good old Mr. Greeley. It is presumed, therefore, that he will bring to the Department of Agriculture all that wealth of practical knowledge that will make it loom up conspicuously in the Cleveland Administration, refuting the jeers and sneers of its enemies and critics. For this and for other reasons hereinbefore cited every Western man, with such Eastern men as have fallen under the spell of Mr. Morton's persuasive presence, will declare that Mr. Cleveland has made the best of all possible selections and has defied the most exacting comparison.

SOCIAL LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

When Mr. Morton establishes himself in Washington he will be much aided and abetted in social crises by his charming daughter-in-law. Mr. Morton will tell his stories and give elementary lessons in arboriculture to a select few, while the ladies are dispensing Western hospitality with much more dignity and grace to the many. Mr. Morton's house will be Western headquarters, for Mr. Gresham is not a typical Western man, and Mr. Carlisle more properly belongs to the South. This is Mr. Morton's status on a very important question: "I am against prohibition, unequivocally and without evasion. I consider it morally wrong. No man can be made honest merely by placing him where there is nothing to steal. And no man can be made temperate by locating him where there is nothing to drink." The readers may interpret this to suit themselves. It may be said, however, that Mr. Morton is a temperate man and personally is not open to the assaults of extremists, at the same time he has lived in a malarial country and knows how quinine should be taken. If his friends are threatened with ague or other trials incident to the Washington climate he will not hesitate to relieve them.

Altogether there is great joy in the Democratic family over Mr. Morton's appointment, the man so many times called, so seldom chosen. The old saw is proved at last. Everything comes to him who waits.

THIRTY-FIVE valuable prizes for POST-DISPATCH readers. Cut out the coupon on page 17.

PARACELSUS.

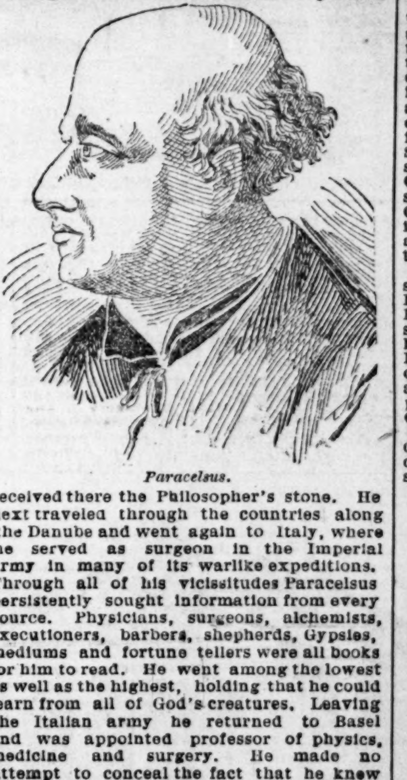
QUADRI-CENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF THE FATHER OF ALCHEMY.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The year of 1893, soon to be celebrated as the quadri-centennial of the discovery of America, has the further distinction of being the 400th anniversary of the birth of Paracelsus, who has been termed the father of pharmacy, though his methods were widely at variance with those of the present day. As philosopher, author, physician and surgeon, Paracelsus was a remarkable individual. As early as his christening he became so from the name of Philip Aureolus Theophrastus Bombast, bestowed upon him by his doting father, William Bombast of Hohenheim. When to this, in accordance with the custom of the times, Von Hohenheim was added, the infant had a title long enough to hang him. In after years he dropped his polysyllabic name and adopted that of Paracelsus, by which he is to this day known to pharmacy. It is said of him that his enemies so harped upon his patronymic Bombast, describing his utterances as "bombastic," that he was led to make the change, but whatever the reason for the step, he made the name of Paracelsus famous for all time.

The father of this strange man came down from a long line of Bombasts, and, like his distinguished son, was a physician and scholar. In 1492 he moved from Hohenheim to the village of Maria Einsiedeln, a few miles from the village of Zurich, Switzerland. Here he married a nurse in the hospital of which he was the surgeon, and to them, on the 17th of December, 1493, a son, who was to explore the world of knowledge as successfully as Columbus had just navigated the western seas, was born. Paracelsus grew to manhood as strange in physical appearance as he was odd in character. Biographical history says that he resembled a woman more than a man, as he was without a semblance of beard and had an extremely effeminate head, face and complexion, a fact, like his name, which subjected him to scurrilous jibes of envious contemporaries.

In early youth Paracelsus was instructed in science by his father. Then he studied under the monks in the Convent of St. Andrew in the valley of Savon, and at the age of 16 he attended the university at Basel. His education completed so far as the instructors of that day could aid him Paracelsus set out on a personal search for wisdom. He traveled through Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Russia and India. He was taken prisoner by the Tartars and remained with them between the years 1513 and 1521. In the latter year he went to Constantinople and received there the Philosopher's stone. He next traveled through the countries along the Danube and went again to Italy, where he served as surgeon in the Imperial army in many of its warlike expeditions. Through all of his vicissitudes Paracelsus persistently sought information from every source. Physicians, surgeons, alchemists, executioners, barbers, shepherds, Gypsies, mediums and fortune tellers were all books for him to read. He went among the lowest as well as the highest, holding that he could learn from all of God's creatures. Leaving the Italian army he returned to Basel and was appointed professor of physics, medicine and surgery. He made no attempt to conceal the fact that he knew more than those about him, and gave great offense by his utterances in that regard. He was a member of the Council of Basel and offered a resolution to compel all pharmacists to submit to his supervision so that he could decide if they knew their business, and this raised a clamor about his ears, which he might have outlasted but for an attack he made upon the Councilmen themselves.



Paracelsus.

This was more than the officials could bear, and the nomadic philosopher was compelled to leave Basel precipitately. He resumed his strolling life, went to Nuremburg and wandered about until 1531, when he was invited to Salzburg by Prince Palatin. From this time he enjoyed the widespread reputation to which his great learning entitled him. His death occurred Dec. 24, 1541, when he was just 48 years of age. The event is clothed in mystery, but is believed to have been caused by his enemies. Later investigations showed that while he was at a banquet he was set upon by hirelings of certain physicians, and falling fractured his skull. He left literally no personal effects—nothing but his imperishable writings. Thirty-five books are ascribed to him, though when he wrote them is a matter of conjecture. The deep learning displayed in whatever field of knowledge he chose, the originality of his thought and clearness of his style have stamped him the equal if not the superior of any writer of the days of Martin Luther.

Paracelsus cut loose from all former beliefs and theories in relation to medical science, and invented many cures that mystified his rivals. His originality and his scorn for the beaten tracks made him hated by aspiring but less original competitors, and he was abused and villified wherever he went. He manufactured terms, persisted in teaching in German instead of Latin, and was called a quack and a charlatan. He believed in a Mumia, or vehicle of life, which, he said, was a spiritual substance containing the essence of life. He held that if the Mumia were extracted from the diseased part of a person by a microscopic magnet, the magnet mixed with the earth and an herb planted into the earth, the Mumia in the magnet would be extracted by the plant and lose its diseased matter, reacting in a beneficial manner upon the Mumia contained in the body of the patient. Whether scientists of the present day go to this extent with Paracelsus or not, they hold him in the greatest reverence and consider his one of the greatest minds in the history of pharmaceutical research.

Wait for Us.

Grand opening of Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Friday, March 10, at our new store, 613 and 615 Olive street, next to Barr's. Imported bisque souvenirs. G. H. Boehmer.

A Stone Barometer.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

In the northern part of Finland a peculiar stone was found years ago, which has since time immemorial served the people of the vicinity as a barometer. This stone is called "Ilmaikur," and assumes a black or dark grey color whenever the atmosphere is low and rainy weather is about to set in. When the weather clears and brightens, the stone turns perfectly white.

THE NEW CLEOPATRA.

Quite Unlike the Traditional Picture Is This Face on an Egyptian Coin.

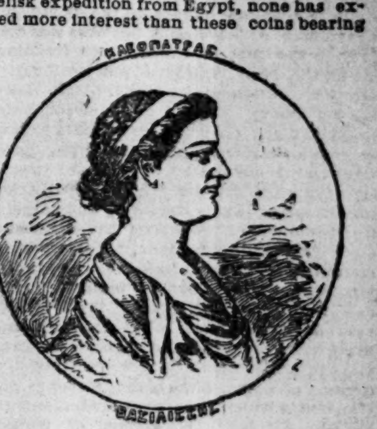
Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Few historical characters have been so idealized, according to the different conceptions of poet, artist, sculptor and actress, as Cleopatra. Gerome, in his wonderful painting, makes her a superb voluptuary, a conception certainly not suggested by the ancient historian, who tells us "she was small, slight and sinewy." The woman of grand physique such as Gerome painted, could not easily have been hidden in a bale of carpet, and thus carried on the Sicilian's head. The type Gerome portrayed is purely sensual. The majority of the ancient chroniclers speak rather of Cleopatra's magnetism, the gifts of intellect, the voice of music, the despotism exercised by a subtle woman rather than power.

We are told of the "variety of her powers of conversation," and that "Her beauty was neither astonishing nor inimitable, but it derived a force from her wit and her fascinating manner which was absolutely irresistible. Her voice was delightfully melodious, and had the same variety of modulation as an instrument of many strings.

If she appealed to the sensuality of those she enthralled it was not because her physical charms were dominant.

No type presented for modern study so clearly outlines the Cleopatra of ancient history as the face reproduced from the coins found under the bronze crabs that supported the obelisk now in Central Park, New York. Among all the rare treasures brought by the obelisk expedition from Egypt, none has excited more interest than these coins bearing the Cleopatra face. The enlarged photographs taken from them, and a copy of which is here given for the first time, are known to a few only among the personal friends of the late Commander Gorringe. The four different coins in the Gorringe collection bear the same face, with the name of Egypt's illustrious Queen and the dates of her reign.



Head of Cleopatra.

Studying this coin face with old records, the charm of the Nile magician grows on one, and, comparing it with types of to-day, one traces the Greek origin, rather than the Coptic, which is oftener portrayed. Types have changed very little, though there are centuries between the women of Alexandria to-day and Sphinx, whose prophetic look of mystery can be seen in the same contour of face and feature in more than one Eastern city. This Sphinx type is admirably illustrated in the second picture. In studying this coin face of Cleopatra the forehead and shapely head suggest the intellect which made the young Queen mistress of so many languages that it is written of her, "There were few foreign ambassadors whom she answered by an interpreter."

Plutarch says, "She gave audience herself to the Ethiopians, the Troglodites, the Hebrews, the Arabs, the Syrians, Medes and Parthians. Nor were these all the languages she understood, though the Kings of Egypt, her predecessors, could hardly attain to the Egyptian, and some of them forgot their original Macedonian." In all the records of ancient history the same stress is laid on the power and brilliancy of mind which fitted Cleopatra to rule kingdoms as well as hearts.

But in the cold face one sees, too, the darkest side of her character in the long, crafty nose. The mouth, in its sweet curves, suggests the womanliness and tenderness which perhaps Antony alone discovered in the Egyptian. Sensuality is indicated by the chin, while the pose of the head asserts the queenliness of the woman and the consciousness of one born to rule.

Modern Spinx Type, Coptic Face.

While looking at the face of the real Cleopatra it is very easy to follow Plutarch's description of her triumphal voyage to Antony. Plutarch was not above catering to the public greed for personal details concerning the dress and manner of important people, and his description of this journey might have served as a model for much of the society reporting of the present day. He describes the sumptuousness of Cleopatra's surroundings in these words:

"She entered the River Cydnus with the Egyptian fleet in a magnificent galley. The stern was covered with gold, the sails were of scarlet cloth and the silver oars beat time to the music of flutes and harps. The Queen, dressed (?) like Venus, lay under an awning which was embroidered with gold, while pretty dimpled boys, like cupids, stood on each side fanning her. Her maidens, dressed like sea nymphs and graces, handled the silken tackle and steered the vessel. As they approached the town of Tarsus the wind wafted the perfumes and scent of the burning incense to the shores, which were lined with the throngs which had come to see her land."

Shakspeare, impressed with the color and splendors of this picture, repeats it in language fitting the theme.

THIRTY-FIVE valuable prizes for POST-DISPATCH readers. Cut out the coupon on page 17.

A Timely Innovation.

The authorities of the Moscow district have ordered that during all future snow storms of the severity which characterized the present winter the church bells of every town and village must be tolled during the storm. This is done to guide belated wayfares to a safe shelter from the blinding snow drifts.

SSSSSSSSS

Swift's Specific

A Tested Remedy For All

Blood and Skin Diseases

A reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, Inherited Scrofula and Skin Cancer.

As a tonic for delicate Women and Children it has no equal.

Being purely vegetable, is harmless in its effects.

A treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FREE on application.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SSSSSSSSS

ST. LOUIS IN '40.

RECORDS OF THE DAY WHEN FOURTH STREET WAS THE WESTERN LIMIT.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Forty-seven years ago St. Louis was a thriving Western metropolis, whose 60,000 inhabitants all believed it to be the future great city of America. It was full of enterprising, industrious, prosperous business men, bankers, lawyers and capitalists. It was then and always has been a wealthy community. At that time the banks had ample capital for the business of the community and the old established business firms were lending instead of borrowing money. It was the depot of supplies for the new Western country, and the center of attraction for the thousands of young and enterprising men who were disposed to leave the old Eastern and Northern States for the boundless West. Its architecture was of the plainest, most economical and substantial kind. Its buildings denoted the faith of its people in the permanency and prosperity of their city. The commerce of that day did not follow in the wake of the iron-horse across the boundless prairies, but was borne on the bosom of the mighty Mississippi. It was the day of steamboats and river craft. The great business center extended from Walnut street on the south to Franklin avenue on the north, but the volume of wholesale business was confined to the row of commodious buildings facing the river. The levee was the location of the wholesale trade. All dealers in heavy goods and merchandise sought a place near the steamboats to save drayage. Groceries, produce, iron, hardware and all heavy stuff was carried directly from the large Mississippi steamboats into the storerooms along the levee, and outgoing shipments were handled by the deckhands directly from the front doors of the wholesale merchants. The stalwart, swearing, vindictive steamboat "mates" stood at the doorway of the wholesale merchants and made the deckhands move down the levee and across the gangways bending under burdens of freight, or cursed and damned the black slaves as they trundled cotton bales, or rolled along the barrels of flour, of syrups, of whisky, of salt, and provisions. It was not an uncommon thing to see seventy-five or 100 big boats anchored at the wharf, deck hands swarming up and down the levee and hundreds of travelers mixing among the busy boatmen, going to and from the fine passenger steamers. No such animated scenes are witnessed around St. Louis to-day, as that which the Levee presented from 1845 to 1860 property fronting the river from the foot of Biddle street to the City Hall on Market street found ready sale at prices higher than Fourth street property sells for now, and rents were enormous for business buildings anywhere near the boat landing. Business was so brisk that steamers would often anchor out in the river and await opportunity to drop alongside the immense wharfboats, as other heavy-laden steamboats unloosed and drifted out into the stream to begin a journey to the far Northwest or the distant cities in the land of cotton. Night made but little difference in the levee business during the boat season. Torches flamed from posts and lamps flickered in the windows, and glowing fires dispelled the darkness from the prows of the boats. No time was lost loading or unloading cargoes. Time was money then to the boatmen as well as the merchants. The business had to be done in the season befor the ice king took charge of the mighty current and drove the boats to Southern waters. The Mississippi was not often open to boating between November and April. The heavy trade done by the rivers with the North and far West was suspended during the winter months almost entirely, while but few of the bigger boats ever ventured north of the Ohio's mouth after the first ice flow.

* * *

The old City Hall was on the Levee on the south side of Market steet. It was a very modest, unpretentious structure, back of which was located the old market-house. Market street was then a thoroughfare. The principal dry goods and other retail stores, were located between Second street and the Levee. In fact all of the principal business firms, banks, law offices and courts, were east of Third street which was then regarded as the western boundary of the business district. Everything west of that street was regarded as experimental, as it was hard to "climb the hill." There were a great many residences, even at that time, on Second and Third streets. The old concert hall on Market street, between Second and Third, had just been erected and was the most popular public building in the city. It was used for the splendid balls, which were then a leading feature of social life, and which were patronized by the wealthy families and made notable and attractive by the presence of many beautiful young women, who were sought and flattered by the worthy young men who were constantly settling in the city, equipped with capital or splendid education to begin life in the Western world. Some of the most successful men identified with St. Louis during the last forty years, met there the women who became their wives, and afterwards participated with them in the social and business advancement of the great metropolis. The floor of the old concert hall was constructed on steel springs, which gave it a fascinating motion as the dancers skipped over it to the strains of the fiddlers "of ye olden time" who had no other business but to make music for the gay devotees of the then fashionable balls. Only a few months ago the old concert hall was partially torn down and remodeled. The late Gen. John McNeal conducted the "One Priced Hat Store" on the north side of Market, between Main and the Levee. The Exchange Banking House was located near by. All of the swell stores were in that vicinity. Old citizens will remember Russell's shoe store, Matthews' shoe store, Wolfe & Hoppe's notion store, the unpretentious but popular saloon of the Jacoby Bros. Main street, north of Market, was also a retail center, and above the stores many of the prominent lawyers and doctors had offices. Below Market street, on Main, some of the wealthiest and most prominent families resided. There was very little business of any kind at that time conducted on Fourth street. In fact, Fourth street had just been graded, and was occupied almost entirely with residences. It was to the St. Louis of that day what Grand avenue is to the St. Louis of to-day. For many years the Post-office had been located in the vicinity of the levee, but about 1844 it had been removed to a brick building which stood on the corner of the alley between Third and Fourth on Chestnut street, where the Chestnut street entrance to the Merchants' Exchange is now.

* * *

The St. Louis Theater, the one popular place of amusement at that time, stood on the corner of Third and Olive streets, where the first Custom-house and Post-office was erected in later years. The theater was an attractive and ornamental building for that period; it presented an exterior appearance superior to some more modern show-houses. It was well finished, was richly decorated and furnished with the best theatrical appliances of the times. Ludlow & Smith (Sol Smith) were the proprietors, and right well did they conduct it. It was liberally patronized. There were other play-houses open at the time, for St. Louis was even then a theater city, but the St. Louis Theater was easily the best in the city and the best in the West. Before its footlights appeared the brightest stars of the dramatic world, and the sweetest singers charmed the elite when the heavy curtain raised between the old time opera troupes and the gay young men and maidens of the "upper ten" of the 40's. Many of the older citizens recall evenings of delight spent in the old St. Louis theater. And who of them does not remember Sol Smith? The old Custom-house and Post-office, now known as the Post-office annex, has the same frontage as the old theater and the same depth, and in exterior appearance is not more imposing. Third street was then the best location for such a theater. Such audiences as there assembled will never assemble in St. Louis again. It was in slavery times, when the rich planters of the South often came up the Mississippi on the big boats, with wives and daughters in richest costumes to have a gay time; and when the old French families were devoted to balls and theater parties. Steamboat captains and officers were also liberal patrons of the stage, and often led parties of pleasure-seekers from the cabin of their boats up Olive street to the theater. The history of the drama in the West is inseparably connected with the famous old building which is illustrated in the POST-DISPATCH to-day.

* * *

Next to the St. Louis Theater, immediately south of it, was the old "Missouri No. 5" engine-house. "No. 5" was the most celebrated of all the old hand-power engines with which the earlier citizens of St. Louis fought the fire fiend. It was known as the "row-boat," because it was operated with levers which were moved back and forth by the firemen as they sat on a seat, as if rowing a boat—which exercise was much preferred to that of the members of other fire companies, who had to bend up and down as they plied the old-fashion engines.

This celebrated engine did valiant service at the great fire of 1849 (the cholera year). That fire, which will never be forgotten by the people who lived in St. Louis at that time, began about 10 o'clock on a warm summer night when the people were panic-stricken on account of the ravages of cholera. It spread rapidly and was soon beyond the control of the several well-manned fire companies, who fought it desperately. It caught from a boat burning at the wharf. The whole levee front, from Pine street to Market, was soon in flames and the fire lapped up everything clear back to Second street, literally destroying the four blocks of the territory between Pine and Market and Second and the Levee. Thomas B. Targee, at that time a very prominent citizen, attempted to throw a keg of powder into one of the large buildings in order to demolish it and stop the progress of the flames. The powder was ignited by a spark while he was carrying the keg in his arms running along the levee. It exploded, tearing him all to pieces, and scattering fragments of his body in every direction. Col. Isaac Sturgeon, the present Assistant Postmaster, was seated on a pony near by with some valuable records in his arms committed to him by James G. Barry, the Mayor, for preservation, when one leg of the unfortunate Targee was thrown against him and fell at the feet of the pony. Col. Sturgeon has a vivid memory of the awful incident to this day. He was at that time a member of the City Council from the Sixth Ward. The City Hall escaped destruction. The fire did not spread below Market street. The fire companies had been crippled by the ravages of the cholera, which had sent many stalwart firemen to the grave, and driven others away. The volunteers from the river boats filled up the ranks, and "run with the machine," but they could not handle the pumps and hold the hose like the well-trained and eager firemen. That fire led to the improvement of the fire department and was the event which, more than anything else, induced the city fathers to expend money liberally for better protection against the dangers of conflagration.

The hotels and boarding-houses of the '40s were not sufficient in capacity to accommodate the crowds which every big steamboat turned loose on the levee. There were several well-kept and famous taverns, but the need of a large hotel was discussed till the Planters' House was proposed and erected. The Planters' House was the great hotel of the West at that period. Its construction indicated the enterprising spirit which then characterized St. Louis. It was regarded as the equal of any hotel in this country. Its location, however, was deemed to be unfortunate. Many of the business men thought it a great mistake to erect such a building "on the hill," far away from the business center. The Court-house had been located on the hill to be out of the way of the bustle and confusion of the "down town" district and, therefore, the more accessible and agreeable to the farmers of the county, but to erect a hotel on the hill seemed very unwise. For several years the business of the house did not pay its expenses. Merchants and travelers would not "climb the hill" while they could get good accommodations down town. It was not until Third street became the business center that the Planters' House began to fill up and to become popular. At the corner of Fourth and Chestnut, in front of the hotel, stood a large tree, under the shade of which the guests and citizens often sat in the summer afternoons. It was a place of resort for the celebrated men of that time, but it is best remembered by old citizens because of a fatal street duel which ended under its extending boughs. Ex-Mayor Thomas, then a broker, and a member of the old banking firm of L. A. Benoist & Co., had experienced some trouble with Newton Wymer, then assistant postmaster under his brother, ex-Mayor Wymer. Both men went armed, and were prepared for a duel on sight. As Thomas turned the corner of Fourth and Chestnut in his buggy he saw Wymer approaching, and quickly alighted. Wymer was protected by the box which encased the tree, behind which he had fired at Thomas several times. Finally Thomas closed in on his adversary, and, reaching around the tree, shot him dead. He fell before any of the bystanders could reach the duellists, and soon was surrounded by an excited crowd. Thomas was not hurt. He was never indicted, as the affair was regarded as a street fight, in which the dead man was the aggressor. Thomas was afterwards elected Mayor. The Planters' House was improved about fourteen years ago, by the removal of the upper story, as shown in the illustration, and the addition of two stories in accord with the general style of the building. It has been torn away entirely to give place to a million dollar hotel, now in course of construction, and queer enough, the wisdom of erecting such a fine hotel on the spot is again seriously questioned by business men, not because it is too far west of the business center, but because it is now too far east.

* * *

The Court-house was the great building of the city—the pride of St. Louis. It had taken years of agitation to get ready for such an enterprise, and its construction was slow. The people grew impatient to see it completed, and they eagerly watched the builders as its walls were raised, the great pillars put in position, and the wide cornices formed over them. The dome was not in keeping with the building when it was finally completed, and was never a pleasant feature of the structure. Finally it was removed, and the dome which now rises above the center was planned and constructed. It is yet one of the architectural objects of interest, made noteworthy by the fine paintings which adorned the interior, the work of a St. Louis painter, who gained fame the world over—John J. Wymer. He had lived several years among the Indians in the far West. When the dome was finished his friends suggested that he be employed to do the interior decoration, and he was summoned home for that purpose. Soon after finishing the work he died at the age of 35. He had been enfeebled by consumption, and had sought the wild Indian life for the sake of his health. But little change has been made in the exterior appearance of the Court-house. Both the Planters' House and the Court-house were surrounded with shade trees, which stood until late years.

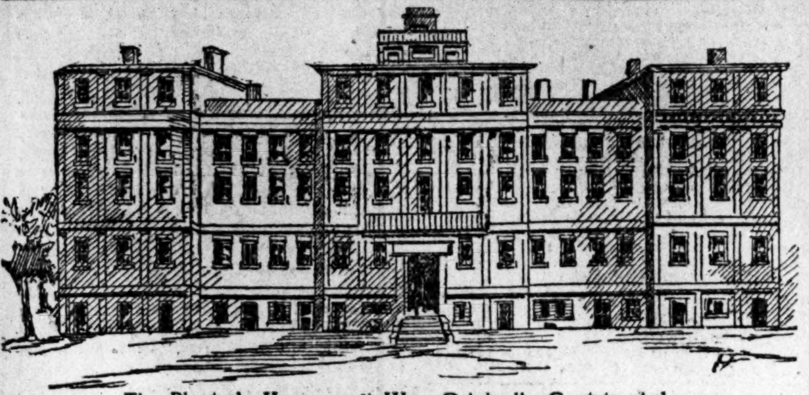
* * *

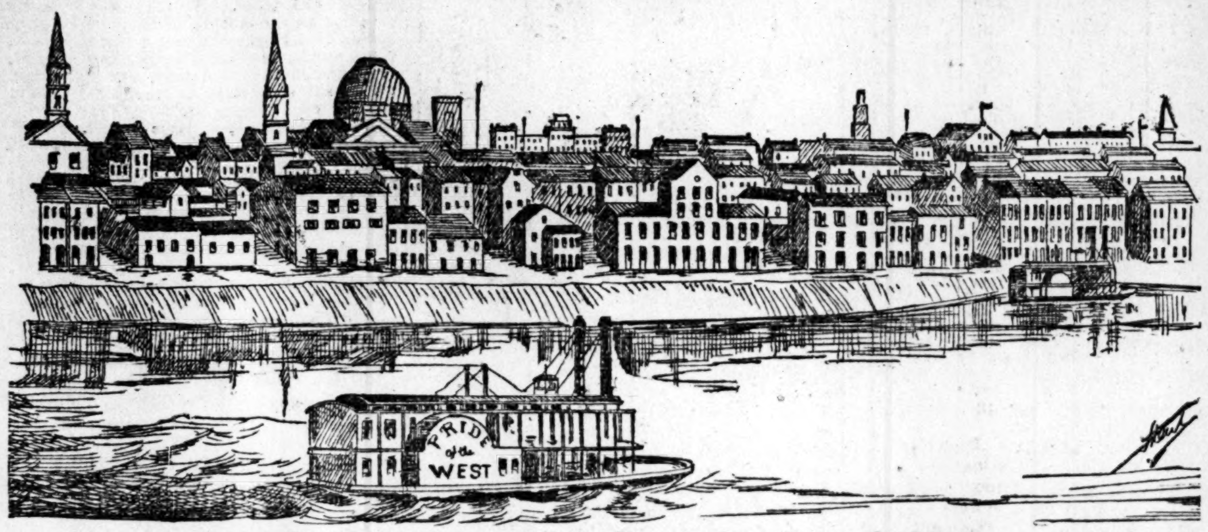
The ferry landing in 1845 was at the foot of Market street, from which point the Wiggins ferry-boats made regular trips to a movable wharfboat, which was located on the East side wherever the stage of the river and the shifting sands permitted the best approach. "Bloody Island" projected down to about the present line of the Eads Bridge, and the channel east of it was deeper and better than that on the west side. It is now a part of East St. Louis, and has lost its identity since the dykes were constructed. Illinois Town was then a little settlement east of the Cahokia, and beyond the south point of the island, but it was regarded as of doubtful utility and questionable duration.

The "Pride of the West," an Upper Mississippi packet, and the "Missouri," a New Orleans boat, were among the most familiar craft which steamed in and out of the port of St. Louis in those days. Much of the river shipping was done with barges towed by stern-wheel boats. Barge fleets were loaded at the Levee for New Orleans, Natchez, Nashville and the Upper Mississippi River cities, and pushed along to their destination slowly, at a cost for freightage hardly equal to 20 per cent of the freight rates charged by the railroads of the present day, but the shipments were always made months in advance of the seasons when the goods were needed by the distant merchants who patronized St. Louis. Eastern freights formed a large proportion of the river tonnage, St. Louis being the point from which the tonnage was distributed.

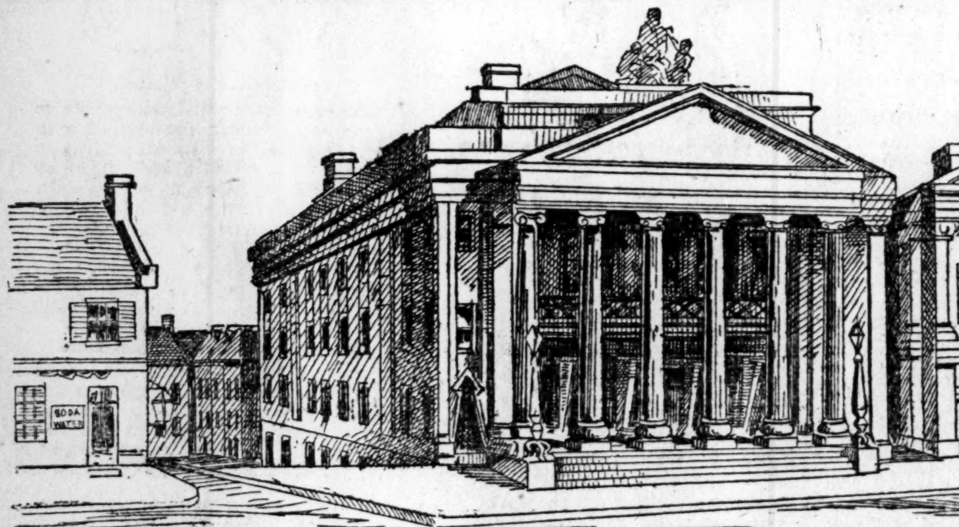
* * *

From 60,000 in 1845 to 600,000 in 1893, is a wonderful growth for an inland city, under favorable conditions, but when it is remembered that about twenty of the forty-eight intervening years were passed without much apparent growth, the ratio of increase for the other twenty-eight years is surprising. And the increase in manufactures, in wholesale trade, in banking capital, in real estate values, in permanent and costly improvements, in all of the equipment and conveniences and attractions of a great city, have kept pace with the increase in population. The people who have built and are yet building the city of St. Louis, are not interest-paying mortgagors who merely use the capital of older cities to make a new one. St. Louis has first earned, then expended the money which is represented along her magnificent streets in grand structures, and prosperous mercantile houses, and strong banks, and fine residences.

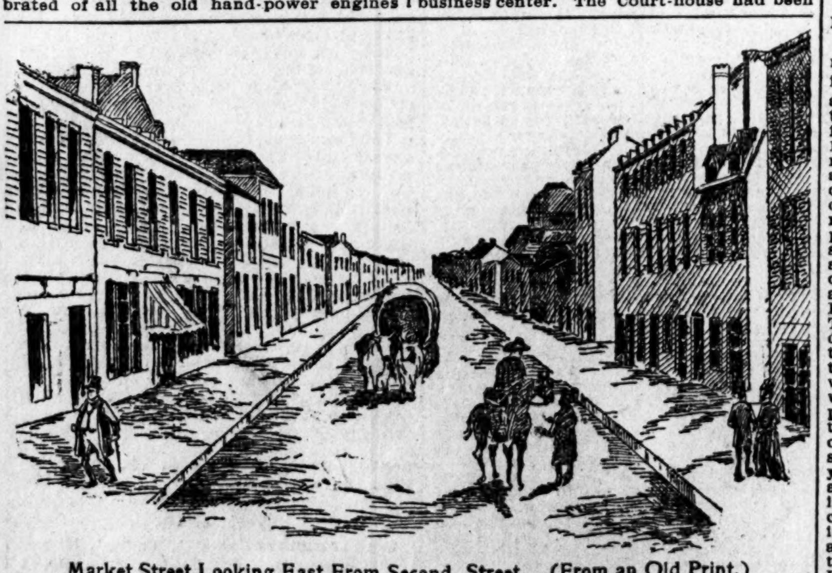

The Planter's House as It Was Originally Contstructed.



Levee Front Between Locust and Market Streets in 1840. (From an Old Print.)



The Old St. Louis Theater and Fire Engine House.


Market Street Looking East From Second Street. (From an Old Print.)

Russian Famines.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The British consul at St. Petersburg, in a report just published, points out that famines are by no means uncommon in Russia, although the latest was one of the most extensive on record. The first considerable famine in the present century occurred in 1833, and it is said to have cost the government and people £10,000,000, thousands of the population becoming hopelessly involved in debt and many landed proprietors being ruined. A disease broke out in the southern part of the country closely resembling scurvy, produced by the consumption of acorns, chaff, and the insufficiency of sour cabbage and kvass, which are anti-scorbutics, and constitute regular articles of diet of the Russian population. In the provinces of the Taurida, Ekaterinoslav, and in some of the districts of the Province of Saratoff, as also in the country of the Don Cossacks from two-thirds to nine-tenths of the cattle died from want of fodder. The area of the winter crops was reduced to one-third of its previous proportions, owing to a scarcity of seed, which the Government only supplied in the course of the following spring. This famine was succeeded after an interval of only seven years by a similar calamity which affected as large an extent of the country. The famine of 1843 spread over twelve provinces, the chief sufferers being the provinces of Tamboff, Riazan, Tula, and Kuluga. A serious famine visited the provinces of Vitebsk, Moghilev, Minsk, Pskov, Vilna, Kovna, Smolensk, and Petersburg in the years 1844 and 1846. The measures taken for relief were the same as those adopted in previous famines, and the cost to the Government was £1,000,000. During the last thirty years, more or less, considerable famines took place in 1867-68 and in 1872-73. These visitations now are ascribed not so much to natural causes as to the unsuccessful deforestation of the country and the ignorance of the peasantry.

INSIST on getting DR. ENNO SANDER'S Seltzer or Ginger Ale, which is pure and wholesome. It improves the flavor of your liquor while the cheap stuff some dealers try to pass on you, spoils your drink.

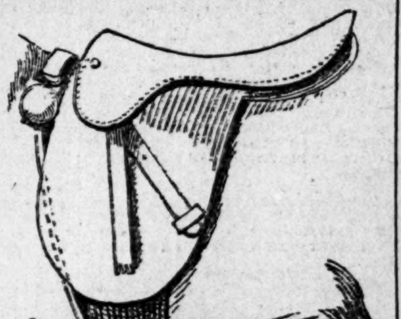
ODDITY CORNER.

QUAINT THINGS AND QUEER CUSTOMS, COMPILED FOR THE SUNDAY POST DISPATCH.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

One of the most brilliant cavalry officers of the French army has recently applied for patents, which have been granted him, for a distance measure which he calls a hoppometer, with which he has ascertained the distance traversed by a horse, either pacing or trotting. The greatest difficulty which he had to overcome was the automatic passage from one gait to another, and this he has succeeded in doing in a very ingenious manner, making the hippometer a durable as well as exceedingly practicable instrument.

The principel of the hippometer is the same as in the pedometer, with one distinction, that its motor hammer takes up itself the lost motion, thereby adapting itself to the various gaits, regulating the amplitude by the length of the steps. In this way the distances traversed are registered with the utmost precision, and an error under the most unfavorable conditions is reduced to the minimum percentage. After the instrument has once been regulated, a hand on a face much like a watch face shows the distance traversed in units and fractions.


The Hippometer in Place.

The hippometer is adjusted on the left side of the horse's withers, the hammer being turned backward, which is the necessary position for the mechanism to functionate properly. It is inclosed in a copper case, which is fastened to the saddle-blanket directly over the withers. Around this passes a leather strap which slides freely. This strap passes through a slot in the girth, and buckles under the body of the horse. The motion of the mechanism can be stopped at will by pressing against a small flange in the case. For army purposes the hippometer will prove a very valuable instrument, as it registers accurately the distances traversed from place to place, serving to locate companies exactly from a given point.

It can also be used to advantage in agricultural pursuits, the farmer being able to control the work done by his hired man in plowing and other like labor.

MECHANICAL TOYS.

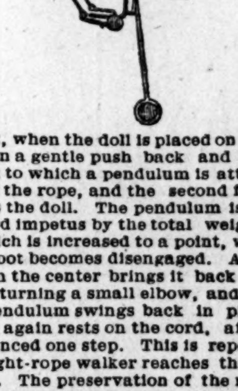
A Wire Walker Who Performs Her Tricks With Great Cleverness.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Among the many novel mechanical toys that may be seen in the shop-windows from the Boulevard de la Bastille to La Madelaine, one attracts special attention.

It is called the "Mademoiselle Blondin," a doll, who with a balance pole in her hand, walks the length of a wire rope stretched between two uprights.

The center of gravity is placed below the point of suspension, which is an old method; the moter power, however, is new and interesting, consisting of a curiously constructed escapement, which can be applied to any number of small automatic figures.

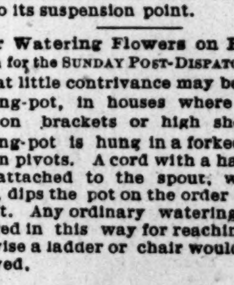


At first, when the doll is placed on the rope, it is given a gentle push back and forward. One foot to which a pendulum is attached is lifted off the rope, and the second foot alone supports the doll. The pendulum is given a backward impetus by the total weight of the doll, which is increased to a point, where the second foot becomes disengaged. A counterweight in the center brings it back immediately by turning a small elbow, and as soon as the pendulum swings back in place, the first foot again rests on the cord, after having advanced one step. This is repeated until the tight-rope walker reaches the end of the rope. The preservation of the motion of the pendulum is due to each successive incline to its suspension point.

For Watering Flowers on Brackets.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

A neat little contrivance may be added to a watering-pot, in houses where flowers are kept on brackets or high shelves. The watering-pot is hung in a forked pole and turns in pivots. A cord with a handle at one end is attached to the spout, which, when pulled, dips the pot on the order of the transom lift. Any ordinary watering-pot can be arranged in this way for reaching up, when otherwise a ladder or chair would have to be employed.



WASHINGTON'S SHAVING-MUG.

Mr. Housman Finds Rare Treasures in a Haverstraw Farm-House.

E. A. Housman of Danbury, Conn., a collector of Americana, has a rich prize. He was born in the old house on Treason Hill, near Haverstraw, where Maj. Andre and Benedict Arnold met. The house is in the possession of the Housman family still. Aaron Burr studied law there and during the Revolutionary war it was Gen. Wayne's headquarters. George Washington stopped there four nights. The old farm-house is delightfully sketched and described in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution."

Three months ago Mr. Housman was visiting his brother-in-law at Haverstraw. He is a collector so indefatigable that he spends the summer months in driving around the country picking up odd and antique pieces from farm-houses in out-of-the-way localities. He found himself in the attic of the old house on Treason Hill one day during his visit, and he poked and rummaged around the dusty crannies and corners that had been ransacked for their treasures a hundred times by antiquaries fully as enthusiastic as he. Fortune favored his persistence and between a couple of rafters, away down under the eaves of the roof, Mr. Housman found a rare lot. There were ancient almanacs and an old oil lamp, but most precious of all, a pewter cup and a copy of a New York newspaper over 100 years old.

George Washington's Cup.

The cup has a handle and was evidently used as a shaving mug. There is a poorly executed crest on the side and underneath it the inscription:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
1779.

Mr. Housman believes that Washington left the cup behind him after his stay at the old farm-house, and that it had been lying under the eaves ever since. He took the cup to Danbury and had it silver-plated. It will be sent to the World's Fair.

The newspaper was a copy of the New York *Daily Gazette* for Thursday, Oct. 8, 1789, very yellow and very interesting. It contains President Washington's Thanksgiving proclamation and a notice of the treaty between the United States and the Wyandotte, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie and Sac Nations of Indians. The paper was published by Archibald McLean "at his printing office, Franklin's Head, 41 Hanover square."

Paper Matches.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

An attempt has been made in France to manufacture paper matches, which has so far proved very successful. They are intended to take second rank with the more expensive wax taper match, being better by far than the common Swedish match.

These matches are made of paper tightly rolled and saturated with a solution of rosin, one part of stearine and two parts of zinc-white. For colored matches some aniline color is used in place of the zinc-white. After the body has been prepared the sulphur tips are added.

The cost of manufacturing these matches is considerably less than of the wax tapers, and they are consequently sold much cheaper.

A HUNTER AND HIS TROPHIES;

Leopard's Head. Mr. F. C. Selous. Skull of a Wart Hog.
Skull of a Lion. Head of a Lioness.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A rare collection of African trophies is now at the house of Mr. Roland Ward, previous to being transferred to the Natural History Museum. It includes the curios brought back by Capt. D. F. Lugard from his expedition to Uganda, and a large number of trophies of sport secured by Mr. F. C. Selous in Mashonaland.

Lugard's lot includes a number of very large elephant tusks, which were shot on the shores of Lake Albert. The flesh of the two biggest supplied upward of 2,000 Soudanese refugees with food for several days. The head and horns of a very fine Cape buffalo were secured in Uganda and small ones were picked up in Nyassaland. There are in profusion heads and skins of hart beest, wild beest, and antelope, also of zebra, lion, and leopard. Among the curios is the royal drum of Uganda, one of two made for King Suna, and handed down for generations from king to king. The drum underwent some vicissitudes during the wars, and was presented by King Mwanga to Capt. Lugard, along with the royal fighting shield and the royal banjo, all of which display considerable handicraft skill. There are fighting spears in abundance, and a sword captured from the Mahdi by Emin Pacha's Soudanese followers. Also a flag made by the Protestants of Uganda in imitation of the British East Africa Co.'s flag. The trophies shot by Mr. Selous are very fine specimens, and include a magnificent lion. They will eventually be distributed amongst the museums of the world. Most of the specimens now in the British Museum were shot by this famous hunter. Mr. Selous has just completed his term of service with the British South Africa Co., and is now contemplating further travel in search of big game in other quarters of the globe.

Speaking to a correspondent, Mr. Selous confessed that he had killed 109 elephants and twenty-five lions. His best lion story was about a mail-carrier in Mashonaland. The man in question was riding one horse and leading another, which carried the mails, when the lion made his appearnnce and his spring.

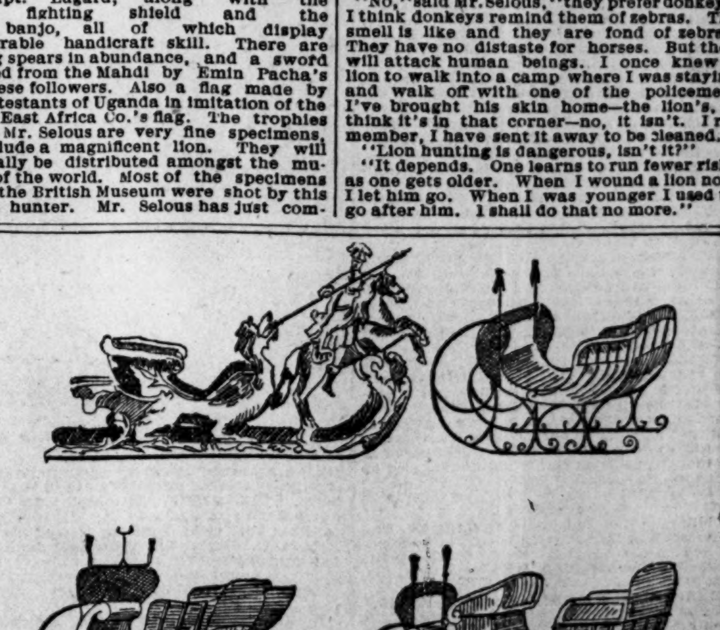
The latter demoralized the mail completely. One horse was bowled over, the other broke away without its rider, and the mail carrier very naturally lost all interest in the mail. The lion did not succeed in detaining either of the horses, they turned up next day at the fort, one very badly wounded and without the mail bags, so he returned to the unfortunate carrier. Him the lion treed and then sat down at the foot of the tree to await developments. Fortunately for the carrier they did not develop entirely as the lion could have wished, for the next day a caravan passed and the lion stalked away into the bush, doubtless with an increased contempt for the refinements of civilization. The mail bags were not found for months afterward.

"Are lions fond of man meat?" asked the interviewer.

"No," said Mr. Selous, "they prefer donkeys. I think donkeys remind them of zebras. The smell is like and they are fond of zebras. They have no distaste for horses. But they will attack human beings. I once knew a lion to walk into a camp where I was staying and walk off with one of the policemen. I've brought his skin home—the lion's, I think it's in that corner—no, it isn't. I remember, I have sent it away to be cleaned."

"Lion hunting is dangerous, isn't it?"

"It depends. One learns to run fewer risks as one gets older. When I wound a lion now I let him go. When I was younger I used to go after him. I shall do that no more."



TYPICAL STYLES OF SLEIGHS.

Russian Sleigh, 1794. Tub Sleigh.
Rumble Sleigh. Tub Victoria.

The various designs of sleighs which one sees on the park driveways, and on all the thoroughfares in the neighborhood of large cities, when the winter happens to be such as to afford a season of sleighing, afford a highly attractive feature of outdoor life at such periods. In this latitude, although the temperature often falls in the winter months to about the zero figure, it is seldom that the snowfall and the temperature are both such, for any considerable period, as to afford any noteworthy season during which riding on runners is feasible. It is on this account that, when there happen to be in any one winter several consecutive days when sleighing is possible, every sort of vehicle adapted to travel on runners is pressed into service, and what may be styled a regular "sleighing carnival" is indulged in.

The Russian sleigh shown in one of the accompanying views is a unique specimen of a class by no means small, it having been the custom of the rich in Russia for many years to provide themselves with very costly and highly ornamented sleighs, as sleighing in that country, during several months of each year, affords about the only means of communication over vast stretches of territory.

The "tub" sleigh and the "tub Victoria" shown, as well as the same general pattern of single sleigh with a rumble, are styles frequently seen on the roads around St. Louis. In the latter case the driver perched high up behind controls the team, the lines passing through rein supports. The dashes are provided with wire fenders and decorated with plumes, the colors of which are in harmony with those of the paint on the sleighs.

There was a time when the patterns for sleighs could be counted on the fingers of one hand; now they are to be numbered by scores. The old square box has almost disappeared. The Albany cutter and its larger counterparts, the four and six seat sleighs, appear in diminished numbers and contribute their share to the variety of the picture. The Portland sleigh is a favorite among light cutters, while Americanized Russian, Canadian and other types of sleighs appear in almost endless variety, forming a most picturesque spectacle, in which color, form and motion are all united to make the "sleighing time" scene on our suburban boulevards a most attractive and animated one.

HOME LIFE and WOMAN'S WORK

WOMAN'S WORK.

SEVERAL APPLICANTS ADMITTED TO THE MEMORIAL HOME.

The ladies who constitute the Board of Managers of the Memorial Home met at the Woman's Christian Home, No. 1814 Washington avenue, on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mrs. C. R. Springer, the President, was present and Mrs. Miles Sells, Mrs. A. D. Wilson, Mrs. James B. Green, Mrs. E. C. Sterling and others of those connected with the board. There were several names brought forward as applicants for entrance in Memorial Home, among them several who have been well-known both in this State and the city of St. Louis. Those who enter the home are put through quite a rigid examination, and if they possess property they must surrender it to the board, who pay them 6 per cent for it during their lifetime.

Those who apply for admittance must give good reference as to their good character, must tell the number of children and grandchildren they have, if they belong to any societies or organizations, where they have lived for the past ten years, and the exact amount of property or money they may possess.

They are also asked, and must answer truthfully, if they are or ever have been addicted to the morphine or opium habit, or drunkenness.

Those cases which were considered on Friday were all exceptional, one of the applicants being almost blind, without means and without any one to take care of him.

Another gentleman and his wife have been living in St. Louis for some years, and the old gentleman was for twenty-seven years on the editorial staff of the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, and has occupied other prominent and responsible positions in the State. For several years he and his wife have occupied a humble but neat little home on one of the resident streets of St. Louis, and their only child, a daughter, has been their only help, and her efforts have supported her old parents.

But her constant hard work and attendant anxiety has at last brought on mental prostration, and she has been forced to give up her position and take a rest. Her mother tried to sew but could not support the family, so they have been forced to apply for a home in the Memorial Home to the grief of the parents who wept bitterly at the thought of separation from their beloved daughter who will remain with friends until she recuperates sufficiently to work once more.

It is sometimes asked by the public, how do the inmates of Memorial Home who are entirely without private resources get the spending money that everybody needs for little personal wants? Some of the inmates have a very small amount of money, and Mr. Haines, who is 105 years old, gets a small pension, and one or two others get pensions. The wife of one of the old gentlemen does beautiful needlework, and some of the ladies connected with the Home employ her to do work and pay her liberally for it. Others have friends who give them a little spending money, and those who have nothing the home supplies in clothes and other necessary wants. There are three old gentlemen in the home who were formerly artists of some reputation and skill. One of them is painting the Memorial Home for exhibition in the space assigned to the Woman's Christian Association work.

Decorative Art Society.

The Decorative Art Society is doing a good and noble work, and fills a long felt need among those women who, being cast upon their own resources, have no decided taste or talent except for artistic and fancy work. Since the Decorative Art Society was organized and placed upon a firm basis many such struggling women have found a place where they can exhibit their work and find a sale for it. Many women who are apparently in comfortable circumstances are hard pressed for a dollar, and have no way of earning it except by turning accomplishments to practical use. Some months ago a lady who has been in affluence, but lost all of her property, and then lost the only child she had to help her battle with the world, was seen by a friend trying to find work. "What can you do?" she was asked. "I only know a little about art, but I am willing to do anything for an honest livelihood." Looking at the delicate, fragile form and little helpless hands there seemed so little for such an one to do, but it turned out that she could do a species of fancy work and china painting which have lately become fashionable, and through the art society she has found a livelihood without being subjected to the shame of asking old friends to help her or becoming a helpless burden upon their charity.

The Decorative Art Society has all kinds of lovely women's work on exhibition, and the china decorated after genuine sevres, Dres- and doulton ware brought from Europe uite as beautiful as the original patterns. he society employs a number of women o are compelled to earn their living by ing fancy work, and the society pays them salary. Art work is held in much larger m in St. Louis now than it some years ago. The needlework he art society is most beautiful, every article made and offered sale in this department as well as in the thers represents the actual need of the aker, and upon its sale often depends her read and butter.

Among those who work for this society are some women who having a bare livelihood, have not a cent to give in charity or spend as they please, and by their art-work they are enabled to eke out a small income and yet remain at home among their children who need their daily care so much that they are not do work that would deprive them their care.

There are thirteen ladies upon the Board Managers, and the society is supported by oluntary donations, subscriptions, sales of eedle work done in the work-room, and moneys received for instruction in the various classes.

Mission Free School.

The Mission Free School is one of the oldest institutions in St. Louis and was established as early as 1842.

It began as a day school in the basement of the First Unitarian Church of the Messiah, situated at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets. It was the first free school west of the Mississippi River, and the salary of the teacher was paid by the church. Besides the common school branches sewing was taught the girls.

In 1863 the Mission Free school was incorporated, and a provision in its charter gave the managers parental control over the personal conduct and education of the children entrusted to its care, and power to bind out these children—the boys until they were 21, the girls till they reached the age of 18.

They have a competent matron, and children abandoned by their parents, those brought by the police and sent by the police, are received.

The managers place several children every year in good homes, sometimes as many as eleven and twelve in a year.

A written record is kept of every child received into the institution and has sometimes been the means of reuniting long-separated relatives, and it is of advantage in other ways.

There is an average of 40 children in the Missouri Home, and in the day school there is an average attendance of 48.

All the children who are old enough in the home attend school, and from fifteen to twenty-five outside, all of whom are given a hot dinner.

To many of the outside scholars this midday dinner is the only complete meal they have.

The sewing-school is held every Saturday from 10 to 12 a. m. and averages 160 pupils. The cost of keeping the home and school department amounts to about $4,000, and it carries on its work conscientiously, hoping to rescue a few of the children of vice and misery from a hard lot and start them in a different path.

A Confederate Museum.

The ladies of the Confederate Association and other Southern women in St. Louis are interested now in preparing fancy articles and securing subscriptions and donations for the Missouri booth in the Bazaar which is to be held in Richmond, Va., in April to raise money for the monument which is to be erected to the private soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army, and also for the Confederate Museum, which will be one of the most interesting historical institutions in the South. The gentlemen of Richmond have bought and presented to the ladies the house in which Mr. Jefferson Davis lived while he was President of the Confederate States, and the ladies intend to establish in it a Confederate museum. Each State is to have a booth at the Bazaar, and the ladies of Missouri are taking great pride in theirs. A number of checks have been received and donations were made of a horse and a flock of sheep to be sold. The Legislatures of the Southern States were written to, and Missouri's lawmakers were the first to respond. They sent a check for $2,000. Mrs. M. A. E. McClure of Vandeventer place, President of the Daughters of the Confederacy, will take charge of and forward donations of money or fancy work.

Y. W. C. T. U. Work.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union or the Young Woman's Branch of the W. C. T. U., commonly called the "Y," has four organizations in St. Louis, "The St. Louis Y," the "South Side Y," "The Robert Y" and the "Colored Y."

The St. Louis Y has 100 members including honorary members.

The South Side Y was organized last Tuesday afternoon, under most auspicious circumstances, and was a result of Miss Clothier's recent lecture.

Miss Clothiers was so well received she has been secured for four more dates early in March. She is quite popular among the societies of the Christian Endeavor and King's Daughters also.

Mrs. Barnes, the National and World's Secretary of the "Y," who visited St. Louis last fall, has been invited to speak at the National C. E. Convention to be held in Canada, next summer.

The St. Louis Y, in order to increase their funds, will hold a gold medal contest in the First Presbyterian Church next Tuesday evening. Good music, both vocal and instrumental, will be a feature of the evening.

Woman's Training School.

The lessons for the week in the training school are as follows: Cooking, Tuesday, from 9 to 12 a. m.—Tomato soup, veal, cutlets breaded, turnips with Berchamel sauce, potatoes creamed, muffins and tea.

Thursday, from 2:30 to 5 p. m.—Soup stock, beefsteak, Parisienne potatoes, rice pudding.

Phyical Culture Club, from 4 to 5 p. m. on Monday—Dressmaking, cutting, fitting and drafting every day, plain sewing every day from 1 p. m., stenography and typewriting every day. Employment Bureau—Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m. Free library open each day from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. Regular meeting of managers at 10:30 p. m. Young Woman's Auxiliary meets at the school Friday, 10th inst., at 10:30 a. m.

Young Woman's Self-Culture Club.

The next meeting of the members of the Self-Culture Club will take place at the hall, 1730 Wash street, on Thursday evening, March 9, and the entertainment will consist of a paper entitled, "The Ounce of Prevention," by Dr. Ella Marx.

The South branch held its last meeting at their rooms, 2004½ South Broadway, on Friday evening and was entertained by a select reading given by Miss Sarah L. Tower. On next Friday evening they will be entertained by Mr. J. B. Merwin, who will lecture on the "Topics of the Times."

Physical Culture Club.

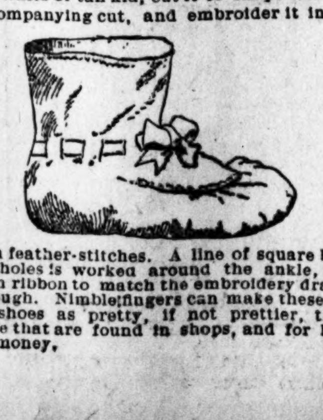
The Physical Culture Club is growing in interest and membership. Nine ladies were elected members at the last meeting, which took place on Wednesday. A change has been made in the plan, so that visitors may be admitted every Wednesday at 2 p. m. at the Pastime Club.

Chalk Talks.

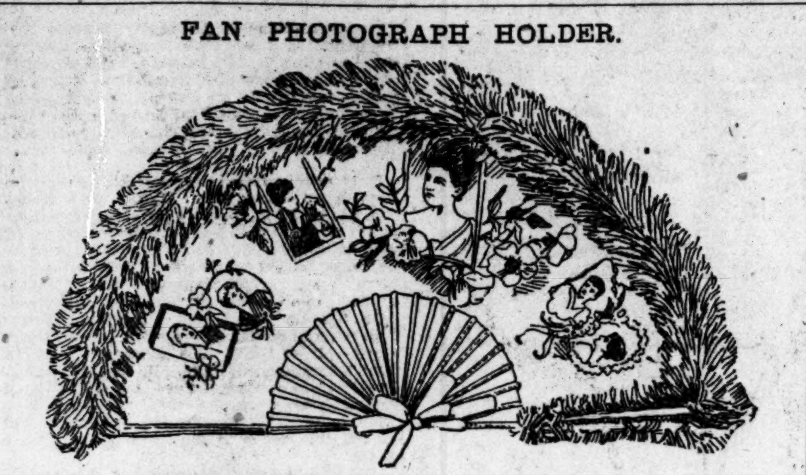
Miss Maud Green, who gave such an interesting chalk talk for the W. C. T. U. several weeks ago, will be invited to return to the city to give another talk.

The Baby Shoe.

Instead of knitting the dainty little footgear for the smallest member of the family, use white or tan kid, cut it to shape like the accompanying cut, and embroider it in silk with feather-stitches. A line of square button-holes is worked around the ankle, and satin ribbon to match the embroidery drawn through. Nimblefingers can make these little shoes as pretty, if not prettier, than those that are found in shops, and for half the money.



FAN PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.

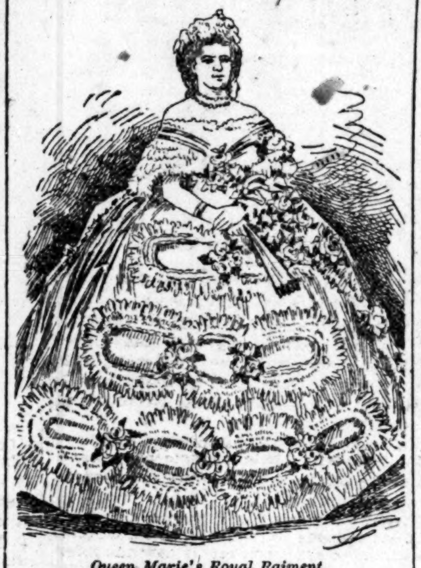


The photograph holder, in fan shape, here shown, is made of white cardboard edged with paper flowers pressed close enough together to look like a ruching; either chrysanthemums, hydrangea, or roses will do for the purpose. It is meant to hold the photographs of one and the same person at different ages, and the size can be arranged accordingly.

COSTLY CRINOLINE.

Magnificent Wedding Dress of Ex-Queen Marie of Naples.

Anent the crinoline, against the revival of which anathemas are hurled from both individual and legislative bodies, it was in the heyday of its protuberance when the photograph was taken of which the accompanying cut is a reproduction. It represents Marie, ex-Queen of Naples, the heroine of Gaeta. Marie was the second daughter of Duke Max of Bavaria, cousin to the father of the present imbecile King of that country. Her oldest sister is the Empress of Austria, to whom she bears a very striking resemblance. Princess Marie was betrothed to Francis II., King of Naples, the son of Bomba. Bombino, as he was frequently called on this account, married the handsome Bavarian Princess in 1858. The marriage ceremony was performed in St. Michael's Church of Munich, a magnificent edifice with the widest span of dome in the world. Not a column supports the immense arch, which rests on the side walls alone; and so dangerous was the construction considered that before its dedication a cannon ball was fired through the tall front entrance and out of a rear door to test its safety by the attending concussion. The architect is said to have disappeared before the test was made, but the church still stands in unimpaired magnificence.



Queen Marie's Royal Raiment.

The wedding dress which the young Queen wore on this occasion was the present of the ladies of Munich. It was a weft of priceless lace, which it took three years to finish. Its cost was not less than $15,000, which in those days was an enormous sum to spend on a single garment even for a Princess. The photograph from which this sketch was made was loaned to the POST-DISPATCH by Dr. F. L. James of St. Louis, who was at that time a student in Liebig's Laboratory in Munich. It was one of many thousand for which the Queen had given a sitting in her wedding array, and the gigantic crinoline which was the style of the day. These photographs were distributed among the students of the university and the various colleges.

The Cigarette Habit in Germany.

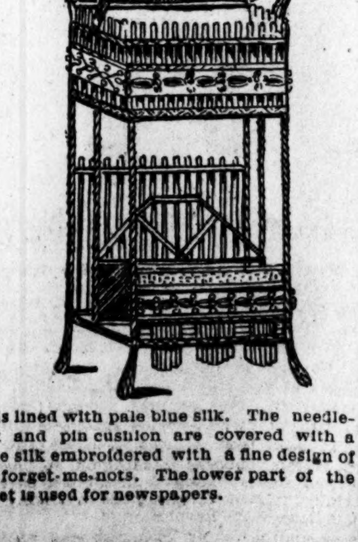
From the London Queen.

I am pleased to think that as yet there are no signs that smoking will become a public vice with women, however it may be in private in this country. In Germany the habit has become so pronounced that an application for separate smoking compartments for women has been made to the railway authorities. The reply was rather curious, yet very much to the point—"Women who smoke are men; consequently they may go and smoke with the other men."

A NOVEL WORK-BASKET.

It Is Made of Willow and Includes a Newspaper Rack.

Here is a new design for a work-basket. It is a stand and is combined with a paper-rack. The basket is of willow, painted with white enamel and silver paint.



It is lined with pale blue silk. The needle-book and pin cushion are covered with a white silk embroidered with a fine design of blue forget-me-nots. The lower part of the basket is used for newspapers.

NEW BASKETS FOR BABY.

They Come in Novel Shapes and at Prices to Correspond.

You ought to see the new baby baskets!

You can get three for $100.

The novelty of the season is a christening basket. It is about the age of the new Princess of Germany. The design originated in Paris, which may have been the reason why the Empreor didn't buy one for the recent baptismal ceremony. This particular basket is made of white enameled willow, oval in shape, about eight inches deep and twenty inches long. It might be made of cardboard or rush, for it is so overwhelmed with lace ruffles, lace flounces, ribbon, frills, silk lining and mull draperies that nothing of the foundation and but very little of the form is visible. The sponsor is supposed to walk up the church aisle with this lovely shallow thing on the palms of his hands until he is met by the nurse, from whom he receives the precious tot of humanity. There is plenty of room in the basket for the youngster to roll round and turn over if the water is objectionable and the minister lugubrious.

The prices depend entirely upon the make-up. If flat oval or imitation Duchess lace is used you will only have to hand out a mere $20 bill, but if you have the finest baby on the continent and want her to be baptized on $10 a yard lace ruffles, you will have to part with the price of a pearl necklace.

The second novelty is a weighing basket, made with a handle of the finest, lightest rattan, and warranted to hold a bouncing boy of twenty pounds or less. This, too, is one mass of ruffled lace and hand-woven linen lawn. The lining is cushioned with swan's lown, and the design is more like a tiny canoe with a handle than anything else.

Both these baskets can be used for baby's boilet afterwards.

The layettes were never more serviceable.

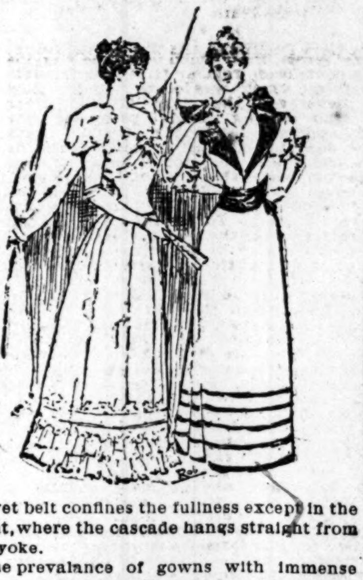
The make-up remains the same, for it would be impossible to improve upon it. The "Baby Ruth" is the size of a school boy's first trunk and like it, is on wheels, so that it can be easily dragged across the nursery floor. The cover is made of strong willow and fastens with a wooden rod. A magnificent ribbon bow of blue and white ornaments it and offers the decorative artist opportunities for cunning sketches. In the box there is an adjustable tray with side pockets for brushes and toilet requisites, and below is room for a dozen suits of flannel and dimity. It's a fine thing to be a baby these days.

HOME GOWNS.

Cheviot Is the Popular Material and Velvet the Best Trimming.

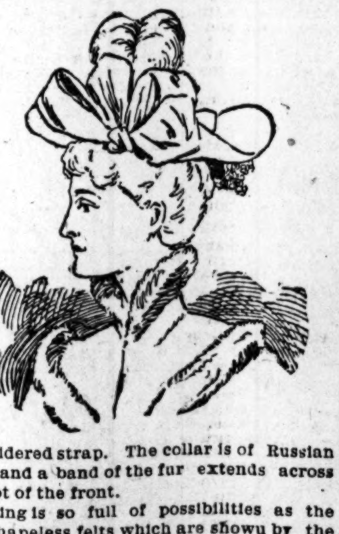
A simple but pretty indoor gown is of diagonal cloth. It must be of light weight, a fine cheviot being the most desirable goods.

The skirt has a seam in the middle of the front breadth and is perfectly plain, with a deep hem showing. The bodice is unique. It has a round yoke, buttoning on the left shoulder. From this point the full lower portion of the waist is cascaded to a depth of thirty inches below the belt in the back. The edge of the cascade is outlined with narrow velvet ribbon, also the yoke and collar and cuffs. A velvet belt confines the fullness except in the front, where the cascade hangs straight from the yoke.



The prevalance of gowns with immense sleeves, velvet bretelles and Spanish jackets trimmed with fur, has created a demand for loose cloaks which can be put on without an entire loss of one's temper and the utter destruction of one's gown.

The long coat shown in the cut quite fills these requirements, and is, in addition, a graceful and elegant wrap. It is of mode colored cloth, with straps and cuffs of rich gold embroidery and a yoke and side panel of brown velvet. The front is straight and slightly full, fastening on the hip under an embroidered strap. The collar is of Russian sable, and a band of the fur extends across the foot of the front.



Nothing is so full of possibilities as the soft, shapeless felts which are showu by the milliners this season. In the hands of an artist they become triumphs of skill, but otherwise they are simply scarecrows, as can be seen in a Twenty-third street crowd any day. A French importation recently seen however, was a real beauty. It was in vieux rose felt, trimmed with a great black velvet bow placed against the upturned brim at one side. Black velvet and tips were on the crown, and a bunch of shaded pink heather nestled under a curve of the brim in the back.

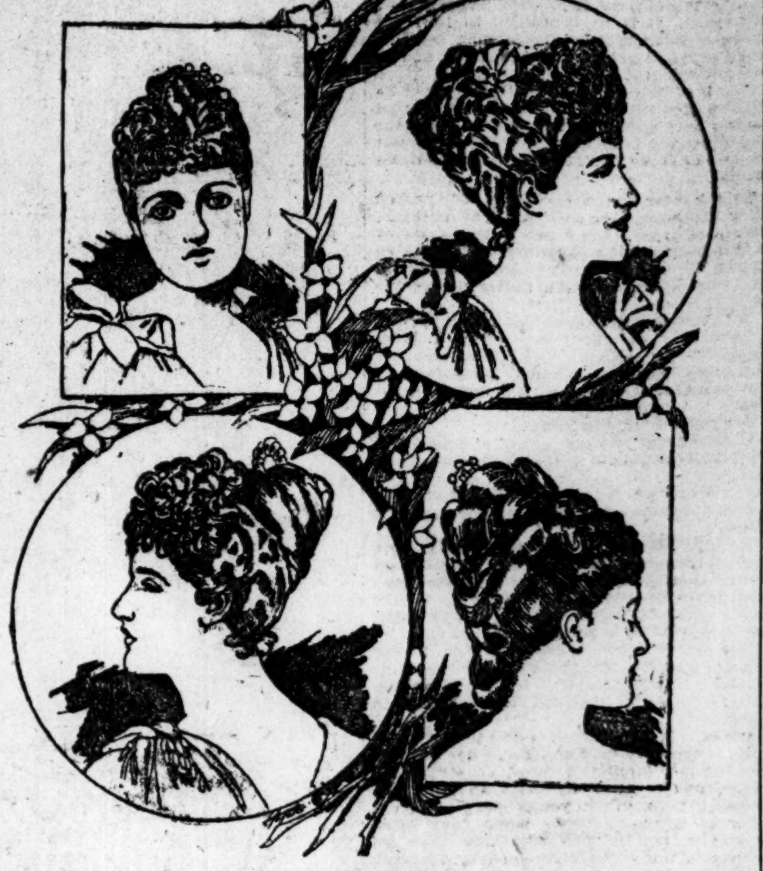
Age and Youth.

From Truth.

Jack: "Here come old Ramsay and young Griggs."

Tom: "Old Ramsay and young Griggs! Why, Ramsay's just 80 and Griggs is 60 if he's a day."

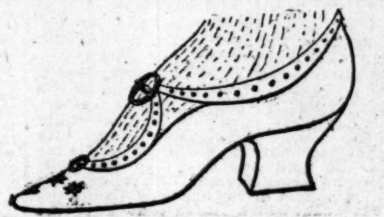
Jack: "I know; but Ramsay has just become a father and Griggs has just become a grandfather."



LATE COIFFURES.

A Prize Shoe.

An enterprising shoe firm in London recently instituted a competition for sketches of shoe designs. The prizes were very valurble, and the Rt. Hon. Countess of Coventry acted as judge. The first prize, an order on London or Paris firms for costumes to the value of 100 guineas, was awarded to Miss A. Hazeldene of Bamfield, Brindley Heath, Surrey. The lady's sketch is here reproduced. Any number of flower and fish-shaped shoes were coldly passed over by the Countess of Coventry, who regarded them as "certainly not best for practical purposes." The one she has chosen she describes os a "thoroughly pretty design, which ought to make up to be a really handsome shoe."



The Successful Design.

PERFUME ATOMIZERS.

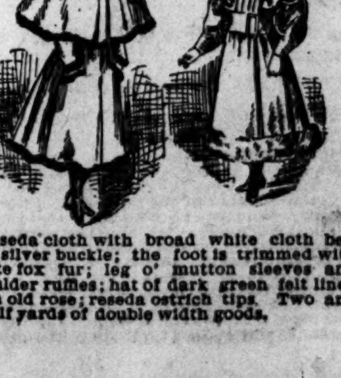
Dainty Ornaments for a Lady's Dressing Table.

The dressing-table of a woman of fastidious taste is usually a good place to find the novelties of the season. The young woman is apt to have an extensive collection. Prominent among the dainty articles which are for use as well as ornament are the perfume atomizers. Upon one woman's dressing-table stands a minature watering-pot. To all appearances it is a veritable green tin garden watering-pot, with the ordinary spout, having a large spray fastened to the end. By close examination, however, one sees that it is made of green enamel, with a silver spray. This is filled with perfume. Another perfume atomizer is rather round in shape. It is made of pale pink enamel with a design of blue enameled forget-me-nots over the surface. The spray in this case repaesents a large blue forget-me-not perforated. The coalport ware, with its brilliant jeweled effect, is used for odd-shaped perfume atomizers. Others are of silver and gold with the owner's monogram in jewels.

For the Toilet Table.

Little Girls Look Nice in These.

Amethyst Silk Poplin—The foot is trimmed with moss green velvet, yoke of ivory Irish lace over green, corsage scarf garniture and shoulder frills of green velvet; six yards double width poplin.



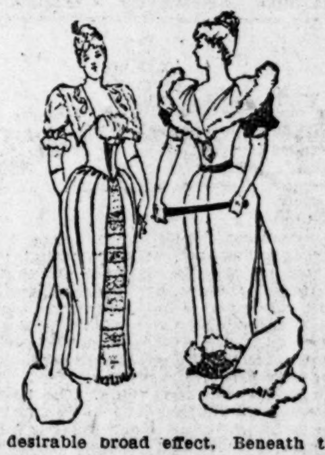
Reseda cloth with broad white cloth belt and silver buckle; the foot is trimmed with white fox fur; leg o' mutton sleeves and shoulder ruffles; hat of dark green felt lined with old rose; reseda ostrich tips. Two and a half yards of double width goods.

TWO EVENING GOWNS.

They Will Reign Until the Crinolines Come In.

Though the skirts of our fall gowns are soon to appear like a huge cottage cheese, due to their crinoline lining, it is a relief to know that the fall gown of the present style hangs in graceful and clinging folds. Until we are educated up to the puff-ball skirts, balloon-like sleeves and sloping shoulders the gowns shown in the illustration will satisfy our needs.

Fur is still combined effectively with silk brocade and even filmy chiffon in the fashioning of our evening gowns. A very handsome costume is of heavy gros de tour silk, in a pale blush-pink tint, trimmed with bands of sable. The skirt is made with a narrow box plait in front, this being edged with fur aud cut rather short, to give a glimpse of a dark-green velvet peticoat, wrought with gold. The bodice is a creation of revers which fall back in fine folds over the shoulder, and are edged with fur, giving the desirable broad effect. Beneath these deep revers a short dark-green velvet puffed sleeve is seen. The bodice is cut V-shape and a narrow belt of the dark-green velvet, wrought with gold, encircles the waist.



A magnificent ball gown is fashioned of pale-blue heavily ribbed bengaline, decorated with silver lace resplendent with turquoise. The skirt is joined to the bodice in the old-fashioned way, in full gathers, and opens in front to show the petticoat. The bengaline bodice is tight-fitting. The corsage is cut square and low. There are deep Empire-like revers of heliotrope silk—the same material as the petticoat—and over the bust is a soft cloud-like drapery of pale-blue silk lisse. A graceful puff forms the sleeve. This is tied just above the elbow with a band of the heliotrope silk screened with silver lace.

Match-Box.

Here is a match-box for dressing table or bureau, being much prettier than it is possible to make it appear in the cut. The foundation is a cream-white heavy card, bevelled and gilded at the edges. These cards can be purchased at any art material shop, in various colors, sizes and shapes. Six inches is a suitable size.

A small box made of cards, and covered with silk and embroidered or painted, is made and glued upon the card. A narrow ribbon on the inside, connecting lid and box, holds the cover. Inside the cover is traced with gold and sepia the words: "In me you'll always find a match." Pretty bits of silk that one may have, may be utilized; some of the bits of brocade may have parts worked out in long and short stitch, making it appear as if all was worked in embroidery. If the cards in vase are not available, cover heavy cardboard with velvet; Paste a but of sand paper on the base in front of the box.

A St. Louis Sensation.

From Puck.

Reporter: "I have a big story. We'll have to rush out an extra."

Editor: "What is it?"

Reporter: "There was a washout on Broadway during the rain last night and some of the pavement was exposed to view."

RECENTLY IMPORTED.

Two Parisian Costumes Which Have Many Novel Features.

When Mrs. Bernard Beere, the English actress who played a brief and disastrous engagement here last fall, came to America, she brought with her thirty-seven trunks full of gorgeous raiment. These gowns had one thing in common. They were of the tight-back and loose-front variety. Mrs. Bernard Beere is not alone in this whim for breathing space, and two recently imported Paris gowns which are calculated to permit any degree of lung expansion will therefore find plenty of admirers.

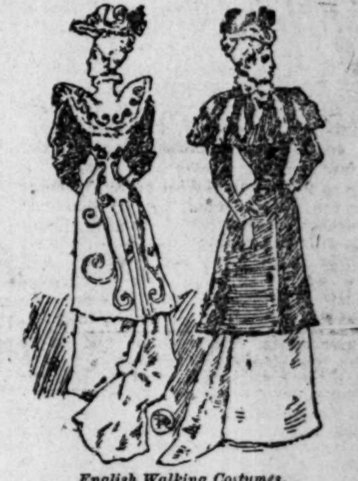
One is an afternoon reception gown of a rich, dark shade of moss green. It is cut with a train, but is entirely untrimmed, except the sleeves and the front. The velvet opens from the neck to the hem in front, disclosing a long panel of pink peau de soie, over which the two folds of the velvet are cascaded at either side. This forms a tablier with three diamond-shaped openings. Narrow bands of silver lace are set into the pink at the top and bottom of the panel. The sleeves proper are of peau de soie, with a band of the silver at the wrist. But over these are cape sleeves of velvet extending to the elbow, and heavily trimmed with silver passementerie.

The second gown is an evening costume with flowing lines modeled on the old Greek draperies. The straight band trimming is also classic in appearance, but the ostrich feathers clustering at the shoulders and near the bottom of the skirt are distinctively modern. The harmony between the fan which is carried and the costume itself is so agreeable as to raise a query why this feature is not oftener considered. The glaring incongruity which often exists between gowns and such accessories as fans can not be expressed. The possibilities of a fan are almost unlimited; and not the least is the possibility of "killing" an entire costume.

JUST A TRIFLE ECCENTRIC.

But These Walking-Coats Are Very Stylish at Present.

The fashionable walking-coat just now is conspicious and slighly eccentric. An English coat, high in favor, is a tight fitting, three-quarter length garment of tan lady's cloth, embroidered in green silk scrolls. The high, full sleeves are of dark-green velvet. With the coat is worn a short butterfly shoulder-cape, made with considerable fulness over each shoulder, and outlined with a band of sable fur.

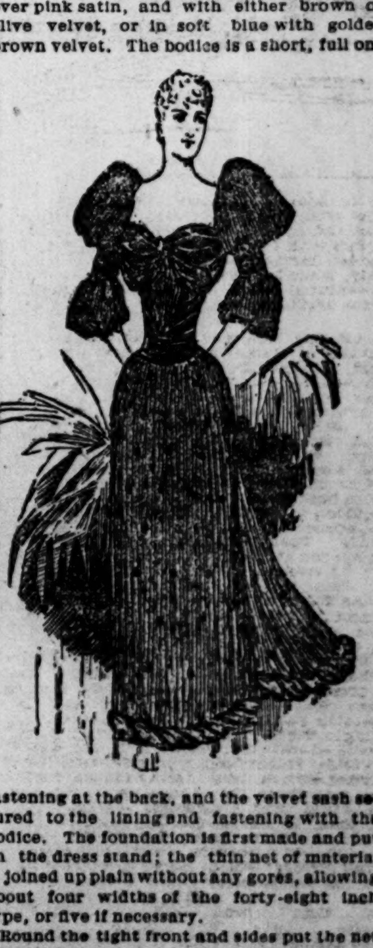


English Walking Costumes.

Another stylish three-quarter length coat is made of Russian blue rep with a rather full effect below the waist. The shoulder cape to this garment is a novelty. It is fashioned of the blue rep with inserted bands of ermine. Both coats are effectively lined with brocaded silk and fasten invisibly down the front.

For Net, Gauze or Pompon Tulle.

For net, gauze, or pompon tulle, this is a charming little model, and is most effective in black trimmed with pink velvet, in pink over pink satin, and with either brown or olive velvet, or in soft blue with golden brown velvet. The bodice is a short, full one fastening at the back, and the velvet sash secured to the lining and fastening with the bodice. The foundation is first made and put on the dress stand; the thin net of material is joined up plain without any gores, allowing about four widths of the forty-eight inch type, or five if necessary.



Round the tight front and sides put the net slightly full and gather the greater fulness at the back. Tack also the lower edge to the foundation and then cover with a routeau of the net held down by little straps of velvet, which are cut of one uniform length, but simulate a twist or roll. The sleeves are made on a shaped lining of plain Brussels net and are divided into two puffs by a band of velvet. Allow for this gown nine yards of the wide net or ten yards if only forty inches.

To Liliuokalani.

From Puck.

As thy subjects do eschew thee,
Face an audience Anglo-Saxon;
Come and play Eliza to the
Uncle Tom of Peter Jackson.

NYE ON THE HORSE.

WILLIAM MEETS A DOCTOR WHO DILATES ON THAT ANIMAL.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

EN ROUTE.

Last week we met an educator of the horse and the author of a work on "Preparatory Education of the Horse." He gave me one for review. He claims that very few horses, especially in America, have proper educational facilities, and many that they do have remain unimproved. "It is a common experience to find," said he, "horses of great intellectual capacity, yet middle aged and disappointed. Too many have left the country and gradually drifted toward the great cities, especially New York, which has given more work for horses in street car and Fifth avenue stage line circles than anywhere else, because she has been the last to adopt mechanical methods for pulling street rolling stock. All the country villages have had electric cars for years, and so the country horses, with swelling bosoms and swollen heads, have gone to New York, where they have suffered on in silence, but too proud to return.

"Sometimes an American horse is able to go abroad to finish his education, but very rarely. To travel and see America is the privilege also of but few. There are horses that have seen all of life in Australia and Europe, crossing the continent of America afterward."

With the Detective.

The doctor regrets that the education of the horse has been so sadly neglected, and that the self-made or self-educated horse is the rule rather than the exception.

For some years the doctor, who is a veterinary surgeon, has occupied a chair in the Horse College for Diseases of the Eye and Ear. He is a Welshman by birth and has imported many Shetland ponies to this country. He has also imported many beautiful, sleek, contralto jacks to this country from Spain. They are held in high esteem by the people of Spain and are called ministers. This is no joke, but a living fact, and not intended to reflect upon the clergy. [To the editor: Probably this is too true for publication.]

The doctor says that he attended a royal bull fight at the capital, and, though accustomed to sights of great suffering, and having been through all the slaughter-houses of Chicago and the abattoirs of Paris, he was still unprepared for the sad and sickening sight. He had come prepared to see the matadors, or whatever they are, knocked about by the bull to the lively music of the band and had hoped that one or two might be fatally injured, but they were not. Eighteen horses torn and mortally gored showed, however, that the fight had been a success. How different people are in respect to their pleasures and their methods of relaxation!

I think we all have something of the brute in us, but not in the same way. Some of us are sly and secretive like the fox—for instance, like the detective. I met one the other day whom I had seen a year ago for a moment. We met on the corner of the main street, in front of the Post-office, and he told me why he was there. He was on the trail of a man who had wrongfully taken $10,000 in government bonds. "I've found him," he said, "and now I am looking for the bonds."

"Why don't you ask some of these people who are coming for their mail?" I said, with a sneer. Then I asked him if the man was yet at large.

"Oh, yes," he said; "we are watching him to see where the bonds are. Oh, yes; you have to shadow a man sometimes for years. I went around the world shadowing a man last year. Saw everything and kept him in sight also. The bank paid the expenses without a murmur, except where I had charged the expenses of an engagement ring worth 500 kreutzers to the concern because I had to make love to the girl in order to pump the victim through his valet, who was the girl's brother. They said 400 kreutzers was all they could allow on that. "Hist!" he said, "here comes my bird now down the street, with no more idea that he's my huckleberry than a man in the moon. Glance at him as he goes by, and I will look the other way."

Nye's Hunter.

I did so. He was a fair haired young man, and as he went by he gave me a loud and merry wink of the other eye.

Reports say that he has once more eluded the vigilance of the detectives and as the bonds are not registered it is feared that they may not be recovered till next year, and possibly not at that time.

The doctor says many good things about the horse and how to break him of bad tricks. Take, for instance, the one of kicking and running away when the tail gets over the line. This is quite common, and many horses must have their tails epitomized on this account. The mate has to go through the same operation in order to match.

All this trouble may easily be saved by putting a surcingle on the horse, and after placing a broom handle or other round stick under the tail, tie it by both ends forward to the surcingle, placing the stick horizontally. In one night he is cured.

I had once a very fine horse, but he had this fatal gift of kicking when some one dropped the line under his tail. He would hug that line with his massive tail and kick everything into chaos and run like a frightened comet with its tail over the dashboard.

I got hold of this recipe and had faith in it, I have yet, but it is too much expense to take care of the man's family after he has put the broom handle under the horse's tail.

The doctor has another good cure for shying. It is a general rule, too, among good horsemen. It is in substance to lead the horse or drive him to the object, let him smell of it and put his nose against it, and he will never fear it again.

This is common sense, but it must not be followed too closely. I had a very spirited hunter once with which I used to chase the fox whenever I could get one that would last me two or three years and come home to his meals.

This hunter was a clay-bank filly named Lady Pinkham. She was afraid of nothing, it seemed to me. She would jump a rainbow if somebody would steady it for her, and I've known her to jump an exorbitant livery bill and come home without a flutter of the nostril.

But I soon discovered that she was afraid of the bear, of which there were a great many on my estate. Well, now, how are you going to take a spirited horse and lead him to a bear and then rub his nose over the bear?

You can't do it, you know.

Then she was always afraid of a dead colored man hanging to a tree so I had to sell her.

She was also afraid of the limited train which goes past our place, but does not stop there.

Well, you can't lead a scared horse up to a limited train that is going at sixty miles an hour. It is undignified in the first place, and then again the passengers resent it. People don't want unknown horses to rub their noses against their private cars that way.

One of the most valuable things in the work is a recipe for making a cow come up at night. Much sorrow is felt in otherwise happy homes by that sad, sad question in the heart:

"Where is my wandering cow to-night?"

Some cows are wild and gay. They become the heads of families before their girlhood is fully passed. They like still to spend the evening with other young people. Thus they do not come home where they often supply a family with milk and then get kicked in the stomach by the friendly hired man.

The staying out of nights with gay companions, on the part of the cow, leads down to the dark and cheerless beef barrel. It is sad, and it has to be stopped. You can stop it if you really admire and respect her. First teach her to love you and come to you whenever she wants a lump of sugar or a new pair of kid gloves to eat. Win her heart; then you can be sure she will come home when there is no other place open.

Now get her to come and breathe her sweet tornado in your ear while you feed and pet her. Have prepared two straps three inches wide and just long enough to buckle around the knee—the cow's knee. Drive these straps full of tacks, with the points just penetrating the leather a fraction of an inch. Buckle them below each knee on the fore legs, and when she gets over her giddy evening with young friends of her own frivolous style she will kneel down by the side of her bed for a moment, as she should, but she will feel pained by the sharp tacks and will shake her head and snort, but after awhile she will examine another bed and try it. This also will hurt, and she will try to get the other heifers up with her to put in the night. She will lift them a little with one horn and then try them with the other, but they are slumbering and will only shake their heads in a dreamy way or swallow their quid and shut their eyes again.

Then the irritated cow goes to a nearby tree and tries to knock it over as she utters a low moan. Sadly, by and by, she says to herself: "Well, by clam, I know of one place where I can lay down—or lie down rather—and it is home. There is where I ought to be. There is where my little old wabbly calf is," and it is home. You be there on hand to take off the straps, and she will more than likely come home earlier than usual the following night.

I could tell many other interesting things regarding animal life, but space forbids.

The above, however, will show that we should not only make home more attractive than any other place, but we should also make all other places less attractive than home. I knew one man who tried this recipe and overdid it. Now his cow won't go away from home, but timidly remains in her rooms and has her meals brought to her.

Let us not overdo a good thing. The home should not be too alluring even to the loved child or husband. Some of our greatest men have won their richest laurels by being thrust forth from the home life and compelled to seek a lower social level, perhaps, and associate with people who knew more.

Bill Nye

Delicate Scales.

Guide: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, you wouldn't believe it, but it's true that these weights are so delicate that they mark the difference between a blonde and brunette hair."

Tourist (opening memorandum book): "And which weighs the less?"

Guide: "The lighter one."—[Buffalo Quips.

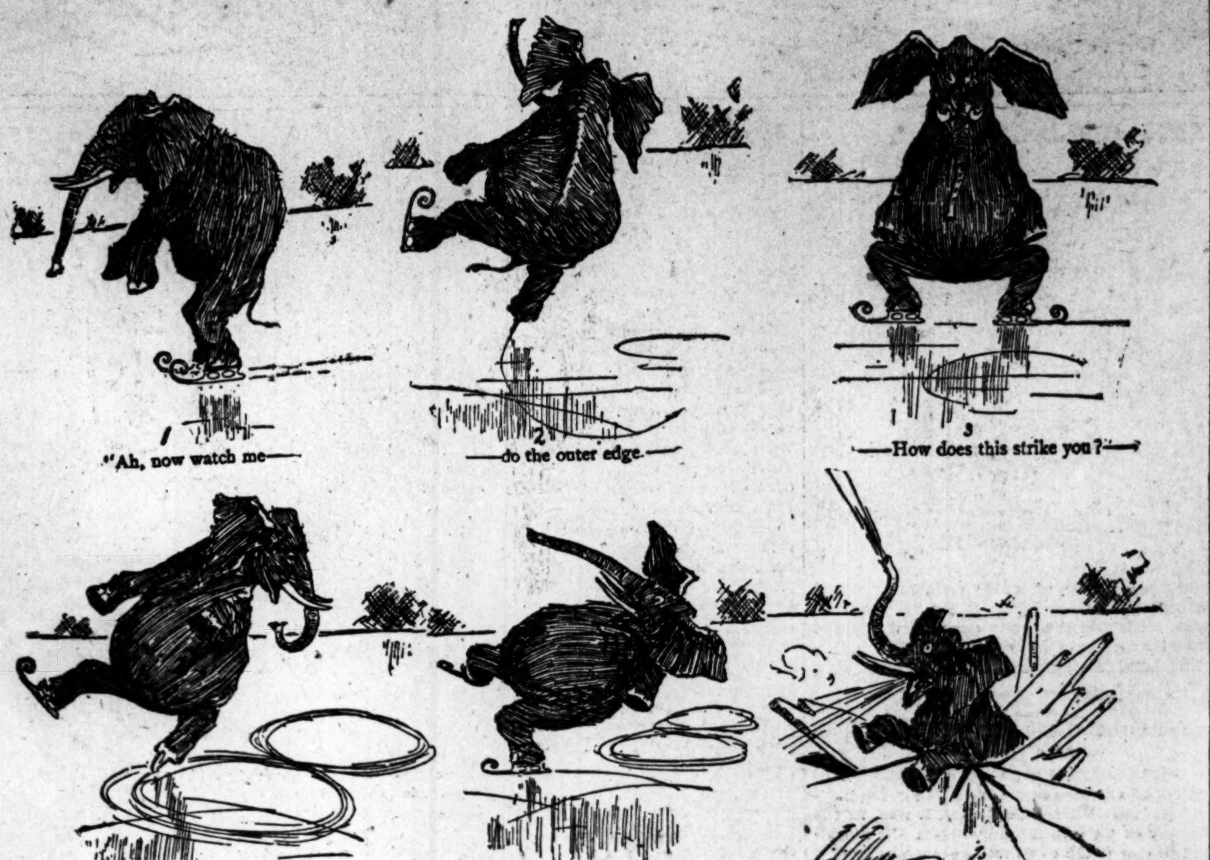
Visitor: "What is all that noise and racket in the private office?"

Office boy: "Oh, that's the silent partner going over the books."—[Life.

"WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

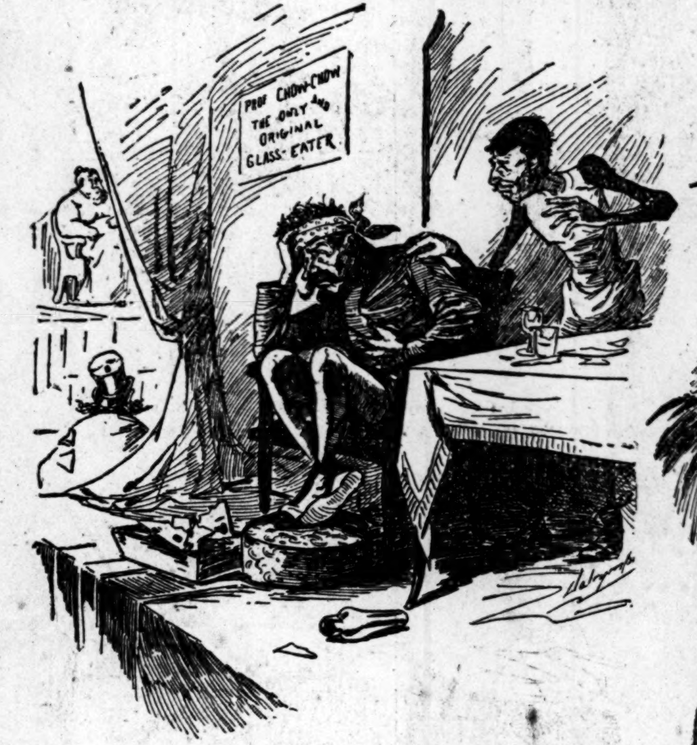
FUN AT A GLANCE.

THE ELEPHANT SKATES.



—"Ah, now watch me— —do the outer edge.— —How does this strike you?—

—Catch on to that eight— —Great Scott! I'm losing my balance.— —Confound it! I ought to have had better sense.



PROF CHOW-CHOW THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL GLASS-EATER

IN A DIME MUSEUM.

LIVING SKELETON (*to* GLASS EATER, *who seems to be in pain*)—What's ailing you?

GLASS EATER.—Them hot biscuits I et at the boardin' house this mornin' 's give me the indigestion.

CONCERNING FACES.

"If a person is talented I can always tell it from his face."

"So can I; one glance at Miss Soluso's face would prove to me that she paints."

HARDLY.

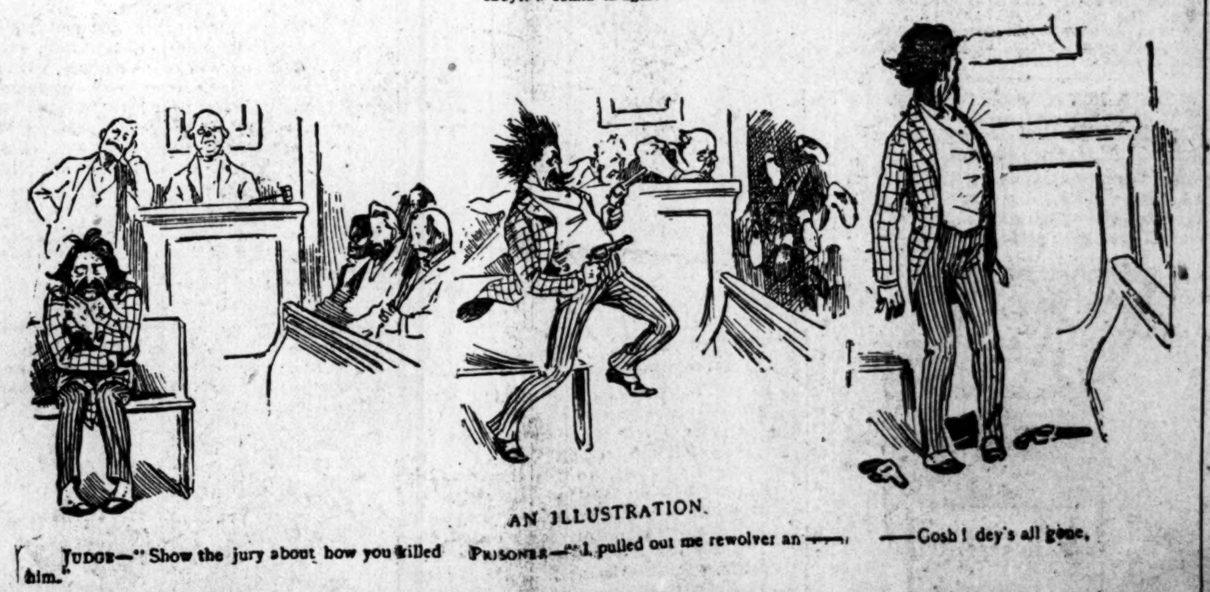
MR. NEWWED.—What are you laughing at, dearest?

MRS. NEWWED.—I—te-hee!—was just wondering if he sits down before the fire when he gets home, and takes her on his knee, as we do.

A LEADER OF FASHION.

MAGGIE—Wot's dat ting yer got fassened in yer skoyt.

SUSIE—Ain't yer ashamed to be showin' yer ignorance like dat? Don't yer know dat hoop-skoyts is comin' in agin?



AN ILLUSTRATION.

JUDGE—"Show the jury about how you killed him." PRISONER—"I pulled out me revolver an— —Gosh! dey's all gone.

Good Things in "Puck," "Judge" and Other Humorous Weeklies Reproduced for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Readers

---

THAT THERMOMETER.

The Confusion It Created in the District Building.

From the Washington Post.

There was consternation in the office of Secretary Tindall, at the District Building, Tuesday. It was caused by the pranks of a thermometer. The blizzard had struck the city, and it was whispered that the temperature was very different outside the comfortable office of the building. Dr. Tindall wanted to test it.

He hung a little tin thermometer some one had sent him as a Christmas gift just outside the window. The wind was high. The thermometer kept dropping till it fell to the alley below. It was picked up by one of the pickaninnies and again hung on the window—facing outside. All the boys gathered round the window to watch the thermometer.

It was 72 degs. inside. When the blizzard struck the thermometer it began to drop again.

"It's 40 deg.," said Dr. Tindall.

"Now it's 35 deg.," said Clifford Howard.

"Moses, it's 28 deg.," chimed in Roger Williams.

"By George, it's 20 deg.," exclaimed Campbell.

"Gone to 15 deg.," said Myers.

"By the powers," it's down to 10 deg.," shouted Dan Curry.

"Seven! five! three! zero!" breathlessly Dan continued.

The office was knocked gaily west. Campbell had a buck ague. Williams swore at the heaterman till the temperature was raised. Clifford Howard tried to pacify the boys by repeating one of his poems on summer. Myers swore in German, but it all did no good.

Dr. Tindall frantically rushed to the telephone and shouted: "683, central; quick, be in a hurry!" Then to Mrs. Tindall: "Shut off the water from the pipes and send for a plumber."

In the meantime Dan Curry had taken the little tin thermometer in out of the cold, and found that the instrument registered 40 degs. below zero.

The tube had been broken by the fall and the mercury had all leaked out.

FROM DEAD MAN'S GULCH.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Miss Susie Shackenhack, who enjoys the facetious sobriquet of "Pigeon-toed Sue," gave a pink tea on Tuesday last. Society items will be slack for some time, as the stuff Miss Susie put in the tea to turn it pink made everybody sick.

Capt. MacGregor, familiarly known as "Scotty," has sold the Genevieve Murphy mine to some Eastern suckers. The reported price was $1,000,000. A delegation will wait upon Gen. MacGregor and try to induce him to become a candidate for United States Senator, as many of our leading politicians are behind in their grocery bills and rent.

It is with regret that we chronicle the demise of Uncle Silas Riprap, but someone has to do it, and we have never yet refused to give a man a good send-off when he cashed in. Uncle Si had a serious misunderstanding with a mule. The old man led off with his right foot and landed right over the mule's left lung. The mule was an active, shifty fighter, and he got home with his hind left on the pit of Uncle Si's stomach. The old man lingered three days. He told Doc Callahan that he would not have cared if he had been run over by the cars, blown up with giant powder or caught in a snowslide, but he did not want to die from the kick of a mule.

The Doc had been pouring hot whisky into the old man for twenty-four hours, which led him to remark:

"If we keep up our present gait, Uncle Si, you'll recover from the kick——"

"Hurrah!" yelled the old man.

"Hold on," says the Doc; "you'll recover from the kick, as I said before, but you'll die from the trimmins."

"I'm agreeable," said the old man; "we'll let 'er go at that. Bathe me inside once more with that oil of gladness."

On the evening of the third day Uncle Si suddenly gave a yell and sprang up in bed.

"You've saved me from the mule!" he yelled to the Doc. "I've got 'em—the trimmins! Ha! There's a yellow giraffe with green stripes; there's the little white mice with red eyes and pink tongues; there's a bat with a false face and a Gila monster! 'Tain't no mule what killed me, Doc?"

"Nop."

"It's the trimmins?"

"Yep?"

"Whoopee!" yelled Uncle Si, as he fell back and died peacefully and content.

At the breakfast given by Judge Bluff to an Eastern capitalist, who is here with a view of investing $4,000,000 in mining property, the guest created considerable amusement by trying to eat a piece of pie with a fork. The Judge pretended not to notice the bad break, and quietly slipping his knife into his bootleg he picked up a fork and boldly waded into the ice-cream. It showed the Judge to be a man of fine feeling and rare discrimination.

The Committee on Foreign Emigration of our Debating Society gave a hop last week. It was Ah Hop, the Chinaman; they gave him fifteen minutes to pack his grip and get outside the corporate limits.

The entertainment given at the Town Hall on Saturday night was a great success in some ways; in others it was not.

Mis Mary Bedrock played the organ and sung the "Sweet By and By." Miss Mary ought to be in an opera troupe.

Will Brinker, who is comical, sung the latest comic songs, "Up In a Balloon, Boys," and "Capt. Jenks." He made everybody roar.

Judge Bluff recited "My Name is Norval," from Shakspeare.

So far the entertainment was a success. Then some ornery fellow in the audience asked the Judge if he was sure that Shakspeare wrote the piece.

This concluded the evening's entertainment.

We are informed from a reliable source that before the Judge let the fellow up he asked him, "Who writ the piece?"

"Lemme—git—my—wind," says the fellow.

"Who writ it?" says the Judge, raising the organ stool and giving the fellow a chance to draw his breath.

"I had some doubts about it at first," said the fellow, "but since I've come to think of it I remember that Shakspeare writ it."

"Are you sure?" says the Judge.

"Sure?" says the fellow, "dead sure I seen him do it."

Since the entertainment at the Town Hall Saturday night we have learned that the forthcoming lecture, entitled "Sir Francis Bacon; What Did He Write and When Did He Write 'Em?" by A. Hogg, a distant relative, has been indefinitely postponed.

The most fashionable styles in spring overcoats [illegible] this [illegible] without the aid of your correspondent, Judge Bluff and a few other leading citizens, are made of wood, with handles on the side, and are for sale by Maj. McSorley, our popular confectioner and undertaker. The Major is also a notary public, and is thinking of adding a blacksmith shop to his rapidly increasing business. Maj. McSorley is a veteran of the late war, but has never received any financial recognition from our Government. He is strongly in favor of a war with England, and says that the next time he will make no mistake in getting on the side which will subsequently issue the pensions.

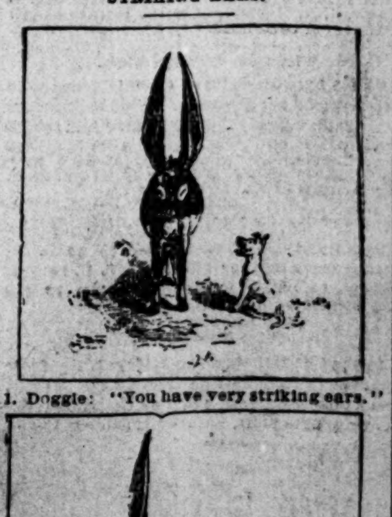
The Hon. Windy Gush, our Representative in the Legislature, made a flying trip from Denver to the Gulch last week. Col. Gush told Judge Bluff confidentially that there was absolutely no business done in the Legislature, [illegible] or financial way. The railroads had been assured in advance that there would be no legislation inimical to their interests, and consequently they had no lobbies in the field. This made pretty thin picking for the rural members, especially as there is no United States Senator to elect.

Col. Gush says that were it not for the conceit of three or four members who think they can play poker that he could scarcely make his expenses.

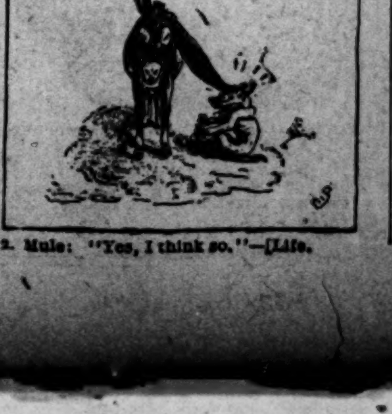
Our citizens will be pleased to know that the Colonel has introduced a resolution memorializing Congress to take immediate steps for the removal of the United States capital to Denver. The Colonel thinks when this is done that he will be able to have a subtreasury, a port of entry or something like that located at the Gulch. We will let you know as soon as the capital is moved. Judge Bluff says he doesn't believe they will move it before spring.

RICHARD LINTHICUM.

STRIKING EARS.



1. Doggie: "You have very striking ears."



2. Mule: "Yes, I think so."—[Life.

"TOUCHING" THE CANDIDATES.

A Tour Made by the Finance Committee of an Independent Club.

"Hello, dere! Say, was dat a roast you giv' us in last Sunday's paper?"

"Roast? I don't understand what you mean."

"Well, was you stringin' us."

"Stringing you?"

"Yes; givin' us de hooks."

The speaker was the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Twenty-ninth Ward Independent Club, who had dropped into the office to see the man who had been to the 'meetin'.' When asked what he wanted, he said:

"Well, I'll tell ye how it is, see? We're playin' dis t'ing on de level, see? an' no funny business goes. Me an' one of de committee is goin' ter visit de headquarters, see?"

"And you want me to go with you?" interrogated the visitor.

"Ye guessed it de first dash out o' de box."

The man who had been to the meeting went out with the Chairman of the Finance Committee and only got as far as a neighboring bar when the Chairman stopped short and nudging the two with him, said:

"Wait till I give dis angel de office." He made a dash for a candidate, who is a prominent insurance man and is running for the municipal parallel of the Vice-Presidency. He took the "Angel" in tow, and conversing [illegible] he steered him into a bar, where there can always be found a small group of ardent supporters of whoever is buying the drinks.

"Step up, gentlemen, and say what you will have," said the candidate. Some seven or eight glasses of beer were served and the candidate threw $5 on the counter. Then cigars were passed and the bar keeper politely said:

"Five and a half more, please."

The candidate did not say a word, but he thought a heap, and produced another $5 bill and a 50-cent piece and paid it over. Then he was seized with a sudden desire to flee and he fled.

"Say, dat feller's dead easy, but he won't stand no show. De club's agin him."

The Chairman had a momentary interview with the barkeeper and went away satisfied with his windfall, which required no pledge from the club.

Several stops were made without any unusual incident until the headquarters of a candidate for Mayor was reached. The manager of the campaign was in the inner office talking about the Sunday-school Union, while his assistant was making a pretense of reading a weekly religious paper. The Chairman walked in and whispered something to the assistant.

"Watthahell!" exclaimed the assistant. The manager still talking, could be heard to say:

"We want to encourage those Bible classes for children and have the Sunday prayer meetings as usual."

"No; we ain't no 'anti-nothin',' we're fer de best man; see?"

"Our man is such a h—l of a sight better than any other that we don't need your blankety-blank, dashed club!"

"I shall so report to the annual conference and we may well be proud of the result of our labors in the Lord's vineyard," said the manager, as he bowed his visitor out as the assistant was explaining to the Chairman. "We don't want none of your blankety-blank bluffs here, you blankety-blank bum."

Another short flight and the Chairman landed in a whole nest of candidates, among which were also the managers of two Mayoralty campaigns. The Chairman nailed one the first thing, and after telling his direful experience at the headquarters of the third candidate, made a bold play and said:

"You know de club's deservin' an' we need a club room. See! Now you ought to do de hansome."

Down went another five and with unparalleled assurance the chairman turned to the other manager and said:

"I ain't never seen you take a bluff yet, and if dese fellers kin contribute five you shure kin cough up a ten."

He coughed.

While this was going on a candidate for a $3,000 office was talking to a bystander.

"You get me that nomination and I will buy you the best suit of clothes in town."

"What's dat?" said the chairman.

"He says if I get him the nomination for City Register he will buy me the best suit of clothes in town," said the bystander.

A look of disgust spread over the chairman's face as he said in a most sarcastic tone:

"A suit of clothes for Register! Say, give dat man a schedule."

On down the line we went, the chairman, [illegible] the member of the committee; delegates were pledged and vows of undying friendship registered at every corner until the whole party landed again at another bar-room. The bar-room, by the way, seemed to be the most fertile fields for campaign work to be found. Here another candidate for the gift of the city was being bled by a lot of vampires [illegible] The Chairman [illegible] the reporter [illegible] The candidate knew the reporter and took him aside to have a quiet drink. While discussing topics of common interest he threw out a $20 bill on the bar, out of which the barkeeper took 25 cents and returned the change.

The candidate took his money and paid $5 of it over to the chairman of the Finance Committee to help furnish the club rooms.

The field had been thoroughly worked with the aid of the members of the committee [illegible] gathered in a goodly store of "de long green," so they invited the reporter to go out with them to Cronan's Hill, where the club was supposed to have its headquarters.

[illegible] belonging to the city was called into service, and on the way out the Chairman and the member discussed the [illegible]

"Say, Jimmie!" said the member, "de graft is easy, but light, ain't it?"

"Aw, I hate a hawg! We ain't made a pledge on de [illegible] independent. Say, if you got de [illegible] it wasn't all lit up wid electric lights."

"Wat we got outa dis fer de gang?" asked the member who was called "Skinny" by his intimate friends.

"Outa what?" indignantly asked the chairman.

"Don't we divy on de touches?"

"Naw we don't. We aint pledged de club fer nothin have we? So dey aint nothin in it fer de club."

"Well say, Jimmie, what's in it fer me?"

"All yo gain [illegible] nothin," said the chairman as the buggy drew up to Cronan's.

[illegible] the chairman yesterday and stopped to ask him about the nominations, but [illegible] and the chairman started [illegible]

"What's the matter?" asked the reporter.

"Nothin'," replied the chairman, "only don't do for members of independent clubs to meet de defeated candidates after de convention."

A TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The Emma Mine Justifies a Flourish of Corkscrews.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"I was dining once with one of the owners of the Emma Mine," said the talkative man in company, "and it was just when the mine was coming into notice and its owners were getting a hand in the gold. A case of wine had been sent to the family—who were living in Illinois—and it came as we were sitting down to dinner. The family was run on the strict temperance plan. The good woman at the head of the table was quite horrified on seeing it.

"'I declare, pa, it's a shame,' she said, holding up both hands; 'they know about your principles or they wouldn't be sending such stuff here.'

"'Ever tasted California wines?' asked the old man, with a wink at me.

"'A few times,' I answered, with a wide-awake look.

"'What'll we do for a corkscrew, pa?' asked the oldest son.

"'Don't know, I'm sure, son. P'raps your ma knows.'

"'I reckon,' said ma, in a quiet way, 'the one I open that patent medicine with wouldn't do.'

"'He hunted it up,' said the old man, taking one of the bottles out of the case.

"'You can have mine, pa. I always carry a corkscrew for medicinal purposes,' I said, producing one.

"'S'do I.'

"'S'do I.'

"'S'do I.'

"This from the old man and the two boys, and all four corkscrews flashed in air just as the old lady returned with a fifth. She looked [illegible]

"'I was afraid, stranger, that mebbe you wouldn't have one, [illegible] corkscrew [illegible] folks if we owned up to the corkscrew, but I guess it's all right, seein' you've got one too.'

"Then we drank the health of the Emma mine in a very temperate way, and that was the end of our corkscrew round."